



15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

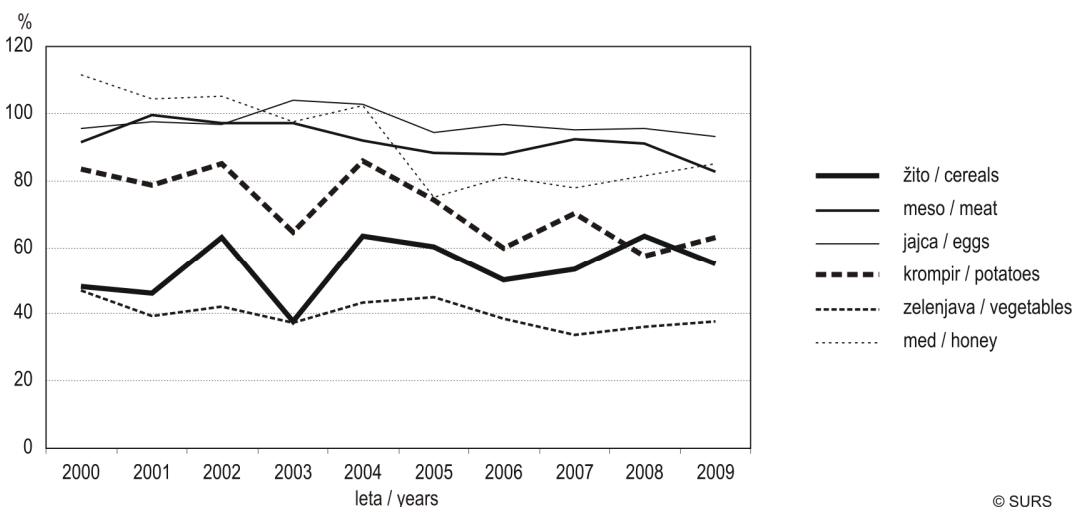
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BILANCE PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE KMETIJSKIH PROIZVODOV, SLOVENIJA, 2000–2009 – končni podatki
SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, SLOVENIA, 2000-2009 - final data

- ▶ Stopnja samooskrbe v Sloveniji je za živalske proizvode precej višja kot za rastlinske proizvode. Posebno nizko stopnjo samooskrbe sta v obdobju med 2000 in 2009 izkazovali bilanci zelenjave (38 % leta 2009) in žit (55 % leta 2009). Nad 80 % je v povprečju znašala stopnja samooskrbe v bilancah mesa in jajc.
- ▶ Najnižja stopnja samooskrbe z žitom (38 %) je bila dosežena leta 2003, najvišja (64 %) pa zaradi dobre letine in večjega obsega površin, namenjenih za pridelavo žita, v letu 2008.
- ▶ Zaradi sorazmerno stabilne priraje in domače potrošnje mesa je stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci mesa ostajala visoka (okrog 90 %). Leta 2009 se je kljub vsemu nekoliko zmanjšala (83 %).
- ▶ Samooskrba s krompirjem je po letu 2004 začela padati, in sicer zaradi precej zmanjšane pridelave. Leta 2009 je znašala skoraj 63 %. Stabilnejša je bila stopnja samooskrbe z jajci (med 93 % in 104 %).
- ▶ Stopnja samooskrbe z vinom je v celotnem opazovanem obdobju presežala 90 %. Sicer je za Slovenijo značilen presežek kakovostnih vin. Prevladujejo bela vina; v tržnem letu 2008/09 so ta vina obsegala 65 % skupne proizvodnje vin.
- ▶ Analiza podatkov o potrošnji za prehrano na prebivalca je pokazala, da se v zadnjih letih povečuje potrošnja zelenjave ter perutninskega mesa, zmanjšuje pa potrošnja žita (tudi pšenice) in krompirja ter govejega in prašičjega mesa.
- ▶ V Sloveniji smo leta 2009 potrošili na prebivalca povprečno skoraj 109 kg žit (od tega 86 kg pšenice), 94 kg mesa (od tega največ, 40 kg, prašičjega mesa in 20 kg govejega mesa), 72 kg krompirja in 102 kg zelenjave. V enem letu je vsak prebivalec potrošil povprečno še več kot 45 kg sladkorja in 10 kg jajc ter popil 37 litrov vina.
- ▶ The self-sufficiency rate in Slovenia is much higher for animal products than for crop products. Especially low rates of self-sufficiency during the 2000-2009 period were observed for supply balance sheets for vegetables (38% in 2009) and cereals (55% in 2009). On average the rate of self-sufficiency in the balance sheets for meat and eggs was over 80%.
- ▶ The lowest rate of self-sufficiency in cereals (38%) was achieved in 2003 and the highest (64%) - due to good harvest and larger areas intended for production of cereals - in 2008.
- ▶ Due to the relatively stable indigenous production and domestic use of meat, the rate of self-sufficiency in the balance sheet for meat remained high (around 90%). In 2009, however, it fell slightly (83%).
- ▶ Self-sufficiency in potatoes started to decrease after 2004 due to significantly reduced production. In 2009 it amounted to almost 63%. More stable was the level of self-sufficiency in eggs (between 93% and 104%).
- ▶ In the market year 2008/09, 65% of the total wine production accounted for the production of white wines. In Slovenia the surplus of the quality wines is characteristic, the rate of self-sufficiency in wine exceeded 90% throughout the period.
- ▶ The analysis of data on human consumption per capita showed that in recent years the consumption of vegetables and poultry per capita has been increasing, while the consumption of cereals (including wheat), potatoes, beef and pig meat has been decreasing.
- ▶ In 2009 an average Slovene consumed nearly 109 kg of cereals (of which 86 kg of wheat), 94 kg of meat (mostly 40 kg of pork and 20 kg of beef), 72 kg of potatoes and 102 kg of vegetables. In one year he or she also consumed over 45 kg of sugar, 10 kg of eggs and drank 37 litres of wine.

Grafikon 1: Stopnja samooskrbe po vrstah kmetijskih proizvodov, Slovenija

Chart 1: Self-sufficiency rate by type of agricultural products, Slovenia



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BILANCE PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE KMETIJSKIH PROIZVODOV**SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS****Bilance so standardizirane informacije**

Bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov so standardizirane informacije o ponudbi in povpraševanju za določen kmetijski pridelek ali skupino pridelkov za določeno časovno obdobje in se nanašajo na državo kot celoto. Z njimi primerjamo na določenem območju v določenem referenčnem obdobju razpoložljivi proizvod ali skupino proizvodov s porabljenimi. Glavni namen njihove izdelave je spremljanje tržnih gibanj, strukture in razvoja posameznih trgov kmetijskih proizvodov, izdelava ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo ter izračun uteži za spremljanje gibanja cen v kmetijstvu. V EU so bilance pomembna informacijska podlaga pri urejanju posameznih kmetijskih trgov in zagotavljajo informacije za oblikovanje agrarnopolitičnih odločitev.

Določitev dveh prioritarnih sklopov bilanc

S podpisom dogovora med MKGP in SURS o sodelovanju na področju izdelave bilanc rastlinskih proizvodov in bilanc za živilorejo je bil kot izvajalec bilanc določen Kmetijski inštitut (KIS); ta je z letom 2007 v celoti prevzel izdelavo bilanc, določena pa sta bila tudi dva prioritarna sklopa bilanc, ki se že ali pa se še bodo začele izdelovati v Sloveniji za domače potrebe. V prvi prioritarni sklop so bile uvrščene bilance žit, krompirja, sladkorne pese, sladkorja, medu, zelenjave, mesa, jajc, mlečnih izdelkov, riža in vina. Večina teh se že pripravlja. V drugi prioritarni sklop spadajo bilance rastlinskih maščob (iz oljne repice), oljnih semen in beljakovinskih izdelkov, posameznih vrst krompirja, suhih stročnic, posameznih vrst zelenjave in sadja, oliv ter pripravljenih maščob in olj. Te bilance naj bi se začele pripravljati v prihodnosti.

Dostop do podatkov o bilancah

Podatki o bilancah od leta 2000 so na voljo na spletnih straneh SURS. Dvakrat letno se objavljajo bilance - začasne in končne koledarske ter tržne bilance - glede na referenčno obdobje, na katero se nanašajo. Na spletnih straneh SURS so objavljene posamezne bilance za obdobje 2000–2009. **Vse prikazane bilance so izdelane na osnovi koledarskega leta, razen bilance za vino, ki je izdelana za proizvodno (tržno) leto, in se za koledarsko leto ne izdeluje.**

Supply balance sheets are standardized information

Supply balance sheets of agricultural products are standardized information for a certain period on supply and demand for an agricultural product or group of products that relate to the country as a whole. They enable the comparison between the available product or group of products and the products consumed in a given area in the reference period. The main purpose of their compilation is to monitor the market trends, structure and development of individual markets for agricultural products, compilation of economic accounts for agriculture and the calculations of weights for monitoring the price developments in agriculture. In the EU the supply balance sheets are important information basis in the regulation of individual agricultural markets and they provide information for the agricultural policy decisions.

Determination of two priority sets of balance sheets

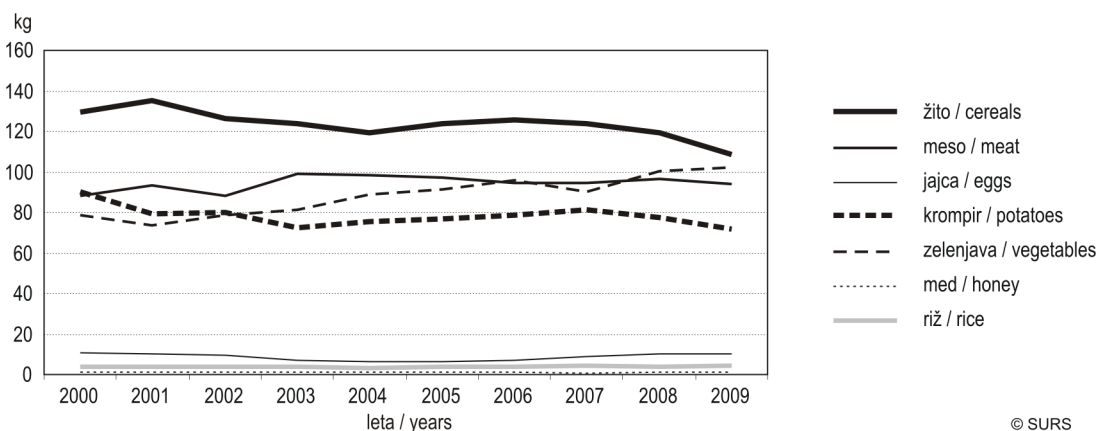
Under the signed agreement between the MAFF and SORS concerning the cooperation in the field of compilation of the crop and animal supply balance sheets, the Agricultural Institute (AIS) was set as a contractor, which has fully taken over the compilation of the balance sheets in 2007. Two priority sets of balance sheets which are already compiled or will be in the future have been set in Slovenia for national needs. In the first priority area the balance sheets for cereals, potatoes, sugar beets, sugar, honey, vegetables, meat, eggs, dairy products, rice and wine have been classified. Most of these have already been prepared. The balance sheets for vegetable fats (rape seed oil), oil seeds and protein products, certain types of potatoes, dried pulses, certain types of vegetables and fruits, olives and processed fats and oils have been classified in the second priority area. These balances should be compiled in the future.

Availability of balance sheet data

The supply balance sheets for the period from 2000 on are available on the SORS website. The balance sheets are published twice a year - the provisional and the final calendar and market balances - relative to the reference period to which they relate. On the SORS website balance sheets for the 2000-2009 period are published. **All the displayed balance sheets are compiled for the calendar year, except the balance sheet for wine, which is compiled for the production (marketing) year and is not compiled for the calendar year.**

Grafikon 2: Potrošnja kmetijskih proizvodov na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 2: Consumption of agricultural products per capita, Slovenia

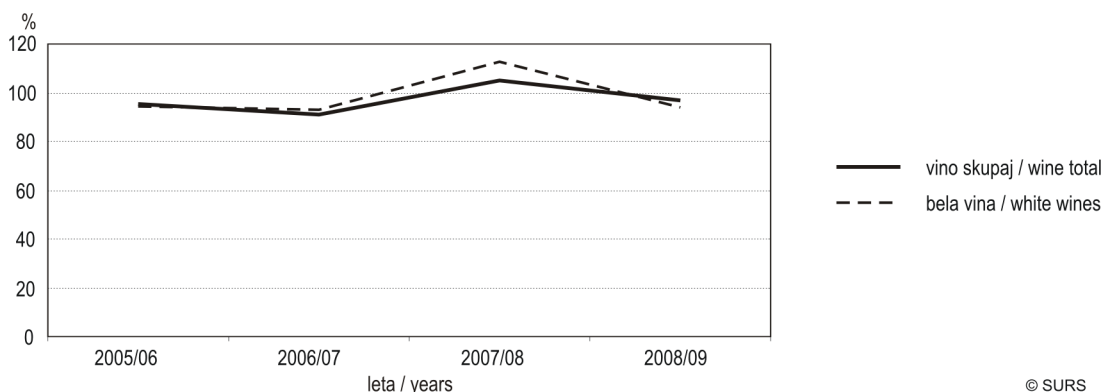


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Grafikon 3: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za vino, Slovenija
 Chart 3: Self-sufficiency rate in the balance sheet for wine, Slovenia



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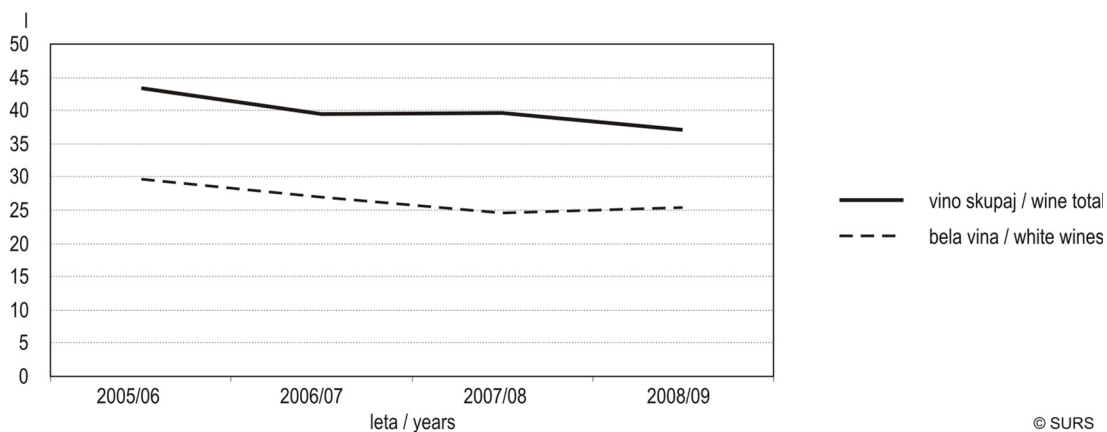
Stopnja samooskrbe precej stabilna

V obdobju, za katerega so bile izdelane tržne bilance za vino, je bila stopnja samooskrbe precej stabilna in je presegala 90 %, v 2008/09 pa je dosegla skoraj 97 %. V celotnem opazovanem obdobju je potrošnja vina na prebivalca upadala; v tržnem letu 2008/09 je prebivalec Slovenije popil povprečno 37 litrov vina, od tega 26 litrov belih vin.

The self-sufficiency rate was fairly stable

During the period for which the market supply balance sheets for wine have been compiled, the self-sufficiency rate was fairly stable and exceeded 90%. In 2008/09 it reached almost 97%. Throughout this period, wine consumption per capita fell; in the 2008/09 market year the average Slovene drank 37 litres of wine, of which 26 litres of white wines.

Grafikon 4: Potrošnja vina na prebivalca, Slovenija
 Chart 4: Consumption of wine per capita, Slovenia



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BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA ŽITA

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR CEREALS

Tabela 1: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za žita, Slovenija

Table 1: Supply balance sheet for cereals, Slovenia

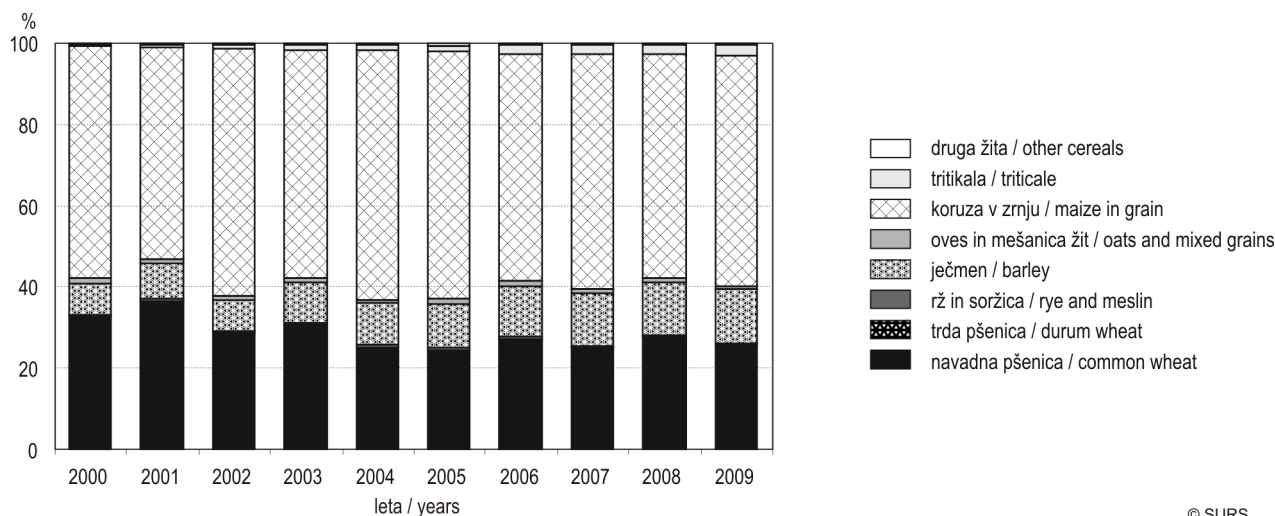
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.000 t											
Pridelano	493,8	496,0	610,7	398,8	583,2	576,3	493,6	531,9	579,6	532,9	Production
od tega pšenica skupaj	162,6	181,1	174,9	122,9	146,8	141,3	134,5	133,3	160,3	136,9	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	331,2	314,9	435,9	275,8	436,3	435,0	359,1	398,6	419,3	395,9	of which cereals other than wheat
Domača potrošnja	1.028,3	1.076,4	972,1	1.060,1	922,0	960,0	986,2	992,8	912,3	968,4	Domestic use
od tega pšenica skupaj	258,9	312,1	276,8	260,1	273,7	294,1	305,7	286,0	290,8	288,7	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	769,5	764,3	695,4	800,0	648,4	665,9	680,5	706,7	621,5	679,6	of which cereals other than wheat
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	258,3	269,3	251,9	246,8	238,5	248,1	252,1	250,3	241,2	222,1	Human consumption
od tega pšenica skupaj	201,0	221,1	206,3	199,7	193,9	200,3	204,5	197,0	191,2	175,7	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	57,2	48,2	45,7	47,1	44,6	47,9	47,5	53,3	50,0	46,4	of which cereals other than wheat
%											
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od celotne potrošnje	25,1	25,0	25,9	23,3	25,9	25,8	25,6	25,2	26,4	22,9	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
od tega pšenica skupaj	77,7	70,8	74,5	76,8	70,9	68,1	66,9	68,9	65,8	60,8	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	7,4	6,3	6,6	5,9	6,9	7,2	7,0	7,5	8,0	6,8	of which cereals other than wheat
%											
Stopnja samooskrbe	48,0	46,1	62,8	37,6	63,3	60,0	50,0	53,6	63,5	55,0	Self-sufficiency rate
od tega pšenica skupaj	62,8	58,0	63,2	47,3	53,7	48,0	44,0	46,6	55,1	47,4	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	43,0	41,2	62,7	34,5	67,3	65,3	52,8	56,4	67,5	58,3	of which cereals other than wheat
kg											
Potrošnja na prebivalca	129,8	135,2	126,2	123,6	119,4	124,0	125,5	124,0	119,2	108,7	Consumption per capita
od tega pšenica skupaj	101,0	111,0	103,4	100,0	97,1	100,1	101,8	97,6	94,5	86,0	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	28,7	24,2	22,9	23,6	22,3	23,9	23,7	26,4	24,7	22,7	of which cereals other than wheat
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.990.272	1.992.035	1.995.718	1.996.773	1.997.004	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

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Grafikon 5: Domača pridelava žit po vrstah žit, Slovenija

Chart 5: Production of cereals by type of cereals, Slovenia



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V letih 2000–2009 je pridelava žit v Sloveniji nihala

Pridelava žit v Sloveniji je v obdobju med 2000 in 2009 precej nihala. Največje količine žit so bile pridelane v letih 2002, 2005 in 2008, in sicer se je takrat skupna pridelava gibala okrog 600.000 ton. V vmesnih letih je bila pridelava žit manjša. Delež pridelka pšenice med vsemi žiti se je v opazovanem obdobju zniževal; od leta 2004 je predstavljal približno četrtno celotne pridelave; v letu 2009 je znašal nekoliko manj kot 26 %. Sorazmerno z zmanjševanjem deleža pridelane pšenice se je delež pridelka drugih žit povečeval in v celotnem opazovanem obdobju je obsegal okrog 70 % pridelave žit.

Od žit pridelamo v Sloveniji največ koruze v zrnju in navadne pšenice. Koruze v zrnju smo v letu 2009 pridelali 302.000 ton, to je skoraj 57 % celotne pridelave žit, navadne pšenice pa 137.000 ton. Po količini pridelka sta sledila ječmen in oves. Pridelava posameznih vrst žit je v opazovanem obdobju nihala, in sicer približno tako kot skupna pridelava žit. Od 2000 do 2009 se je najbolj povečala pridelava tritikale in ječmena.

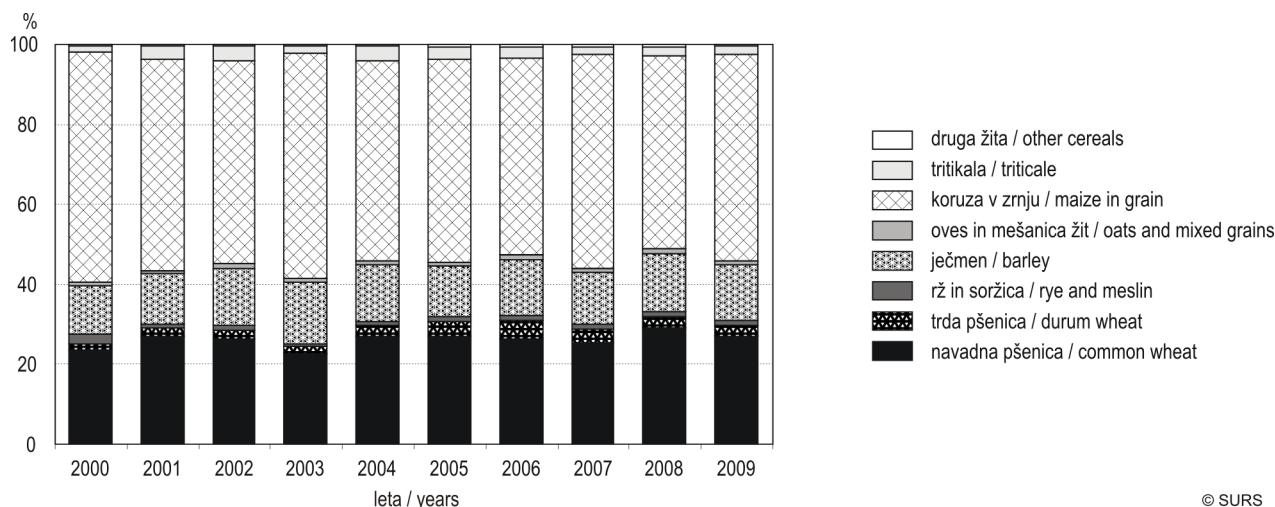
In 2000-2009 domestic cereal production varied considerably

Production of cereals varied considerably in Slovenia in the 2000-2009 period. The highest amounts of harvested cereals were recorded in 2002, 2005 and 2008, when the total production amounted to around 600,000 tons. In the years between, the production of cereals was lower. The share of the harvested wheat in the total production of cereals has declined. Since 2004 wheat has represented about a quarter of total production. The share of wheat in 2009 was slightly below 26%. The share of other cereals increased over the period in proportion with the movement of the wheat production and it amounted to about 70% of total production.

Slovenia produces the most maize for grain. In 2009, the production amounted to 302,000 tons, almost 57% of total production, and wheat, 137,000 tons. According to the yield, barley and oats followed. Production of the individual types of cereals varied similarly to the total production of cereals during the period. Between 2000 and 2009, the production of triticale and barley increased the most.

Grafikon 6: Domača potrošnja žit po vrstah žit, Slovenija

Chart 6: Domestic use of cereals by type of cereals, Slovenia



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Domača potrošnja žit večja od domače pridelave žit

Domača potrošnja žit je v vsem obdobju močno presežala domačo pridelavo žit. Največjo domačo potrošnjo smo zabeležili v letih 2001, 2003, 2006 in 2007; potrošili pa smo največ koruze v zrnju, navadne pšenice in ječmena. Koruze v zrnju smo leta 2009 potrošili skoraj 500.000 ton; to je predstavljalo 52 % celotne domače potrošnje žit. Potrošnja navadne pšenice se je v celotnem opazovanem obdobju gibala okrog 260.000 ton, in to je predstavljalo okrog četrtino skupne potrošnje žit. Po količini potrošnje so sledile še trda pšenica, tritikala in rž ter soržica. Delež potrošnje pšenice od skupne potrošnje se je med letoma 2000 in 2009 gibal med 25 % in 30 %, delež potrošnje drugih žit pa okrog 70 %.

Delež potrošnje žit za prehrano je med letoma 2000 in 2009 nihal, v letu 2009 se je nekoliko zmanjšal; v povprečju je v opazovanem obdobju predstavljal 25 % celotne potrošnje, to je približno 250.000 ton. Veliko večino za hrano potrošenih žit je predstavljala pšenica, okrog 80 %, preostali del, približno 50.000 ton, pa so predstavljala druga žita. Količina porabljene navadne pšenice za prehrano je v zadnjih letih nekoliko upadla (leta 2009 znašala 148.000 ton), povečala pa se je količina za prehrano potrošene trde pšenice (leta 2009 nekoliko več kot 27.000 ton) in koruze v zrnju (nekoliko več kot 31.000 ton). Večina potrošene navadne in trde pšenice, rži in soržice ter drugih žit (ajda, proso) se je porabila za prehranske namene.

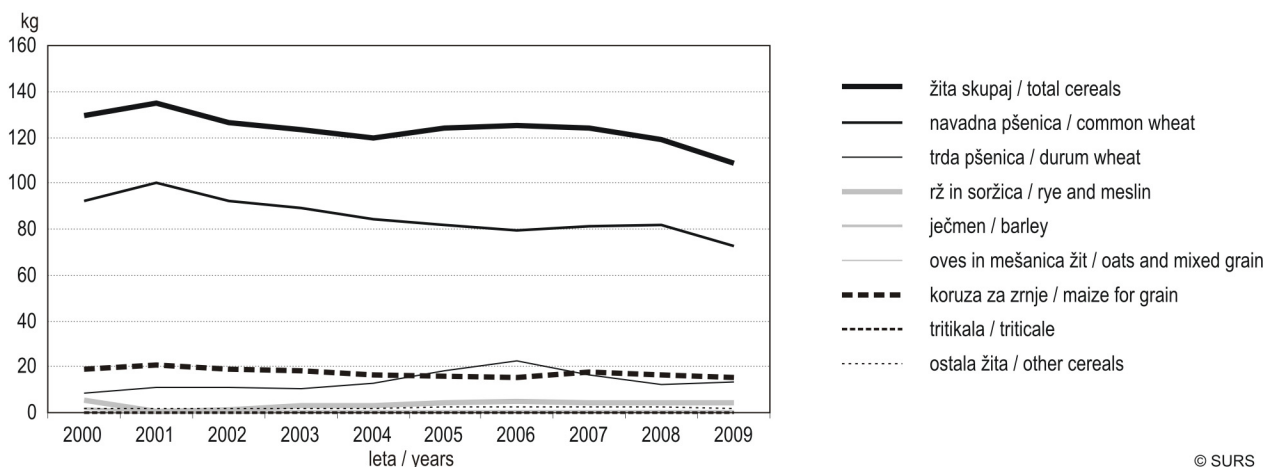
Domestic use of cereals exceeded domestic production

In the whole period the domestic use exceeded the domestic production. The highest domestic use was recorded in 2001, 2003, 2006 and 2007. In Slovenia, the most maize for grain, wheat and barley have been used. The quantity of the consumed maize for grain amounted to almost 500,000 tons in 2009, accounting for 52% of the total domestic use. Throughout the period, the consumption of wheat was around 260,000 tons, representing around a quarter of total domestic use. Durum wheat, triticale and rye and meslin followed in terms of the quantity. The share of the domestic use of wheat out of the total domestic use ranged between 25% and 30% between 2000 and 2009, while the share of other cereals was about 70%.

The share of human consumption varied between 2000 and 2009, it declined slightly in 2009. On average over the observed period, the share of human consumption accounted to 25% of the total domestic use, which was about 250,000 tons. The vast majority of the human consumption of cereals was represented by wheat, which accounted for about 80%, the rest, approximately 50,000 tons, was represented by other cereals. The amount of human consumption of wheat fell slightly in recent years. In 2009 it amounted to 148,000 tons. The amount of human consumption of durum wheat (more than 27,000 tons in 2009) and maize for grain (more than 31,000 tons) increased. Most of the consumed wheat and durum wheat, rye, meslin and other cereals (buckwheat, millet) was used for human consumption.

Grafikon 7: Potrošnja žit na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 7: Consumption of cereals per capita, Slovenia



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Potrošnja žit na prebivalca upadla s 130 kg na 108 kg

Potrošnja žit na prebivalca je od leta 2000 do 2009 upadala, in sicer je leta 2000 znašala skoraj 130 kg, leta 2009 pa nekaj več kot 108 kg. Od tega je prebivalec Slovenije porabil povprečno največ pšenice; leta 2009 je porabil povprečno nekoliko več kot 72 kg navadne pšenice, 15 kg koruze v zrnju, 14 kg trde pšenice, čez 4 kg rži in soržice in 2 kg drugih žit (ajda, proso). Potrošnja posameznih vrst žit na prebivalca je v opazovanem obdobju upadala podobno kot skupna potrošnja žit na prebivalca. Potrošnja pšenice na prebivalca je predstavljala okrog tri četrtine celotne potrošnje žit.

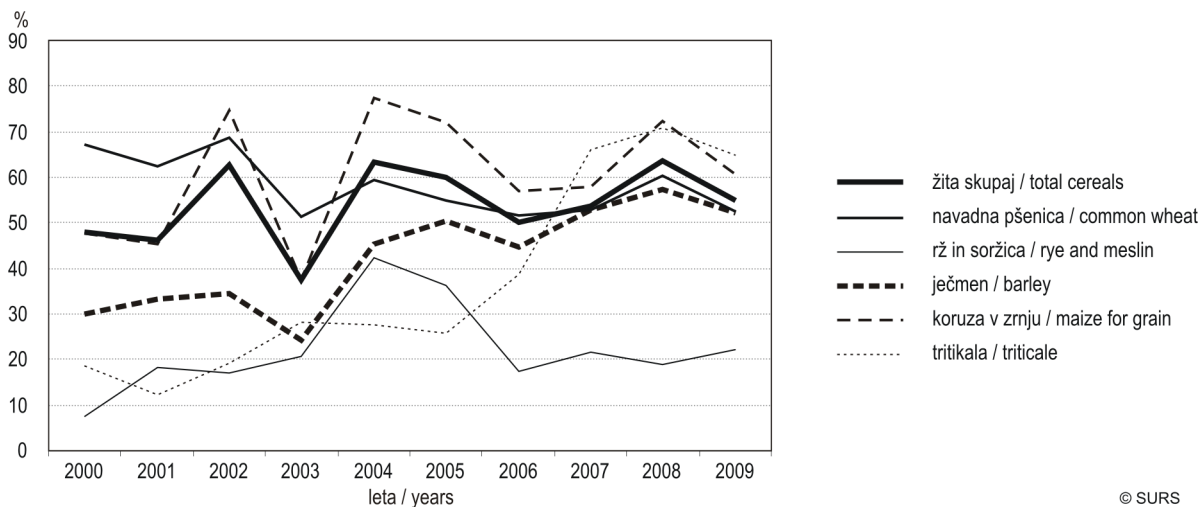
Consumption of cereals per capita dropped from 130 kg to 108 kg

Consumption of cereals per capita dropped from almost 130 kg in 2000 to a little over 108 kg in 2009. Out of these, the average citizen in Slovenia consumed in 2009 more than 72 kg of wheat, 15 kg of maize for grain, 14 kg of durum wheat, 4 kg of rye and meslin, and 2 kg of other cereals (buckwheat, millet). Consumption of certain types of cereals per capita fell during the observed period similarly to the total consumption of cereals per capita. Consumption of wheat per capita represented around three quarters of total consumption.



Grafikon 8: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za žita, Slovenija

Chart 8: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for cereals, Slovenia



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Za prehrano potrošimo le četrtino celotne domače potrošnje žit

V obdobju 2000–2009 je proizvodnja žit v Sloveniji nekoliko nihala. Leta 2009 je dosegla približno 530.000 ton. Stopnja samooskrbe se je v primerjavi s predhodnim letom zaradi manjše pridelave žit in povečane domače potrošnje (968.000 ton) upadla. Čeprav je znašala 55 %, je bila še vedno precej nizka; v primerjavi z letom 2008 se je znižala skoraj za 9 odstotnih točk. Delež domače potrošnje žit za prehrano je v celotnem obdobju predstavljal približno četrtino celotne domače potrošnje žit.

Human consumption of cereals represents only a quarter of total domestic use

In the 2000-2009 period, the production of cereals slightly varied in Slovenia. In 2009 it reached about 530,000 tons. The self-sufficiency rate compared with the previous year fell due to the lower cereal production and increased domestic use (968,000 tons). Although it was 55%, the rate is still quite low; compared with 2008 it even dropped by almost 9 percentage points. The share of the human consumption of cereals during the whole period represented about a quarter of total domestic use in the whole period.

Stopnja samooskrbe najnižja za rž in soržico

Najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe sta med posameznimi vrstami žit v obdobju 2000–2009 izkazovali rž in soržica. Sicer je ta stopnja zelo nihala, v odvisnosti od nihanj v domači potrošnji. Leta 2009 je stopnja samooskrbe z ržjo in soržico znašala 22 %. Najvišjo stopnjo samooskrbe je v letu 2009 izkazovala tritikala skoraj 65 %; stopnja samooskrbe je pri tej vrsti žita v celotnem opazovanem obdobju tudi najhitreje naraščala. Stopnja samooskrbe pri navadni pšenici, ječmenu, ovsu, koruzi v zrnju in drugih žitih se je leta 2009 gibala okrog 50 %.

The lowest rates of self-sufficiency for rye and meslin

As regards individual types of cereals, the lowest rates of self-sufficiency were typical of rye and meslin. In the 2000-2009 period, the rate highly varied depending on fluctuations in domestic use. In 2009, the rate of self-sufficiency for rye and meslin amounted to 22%. The highest rate of self-sufficiency, almost 65%, was shown by triticale in 2009, the self-sufficiency rate for this type of cereals was increasing most rapidly throughout the period. The self-sufficiency rate for wheat, barley, oats, maize for grain and other cereals was around 50% in 2009.

Znižana stopnja samooskrbe za vso pšenico

Zaradi znižanja stopnje samooskrbe pri navadni pšenici je bila hkrati zabeležena tudi znižana stopnja samooskrbe za vso pšenico, tj. za navadno in trdo pšenico skupaj, saj pridelave trde pšenice pri nas nismo imeli. Skupna stopnja samooskrbe za pšenico je leta 2009 znašala skoraj 48 %, za vsa preostala žita skupaj pa je bila višja, in sicer je znašala nekoliko več kot 58 %.

Reduced self-sufficiency rate for the total wheat

Due to the reduction of the rate of self-sufficiency for wheat, the reduction of the self-sufficiency rate for the total wheat (common and durum wheat) was also reported, since there was no production of durum wheat in Slovenia. Total self-sufficiency rate for wheat was almost 48% in 2009; for all other cereals it was higher and it amounted to slightly more than 58%.



BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA MESO

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR MEAT

Tabela 2: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za meso, Slovenija

Table 2: Supply balance sheet for meat, Slovenia

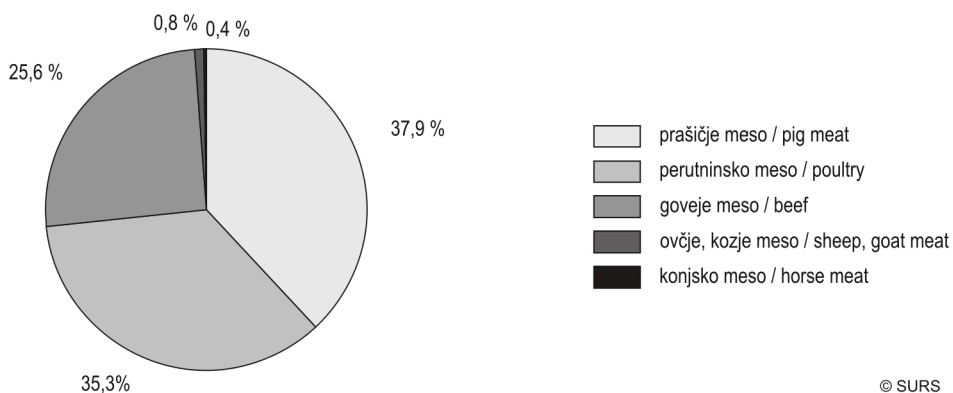
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.000 t											
Domača prireja mesa	161,3	184,6	170,5	192,6	180,8	172,0	166,7	176,8	177,8	158,9	Indigenous production
Govedo	39,2	48,0	44,7	50,2	45,0	44,1	42,2	43,1	44,5	41,0	Beef
Prašiči	58,1	66,4	61,9	73,3	71,2	61,4	63,2	62,5	61,3	45,4	Pork
Ovce, koze	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,8	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	Horses
Perutnina	54,1	58,8	53,1	56,9	53,1	55,4	50,1	59,8	60,9	62,6	Poultry
Domača potrošnja	176,2	185,3	175,6	198,0	196,9	194,7	189,4	191,2	195,5	192,4	Domestic use
Govedo	40,9	40,3	38,2	47,0	46,7	47,2	41,6	42,6	43,2	41,8	Beef
Prašiči	75,9	82,3	79,6	84,7	89,1	88,4	90,8	84,9	87,3	82,8	Pork
Ovce, koze	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,8	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	Horses
Perutnina	49,3	51,9	48,1	49,7	46,1	49,3	46,3	52,6	53,9	57,3	Poultry
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	176,2	185,3	175,6	198,0	196,9	194,7	189,4	191,2	195,5	192,4	Human consumption
Govedo	40,9	40,3	38,2	47,0	46,7	47,2	41,6	42,6	43,2	41,8	Beef
Prašiči	75,9	82,3	79,6	84,7	89,1	88,4	90,8	84,9	87,3	82,8	Pork
Ovce, koze	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,8	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	Horses
Perutnina	49,3	51,9	48,1	49,7	46,1	49,3	46,3	52,6	53,9	57,3	Poultry
%											
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
%											
Stopnja samooskrbe	91,6	99,6	97,1	97,3	91,9	88,4	88,0	92,5	90,9	82,6	Self-sufficiency rate
Govedo	95,9	119,1	116,9	106,7	96,5	93,4	101,4	101,2	103,0	98,1	Beef
Prašiči	76,6	80,7	77,8	86,5	79,9	69,5	69,6	73,6	70,2	54,8	Pork
Ovce, koze	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,5	99,5	98,6	98,5	97,5	Sheep and goats
Konji	96,6	72,5	60,3	69,4	113,5	162,5	162,1	157,1	145,5	145,9	Horses
Perutnina	109,8	113,3	110,4	114,4	115,1	112,4	108,2	113,7	112,9	109,1	Poultry
kg											
Potrošnja na prebivalca	88,5	93,0	88,0	99,2	98,6	97,3	94,3	94,7	96,6	94,2	Consumption per capita
Govedo	20,6	20,2	19,2	23,6	23,4	23,6	20,7	21,1	21,3	20,5	Beef
Prašiči	38,1	41,3	39,9	42,4	44,6	44,2	45,2	42,1	43,2	40,5	Pork
Ovce, koze	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	Horses
Perutnina	24,8	26,1	24,1	24,9	23,1	24,7	23,0	26,1	26,7	28,1	Poultry
Število prebivalcev na dan 30.6.	1.990.272	1.992.035	1.995.718	1.996.773	1.997.004	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Grafikon 9: Domača prirreja mesa po vrstah mesa, Slovenija, 2000

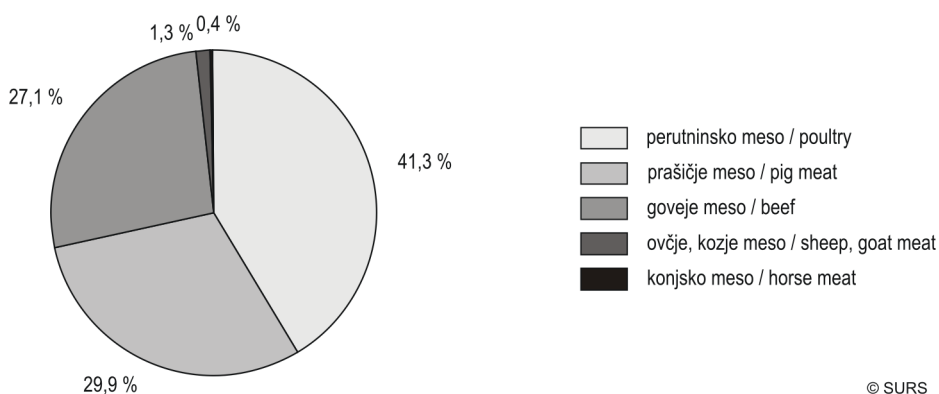
Chart 9: Indigenous production of meat by type of meat, Slovenia, 2000



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Grafikon 10: Domača prirreja mesa po vrstah mesa, Slovenija, 2009

Chart 10: Indigenous production of meat by type of meat, Slovenia, 2009



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Pri domači prirreji mesa največ perutnine in prašičev

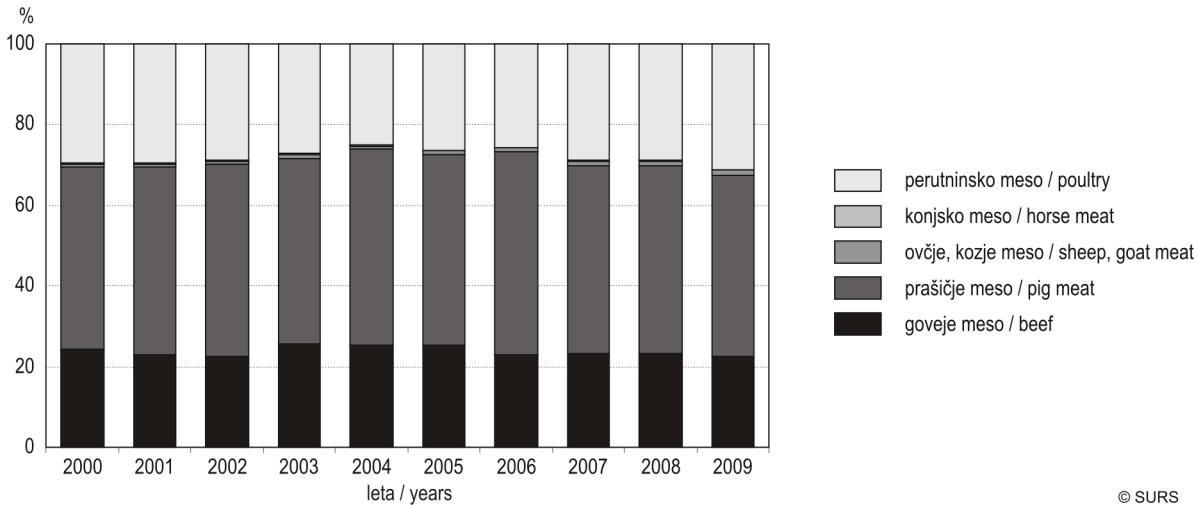
Domača prirreja mesa je v obdobju med 2000 in 2009 rahlo nihala ter znašala okrog 170.000 ton. V letu 2009 je nekoliko padla, celotna prirreja mesa je znašala dobrih 158.000 ton. Dobri dve tretjini celotne prirreje mesa sta predstavljali prirreja perutnine (39 %) in prašičev (29 %). Od ostalih vrst prirreje je prirreja goveda z dobrimi 40.000 tonami v letu 2009 predstavljala nadaljnjih 26 % celotne prirreje. Najmanjša je bila v opazovanem obdobju prirreja ovc in koz ter konjev. Pri vseh vrstah prirreje je opaziti sorazmerno stabilnost v količini med posameznimi leti, nekoliko se je povečala le količinska prirreja perutnine, tudi na račun manjše prirreje prašičev.

Poultry and pigs prevailed in indigenous production of meat

Indigenous production of meat varied slightly in the 2000-2009 period and it amounted to about 170,000 tons. In 2009 it fell slightly, the total meat production amounted to more than 158,000 tons. Over two-thirds of total meat production accounted for poultry production (39%) and pigs (29%). As regards other types of production, the cattle production over 40,000 tons accounted for a further 26% of the total production in 2009. During the observed period the lowest was the production of sheep, goats and horses. For all types of production the relative stability in the quantity between years can be seen, there was a slight increase only in poultry production, also at the expense of lower indigenous pig production.

Grafikon 11: Domača potrošnja mesa po vrstah mesa, Slovenija

Chart 11: Domestic use of meat by type of meat, Slovenia



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Domača potrošnja mesa vpliva na samooskrbo Slovenije

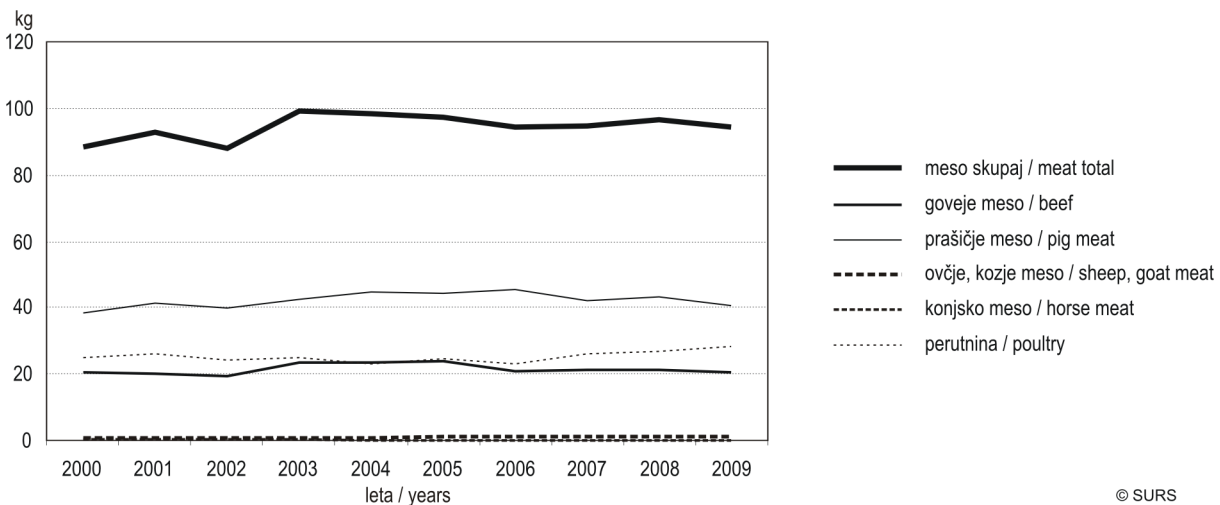
Vsa domača potrošnja mesa je bila namenjena za prehrano. V opazovanem vsem obdobju je presegala domačo prirajo, zato Slovenija z mesom ni bila v celoti samooskrbna. Z deležem nad 40 % ali v povprečju okrog 80.000 ton v celotnem opazovanem obdobju smo v Sloveniji doma potrošili največ prašičjega mesa. Potrošnja perutninskega (okrog 50.000 ton) in govejega mesa skupaj (nad 40.000 ton) je predstavljala več kot polovico skupne domače potrošnje mesa (v letu 2009 skupaj 52 %). Sicer je bila domača potrošnja mesa po posameznih vrstah mesa v opazovanem obdobju stabilna; najmanjša je bila v tem obdobju potrošnja konjskega mesa (manj kot 1 % od celotne domače potrošnje mesa).

Domestic use of meat influences the self-sufficiency of Slovenia

All domestic use has been used for human consumption. Throughout the period it exceeded the indigenous production, therefore Slovenia was not fully self-sufficient as regards meat. With a share of over 40% over the whole period we consumed the most of pig meat in Slovenia, which is on average about 80,000 tons. Domestic use of poultry (about 50,000 tons) and beef (over 40,000 tons) together accounted for more than half of the total domestic use (52% in 2009). Domestic use of the individual types of meat was stable throughout the period. In the observed period the lowest was the consumption of horse meat (less than 1% of total domestic use).

Grafikon 12: Potrošnja mesa na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 12: Consumption of meat per capita, Slovenia



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Na leto potrošimo povprečno blizu 100 kg mesa na prebivalca

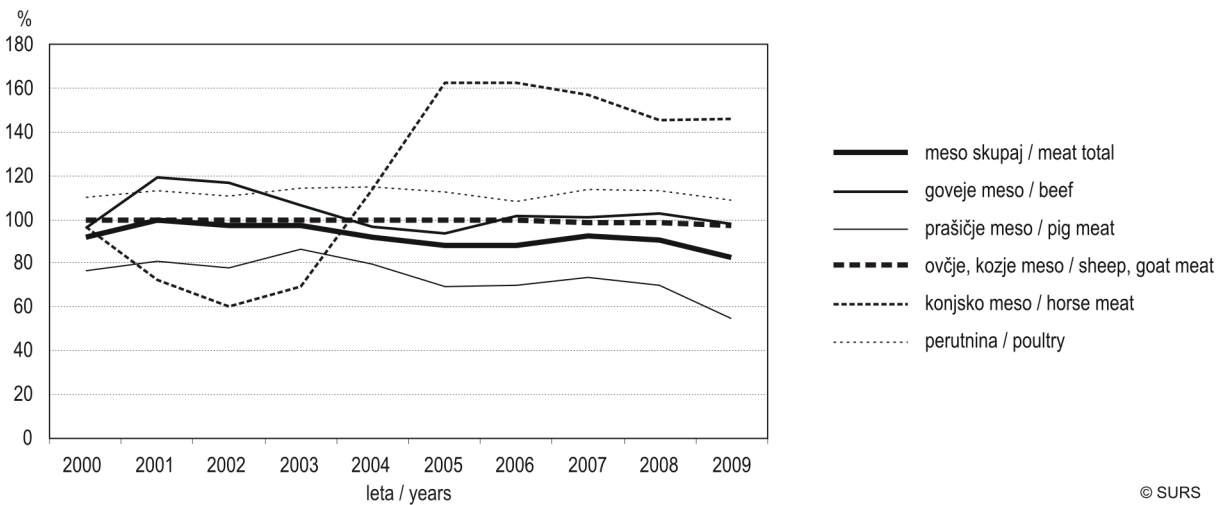
V Sloveniji smo v opazovanem obdobju potrošili v enem letu povprečno nad 90 kg mesa na prebivalca, od tega največ prašičjega mesa, okrog 40 kg; na drugem mestu je bila perutnina; te smo v celotnem obdobju porabili na leto povprečno okrog 25 kg, leta 2009 pa povprečno 28 kg na prebivalca. Potrošnja prašičjega mesa se je v zadnjih letih nekoliko zmanjšala, poraba perutnine pa nekoliko povečala (v 2009 za malo več kot 1 % v primerjavi z letom prej). Govejega mesa smo leta 2009 potrošili povprečno 20 kg na prebivalca; poraba ovčjega, kozjega in konjskega mesa pa je bila precej manjša.

Average annual consumption of meat per capita below 100 kg

The average resident consumed in one year of the observed period more than 90 kg of meat, mostly pork, about 40 kg. The second largest consumption of meat per capita is typical for poultry meat, which was during the whole period around 25 kg; in 2009 it amounted to 28 kg per capita. The consumption of pig meat per capita has decreased slightly in recent years, while poultry consumption per capita increased slightly, by 1% in 2009 compared to the previous year. In addition, the average Slovene consumed 20 kg of beef, while the consumption of mutton, goat and horse meat per capita was much lower.

Grafikon 13: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za meso, Slovenija

Chart 13: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for meat, Slovenia



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Stopnja samooskrbe z mesom stalno visoka

Letna količina domače prireje mesa se je v celotnem opazovanem obdobju gibala okrog 170.00 ton, v letu 2009 pa se je zmanjšala za 11 %, na skoraj 159.000 ton. Tudi domača potrošnja mesa (ta gre v celoti za prehranske namene) je bila v opazovanem obdobju stabilna in je znašala okrog 190.000 ton. Zaradi sorazmerno stabilne prireje mesa in domače potrošnje je stopnja samooskrbe ostajala v opazovanem obdobju visoka, okrog 90-odstotna, v letu 2009 pa je kljub temu nekoliko upadla in je znašala nekoliko manj kot 83 %.

Stopnja samooskrbe s prašičjim mesom najnižja

Stopnja samooskrbe s perutninskim mesom je v celotnem opazovanem obdobju presegala 100 %. Najbolj se je povečevala stopnja samooskrbe s konjskim mesom, in sicer je leta 2004 presegla 100 %, v naslednjih letih pa je močno naraščala in leta 2009 je znašala 146 %. V obdobju 2006–2008 je poleg prireje perutninskega in konjskega mesa presegala domače potrebe tudi prireja govejega mesa, in sicer je bila stopnja samooskrbe s tem mesom v 2008 103-odstotna. Najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe je v opazovanem obdobju izkazovala bilanca prašičjega mesa, med 70 % in 85 %, leta 2009 je bila stopnja samooskrbe s tem mesom najnižja, manj kot 55-odstotna. V letih 2008 in 2009 je bila Slovenija skoraj v celoti samooskrbna z ovčjim in kozjim mesom (v 2009 98 %).

The self-sufficiency rate for meat remained high

The annual amount of indigenous beef production was around 170,000 tons over the whole period; in 2009 it fell by 11% to almost 159,000 tons. Domestic use of meat, which is entirely human consumption, has also been stable over the period and it amounted to around 190,000 tons. Because of the relatively stable indigenous meat production and domestic use, the self-sufficiency rate has remained high. During the observed period, it was around 90%; in 2009, however, it fell slightly and amounted to less than 83%.

Self-sufficiency in pig meat the lowest

Throughout this period, the rate of self-sufficiency in poultry meat exceeded 100%. The highest was growth of the rate of self-sufficiency in horse meat, which exceeded 100% in 2004 and was significantly increasing in subsequent years. In 2009, it amounted to 146%. In the 2006–2008 period, in addition to poultry and horse meat, the surplus of beef was detected (103% in 2008). The lowest level of self-sufficiency has been recorded in the supply balance sheet for pig meat. During the period it ranged between 70% and 85%, and it reached the lowest level in 2009 at just under 55%. In 2008 and 2009, Slovenia was almost entirely self-sufficient as regards sheep and goat meat (98% in 2009).

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA JAJCA

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR EGGS

Tabela 3: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za jajca, Slovenija

Table 3: Supply balance sheet for eggs, Slovenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.000 t											
Proizvodnja	22,1	21,3	20,1	16,1	14,5	14,3	15,8	19,3	21,5	21,6	Production
Valilna jajca	1,8	2,3	2,3	2,9	2,6	3,3	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,7	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	20,2	19,0	17,8	13,2	11,9	11,0	12,3	15,8	17,9	17,9	Other eggs
Domača potrošnja	23,2	21,9	20,8	15,4	14,1	15,2	16,3	20,3	22,6	23,2	Domestic use
Valilna jajca	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,8	1,7	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,3	2,3	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	21,5	20,1	19,2	13,7	12,5	13,0	14,1	18,0	20,3	20,9	Other eggs
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	21,5	20,1	19,2	13,7	12,5	13,0	14,1	18,0	20,3	20,9	Human consumption
Valilna jajca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	21,5	20,1	19,2	13,7	12,4	13,0	14,1	18,0	20,3	20,9	Other eggs
%											
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	93,0	92,1	92,3	88,6	88,2	85,9	86,5	88,4	89,8	90,0	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
%											
Stopnja samooskrbe	95,4	97,7	96,7	104,0	102,9	94,5	96,8	95,1	95,3	93,1	Self-sufficiency rate
Valilna jajca	113,6	134,3	146,3	161,6	158,8	154,4	158,6	151,5	156,5	158,4	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	94,1	94,5	92,6	96,4	95,6	84,5	87,3	87,8	88,4	85,7	Other eggs
kg											
Potrošnja na prebivalca	10,8	10,1	9,6	6,9	6,2	6,5	7,0	8,9	10,0	10,2	Consumption per capita
Valilna jajca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	10,8	10,1	9,6	6,9	6,2	6,5	7,0	8,9	10,0	10,2	Other eggs
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.990.272	1.992.035	1.995.718	1.996.773	1.997.004	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

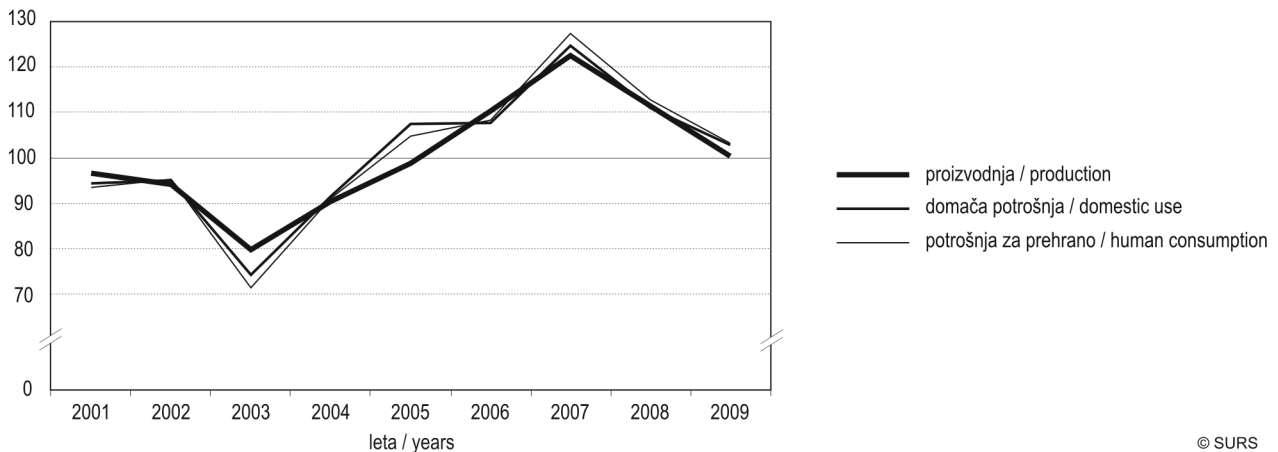
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Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Grafikon 14: Indeksi proizvodnje, domače potrošnje in potrošnje za prehrano v bilanci za jajca, Slovenija

Chart 14: Indices of production, domestic use and human consumption in the supply balance sheet for eggs, Slovenia

indeksi / indices



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Celotna proizvodnja jajc v obdobju 2000–2009 okrog 20.000 ton letno

Proizvodnja jajc v Sloveniji predstavljata proizvodnja valilnih ter proizvodnja drugih jajc oz. jajc za prehrano. Delež proizvodnje drugih jajc od skupne proizvodnje je od leta 2001 nekoliko upadal, po letu 2005 pa je znova začel nekoliko naraščati. Najvišji delež je proizvodnja drugih jajc dosegla leta 2000 z 92 %, nato se je zmanjševala in leta 2005 je z 11.000 tonami predstavljala 77 % celotne proizvodnje jajc. Celotna proizvodnja jajc se je v obdobju med 2000 in 2009 gibala okrog 20.000 ton letno; najnižjo vrednost je dosegla leta 2005, in sicer 14.000 ton.

Domača potrošnja jajc nekoliko presega domačo proizvodnjo jajc

Domača potrošnja jajc je skoraj v celotnem obdobju nekoliko presejala domačo proizvodnjo jajc. Okrog 90 % celotne potrošnje je predstavljala potrošnja drugih jajc. Od 2005 dalje je ta delež nekoliko naraščal, delež potrošnje valilnih jajc pa je sorazmerno nekoliko upadal. Velika večina jajc se porabi za prehrano. Delež potrošnje jajc za prehrano se je med letoma 2000 in 2009 gibal nad 86 %.

Total annual egg production in the 2000-2009 period around 20,000 tons

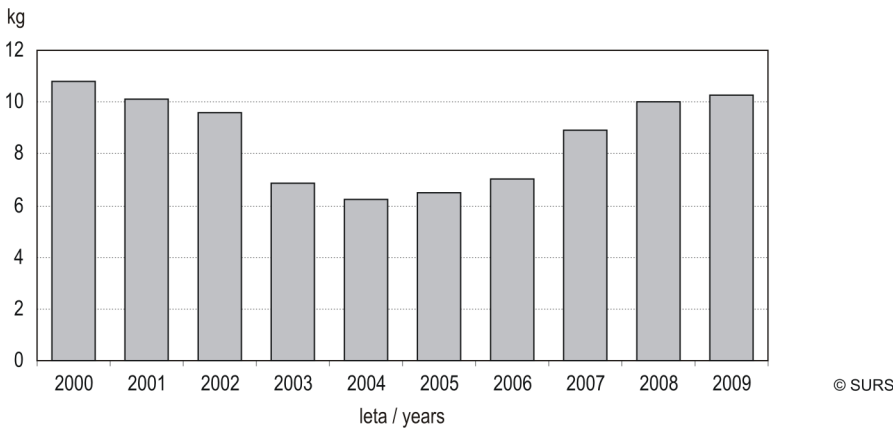
Egg production in Slovenia is represented by the production of hatching eggs and other (table) eggs. The share of other eggs in the total production was slightly declining from 2001 on, and after 2005 it has begun to rise slightly again. The highest share of production of other eggs has been recorded in 2000 (92%); later on the production decreased and in 2005 with 11,000 tons represented 77%. Total annual egg production in the 2000-2009 period was around 20,000 tons, with the lowest value of 14,000 tons in 2005.

Domestic use of eggs slightly exceeded the production

Domestic use of eggs slightly exceeded the production throughout the entire period. About 90% of total domestic use accounted for consumption of other eggs. From 2005 on this share has risen slightly, but the share of domestic use of hatching eggs has slightly declined. The vast majority of eggs are used for human consumption. The share of eggs for human consumption was above 86% between 2000 and 2009.

Grafikon 15: Potrošnja jajc na prebivalca, Slovenija

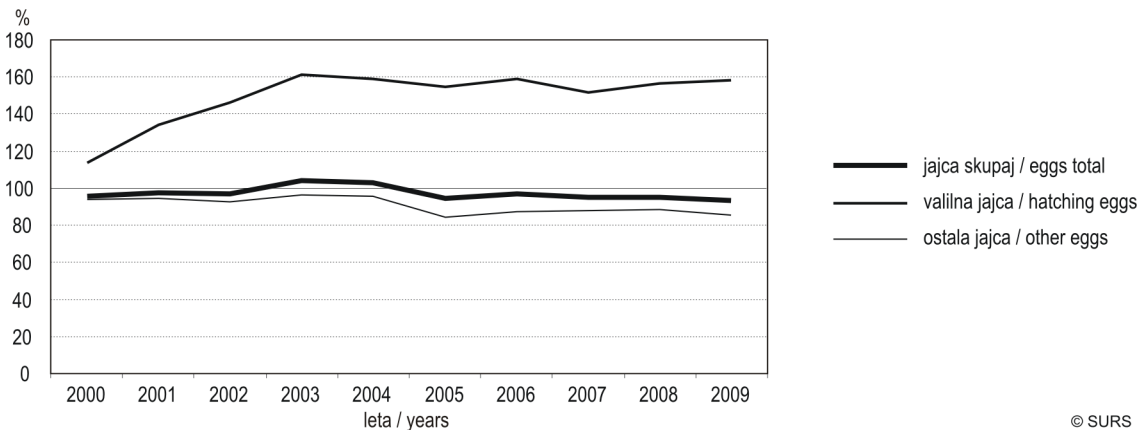
Chart 15: Consumption of eggs per capita, Slovenia



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Grafikon 16: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za jajca, Slovenija

Chart 16: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for eggs, Slovenia



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA ZELENJAVO

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR VEGETABLES

Proizvodnja zelenjave vključuje poleg pridelave na kmetijskih gospodarstvih tudi pridelavo na hišnih vrtovih

In addition to production on farms, the production of vegetables includes the production in kitchen gardens

Proizvodnja zelenjave vključuje poleg pridelave na kmetijskih gospodarstvih tudi pridelavo na hišnih vrtovih, namenjeno samooskrbi. Vključuje pridelek, pospravljen v koledarskem letu, v katerem se začne referenčno obdobje. Potrošnja se ocenjuje na osnovi posajenih površin in povprečne potrošnje na hektar, potrošnja za prehrano pa vključuje zelenjavo v vseh oblikah. V Sloveniji se pripravlja poenostavljena bilanca za zelenjavo skupaj, ne pa po posameznih vrstah zelenjave.

The production of vegetables in addition to production on farms includes the production in kitchen gardens, intended for self-supply as well. It includes yield harvested in the calendar year that represents the beginning of the reference period. Consumption is estimated on the basis of area sown and average consumption per hectare, but the human consumption includes vegetables in all forms. In Slovenia the simplified balance of the total vegetables, not by type of vegetables, is compiled.

Tabela 4: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za zelenjavo, Slovenija, 2000–2009

Table 4: Supply balance sheet for vegetables, Slovenia, 2000-2009

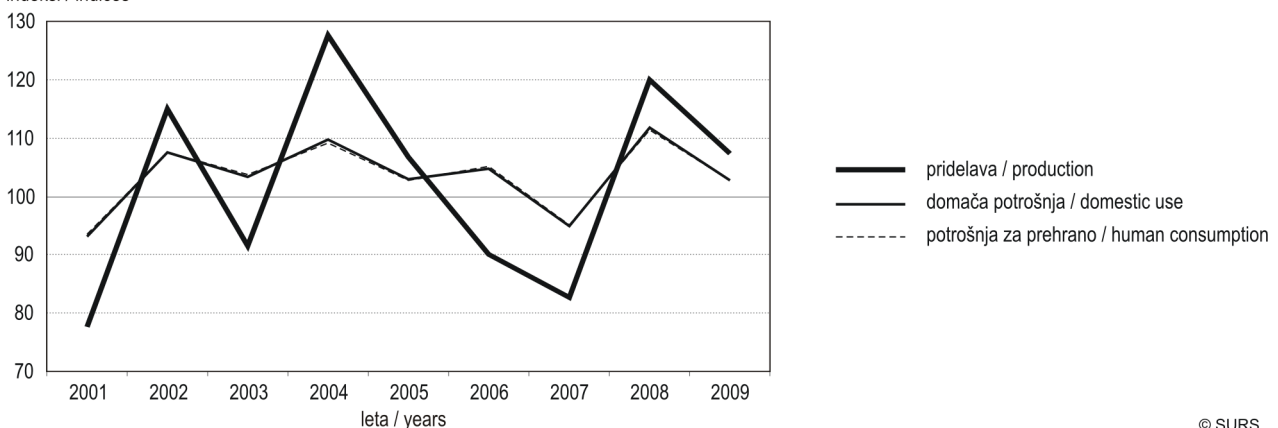
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.000 t											
Pridelava	78,8	61,2	70,3	64,3	82,1	87,6	78,8	65,2	78,2	83,9	Production
Domača potrošnja	167,2	155,4	167,1	172,8	189,4	194,9	204,0	193,4	216,2	222,2	Domestic use
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	156,3	146,2	157,1	162,8	177,7	182,6	192,0	182,6	203,3	208,9	Human consumption
%											
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	93,5	94,1	94,0	94,2	93,8	93,7	94,1	94,4	94,0	94,0	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
%											
Stopnja samooskrbe	47,1	39,4	42,1	37,2	43,3	44,9	38,6	33,7	36,2	37,8	Self-sufficiency rate
kg											
Potrošnja na prebivalca	78,5	73,4	78,7	81,5	89,0	91,3	95,6	90,4	100,5	102,3	Consumption per capita
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.990.272	1.992.035	1.995.718	1.996.773	1.997.004	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Grafikon 17: Indeksi proizvodnje, domače potrošnje in potrošnje za prehrano v bilanci za zelenjavo, Slovenija, 2001–2009

Chart 17: Indices of production, domestic use and human consumption in the supply balance sheet for vegetables, Slovenia, 2001-2009

indeksi / indices



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Domača potrošnja se je povečala s 167.000 ton na 222.000 ton

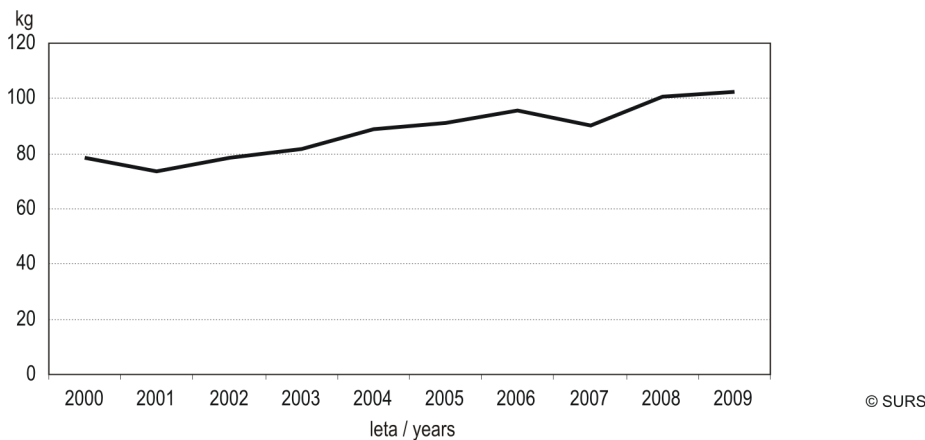
V Sloveniji smo v obdobju 2000–2009 pridelali okrog 80.000 ton zelenjave. Količinska pridelava je med leti nihala, po 2007 se je znova nekoliko povečala. Leta 2009 je znašala 84.000 ton; to je za dobrih 7 % več kot v letu poprej in po letu 2005 največja količina. Domača potrošnja zelenjave je v vsem obdobju močno presegala količino pridelave; potrošnja se je namreč povečevala (leta 2000 je znašala 167.000 ton, leta 2009 pa 222.000 ton), zato je stopnja samooskrbe z zelenjavo upadala. Velika večina, v povprečju nad 90 % vse v opazovanem obdobju potrošene zelenjave je bilo potrošene za prehrano,

Domestic use increased from 167,000 tons to 222,000 tons

Slovenia produced about 80,000 tons of vegetables per year in the 2000-2009 period. The quantitative production has varied between years, after 2007 it has risen again slightly. In 2009, it amounted to 84,000 tons, which is over 7% more than the year before, and the highest amount after 2005. Domestic use of vegetables greatly exceeded the volume of production throughout the period; it was increasing (in 2000 it amounted to 167,000 tons, in 2009 to 222,000 tons), which is the reason for the decreased level of self-sufficiency in vegetables. The vast majority, that is, on average, over 90% during the observed period, was used for human consumption.

Grafikon 18: Potrošnja zelenjave na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 18: Consumption of vegetables per capita, Slovenia



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Več kot 100 kg zelenjave na prebivalca na leto

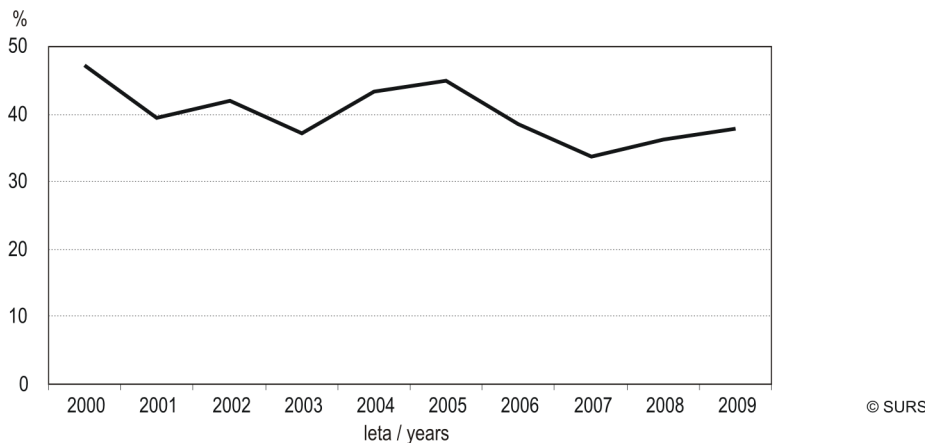
Prebivalec potroši na leto v povprečju več kot 100 kg zelenjave. Poraba zelenjave na prebivalca je naraščala: od leta 2000 do leta 2009 se je povečala z 78,5 kg na 102 kg.

Over 100 kg of vegetables per capita per year

An average citizen consumes more than 100 kg of vegetables per year. Consumption of vegetables per capita has increased from 78.5 kg in 2000 to 102 kg in 2009.

Grafikon 19: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za zelenjavo, Slovenija

Chart 19: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for vegetables, Slovenia



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Stopnja samooskrbe z zelenjavo pod 40 %

Izmed vseh doslej izdelanih bilanc je v opazovanem obdobju izkazovala najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe bilanca zelenjave. Najvišja stopnja je bila dosežena v letu 2005 (skoraj 45 %), v povprečju pa je v celotnem opazovanem obdobju dosegala nekoliko več kot 35 %. Od leta 2007 se je stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci zelenjave nekoliko povečevala, in leta 2009 je dosegla skoraj 38 %.

Rate of self-sufficiency in the balance sheet for vegetables below 40%

Of all the compiled supply balance sheets, the lowest rate of self-sufficiency has been recorded in the balance sheet for vegetables. The highest rate of self-sufficiency was characteristic of 2005 (almost 45%) but on average was above 35% over the whole period. From 2007 on, the rate of self-sufficiency in the balance sheet for vegetables has increased slightly again, and it reached almost 38% in 2009.

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA KROMPIR**SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR POTATOES****Tabela 5: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za krompir, Slovenija**

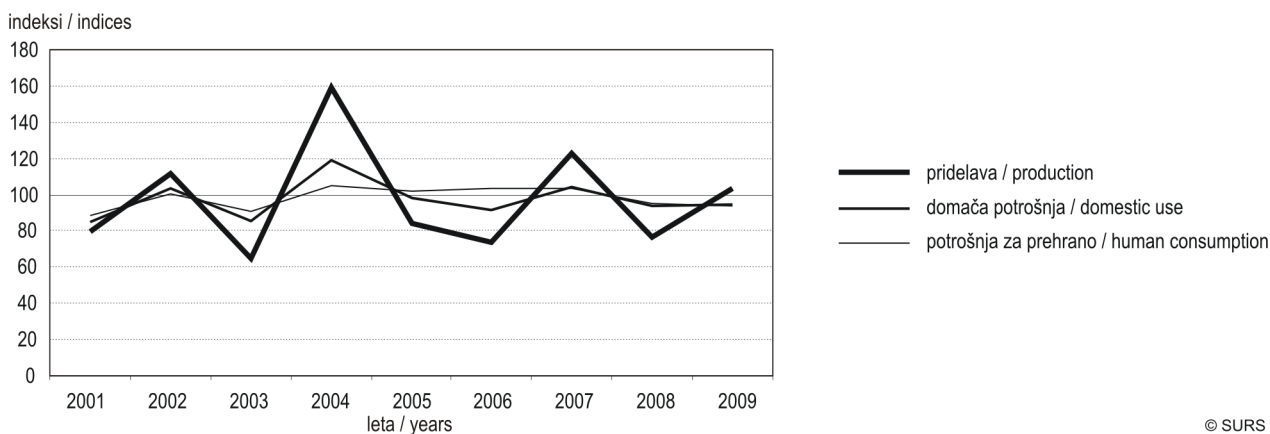
Table 5: Supply balance sheet for potatoes, Slovenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.000 t											
Pridelava	186,2	148,3	166,0	107,6	171,5	144,7	107,0	131,1	100,3	103,4	Production
Domača potrošnja	223,4	188,9	195,1	166,9	199,3	195,3	178,8	186,2	174,8	164,7	Domestic use
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	179,4	158,5	159,3	144,7	151,3	153,7	158,4	164,3	156,9	147,0	Human consumption
%											
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	80,3	83,9	81,7	86,7	75,9	78,7	88,6	88,2	89,8	89,3	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
%											
Stopnja samooskrbe	83,3	78,5	85,0	64,5	86,1	74,1	59,8	70,4	57,4	62,8	Self-sufficiency rate
kg											
Potrošnja na prebivalca	90,1	79,6	79,8	72,4	75,8	76,8	78,9	81,3	77,6	72,0	Consumption per capita
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.990.272	1.992.035	1.995.718	1.996.773	1.997.004	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Grafikon 20: Indeksi proizvodnje, domače potrošnje in potrošnje za prehrano v bilanci za krompir, Slovenija

Chart 20: Indices of production, domestic use and human consumption in the supply balance sheet for potatoes, Slovenia



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Domača proizvodnja in tudi potrošnja krompirja upadata

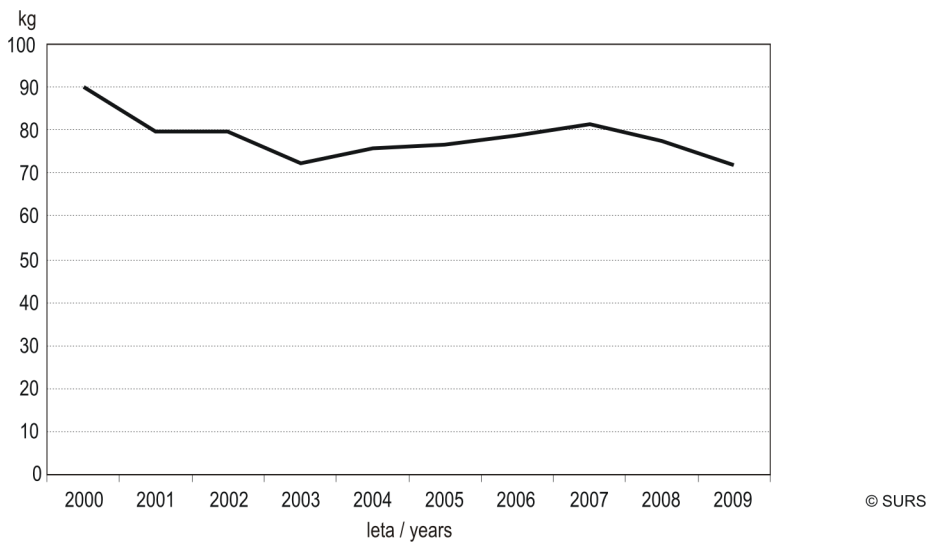
V obdobju 2000–2009 je skupna pridelava krompirja precej upadla. Leta 2000 je znašala dobrih 185.000 ton, po letu 2003 pa je, razen v letu 2004, precej upadla. Leta 2009 je pridelava znašala dobrih 103.000 ton. Količina domače potrošnje je bila večja od količine domače pridelave v celotnem opazovanem obdobju. V vsem obdobju se je sicer tudi potrošnja krompirja počasi zmanjševala, vendar je bil upad potrošnje manjši kot upad pridelave, zato se je stopnja samooskrbe pri krompirju v opazovanem obdobju precej znižala; je leta 2009 znašala 63 % (leta 2004 pa na primer 86 %). Domača potrošnja krompirja je v 2009 znašala več kot 160.000 ton, od tega je bilo za prehrano namenjenih 90 % krompirja. Potrošnja krompirja za prehrano se je v obdobju gibala med 76 % (leta 2004) in 90 % (v letih 2008, 2009).

Fall in domestic production and consumption of potatoes

In the 2000–2009 period, the total potatoes production declined significantly. In 2000, it amounted to just over 185,000 tons and after 2003, with the exception of 2004, significantly decreased. In 2009, the production amounted to just over 103,000 tons. The quantity of domestic use exceeded production in the whole period. Throughout the period, the perceived downward trend in consumption of potatoes was detected, but the decline was smaller than in production, so the rate of self-sufficiency in potatoes decreased significantly in the observed period and in 2009 it was 63%, unlike 86% in 2004. Domestic use of potatoes amounted to over 160,000 tons in 2009, of which 90% was used for human consumption. Human consumption of potatoes ranged during the observed period from 76% in 2004 to 90% in 2008 and 2009.

Grafikon 21: Potrošnja krompirja na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 21: Consumption of potatoes per capita, Slovenia



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Leta 2009 smo potrošili okrog 72 kg krompirja na prebivalca

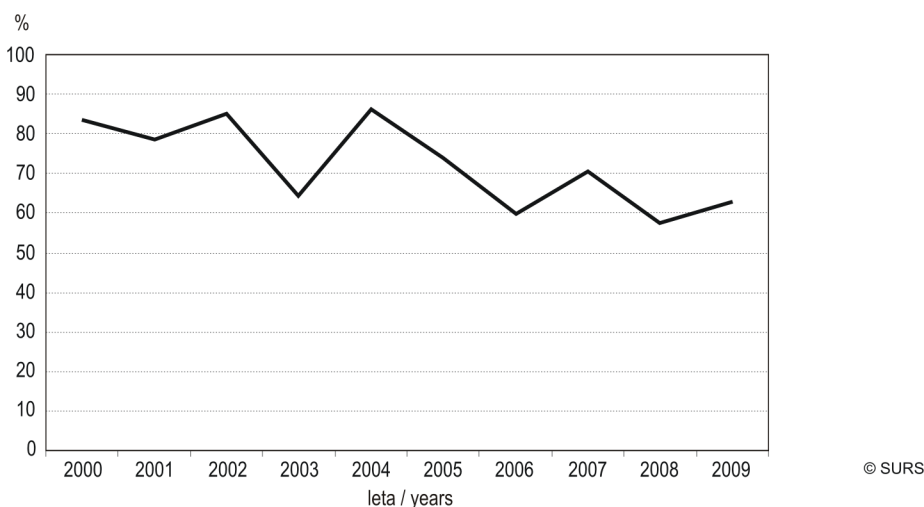
Potrošnja krompirja na prebivalca je najvišjo vrednost izkazovala leta 2000, v naslednjih letih pa se je počasi zmanjševala. Najnižjo vrednost v opazovanem obdobju je dosegla leta 2009, in sicer 72 kg krompirja na prebivalca.

In 2009 the consumption of potatoes per capita was at least 72 kg

Consumption of potatoes per capita recorded the highest value in 2000. In subsequent years a downward trend in the consumed quantities has been detected. The lowest value of consumption per capita was observed in 2009 when the average Slovene consumed 72 kg of potatoes in one year.

Grafikon 22: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za krompir, Slovenija

Chart 22: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for potatoes, Slovenia



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Samooskrbe z zelenjavo, žiti in krompirjem najnižje v Sloveniji

Samooskrba s krompirjem je po letu 2004 začela upadati, in sicer zaradi precej zmanjšane pridelave krompirja in hkratnega upadanja domače potrošnje. V opazovanem obdobju je najvišjo stopnjo izkazovala leta 2004 s 86 %, do leta 2009 pa je zdrsnila pod 63 %. Poleg bilanc za zelenjavo in žita je bilanca krompirja izkazovala najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe pri nas.

Supply balance sheets for vegetables, cereals and potatoes with the lowest level of self-sufficiency in Slovenia

The self-sufficiency rate in potatoes declined after 2004 due to significantly reduced production of potatoes and a decline in domestic use. During the observed period, the highest rate was recorded in 2004, with 86%, dropping to slightly less than 63% by 2009. In addition to the supply balance sheets for vegetables and cereals, the balance sheet for potatoes showed the lowest self-sufficiency rate in our country.

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA SLADKOR**SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR SUGAR****Tabela 6: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za sladkor, Slovenija**

Table 6: Supply balance sheet for sugar, Slovenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.000 t											
Pridelava	395,1	211,8	267,3	230,3	253,3	322,2	307,7	1,5	1,6	1,9	Production
Sladkorna pesa	349,1	185,7	232,2	202,1	213,1	260,1	262,0	...	...	...	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	43,8	23,5	32,7	26,3	37,8	60,4	43,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	White sugar
Med	2,3	2,6	2,5	1,9	2,4	1,7	2,3	1,5	1,6	1,9	Honey
Domača potrošnja	426,3	259,5	301,6	269,3	352,6	494,3	365,2	57,6	84,7	92,8	Domestic use
Sladkorna pesa	349,1	185,7	232,2	202,1	269,8	390,9	291,9	...	...	...	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	75,2	71,4	67,1	65,3	80,4	101,2	70,5	55,7	82,8	90,5	White sugar
Med	2,1	2,4	2,3	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,8	1,9	1,9	2,3	Honey
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	77,2	73,8	69,4	67,2	82,7	103,4	73,3	57,6	84,7	92,8	Human consumption
Sladkorna pesa	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	75,2	71,4	67,1	65,3	80,4	101,2	70,5	55,7	82,8	90,5	White sugar
Med	2,1	2,4	2,3	1,9	2,3	2,2	2,8	1,9	1,9	2,3	Honey

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Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Tabela 6: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za sladkor, Slovenija (nadaljevanje)

Table 6: Supply balance sheet for sugar, Slovenia (continued)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
%											
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	18,1	28,4	23,0	25,0	23,5	20,9	20,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
%											
Stopnja samooskrbe	92,7	81,6	88,6	85,5	71,8	65,2	84,3	2,6	1,9	2,1	Self-sufficiency rate
Sladkorna pesa	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	79,0	66,5	89,8	...	...	...	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	58,2	32,9	48,7	40,3	47,0	59,7	61,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	White sugar
Med	111,7	104,5	105,2	97,4	102,2	75,0	80,9	77,9	81,4	84,9	Honey
kg											
Potrošnja na prebivalca	38,8	37,0	34,8	33,7	41,4	51,7	36,5	28,5	41,9	45,4	Consumption per capita
Sladkorna pesa	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	37,8	35,8	33,6	32,7	40,3	50,6	35,1	27,6	40,9	44,3	White sugar
Med	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,1	1,4	0,9	1,0	1,1	Honey
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.990.272	1.992.035	1.995.718	1.996.773	1.997.004	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

... ni podatka / not available

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Delež potrošnje sladkorja za prehrano je leta 2009 dosegel eno največjih vrednosti

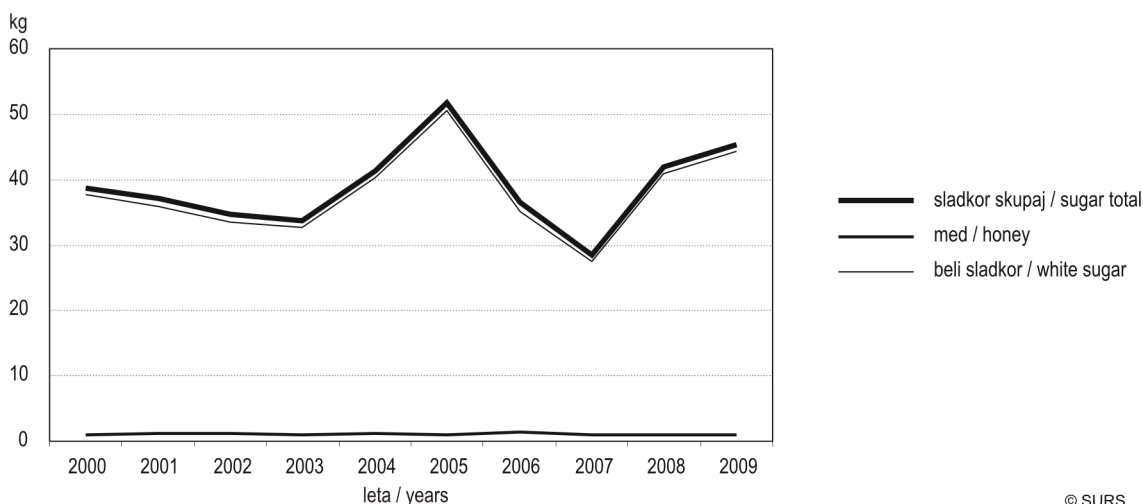
Do leta 2006, ko je še obratovala tovarna sladkorja v Ormožu, je celotna proizvodnja sladkorja nihala; leta 2006 je znašala dobrih 300.000 ton. Od tega je v celotnem obdobju nad 80 % predstavljala proizvodnja sladkorne pese. K skupni vrednosti proizvodnje sladkorja je okrog 10 % v opazovanem obdobju prispevala proizvodnja belega sladkorja, z največjim deležem leta 2005 (skoraj 15 %), pridelava medu pa je znašala okrog 1 % od vse proizvodnje, to je v obdobju od 2000 do 2006 pomenilo dobrih 2.000 ton. V zadnjih letih se je pridelava medu nekoliko zmanjšala. Potrošnja sladkorja je v opazovanem obdobju presegala domačo proizvodnjo, zato v Sloveniji s sladkorjem nismo bili v celoti samooskrbni. Do leta 2006 se je skupna potrošnja gibala med 260.000 in 500.000 tonami, potrošnja medu pa v povprečju nekoliko nad 2.000 ton letno. Delež potrošnje sladkorja za prehrano je med letoma 2000 in 2009 precej nihal, leta 2009 je dosegel eno najvišjih vrednosti, in sicer skoraj 93 %.

In 2009 the share of human consumption reached one of the highest values

By 2006, when the sugar factory in Ormož was still operating, the total production of sugar varied; in 2006 it amounted to over 300,000 tons. Of this, over the whole period sugar beet production accounted for over 80%. The production of white sugar contributed to around 10% of the total sugar production during the observed period, with the largest share in 2005 (almost 15%). Honey production stood at around 1% of the total production, with more than 2,000 tons during the 2000-2006 period. In recent years the production of honey has slightly fallen. Domestic use of sugar was higher than domestic production, which is why Slovenia has not been entirely self-sufficient in sugar. By 2006, the total domestic use was between 260,000 and 500,000 tons and domestic use of honey on average slightly more than 2,000 tons per year. The share of human consumption varied considerably between 2000 and 2009, and in 2009 it reached one of the highest values (almost 93%).

Grafikon 23: Potrošnja sladkorja na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 23: Consumption of sugar per capita, Slovenia



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Največ sladkorja na prebivalca smo potrošili leta 2005, skoraj 52 kg

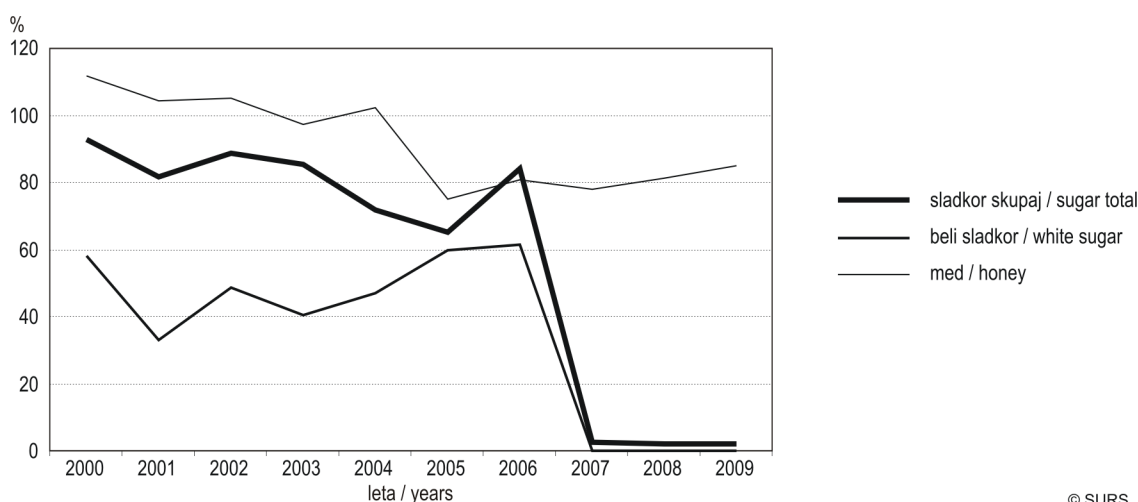
Potrošnja sladkorja na prebivalca je v Sloveniji v obdobju 2000–2009 nihala, največjo vrednost je dosegla leta 2005, skoraj 52 kg, in 2009, več kot 45 kg na prebivalca. Od tega je veliko večino predstavljala potrošnja belega sladkorja, in sicer okrog 40 kg letno, leta 2009 pa več kot 44 kg. Sicer je potrošnja belega sladkorja med leti precej nihala. Potrošnja medu na prebivalca je bila vsa leta stabilnejša; znašala je okrog 1 kg na leto.

Consumption of sugar per capita the highest in 2005 with almost 52 kg per capita

Consumption of sugar per capita varied in Slovenia in the 2000–2009 period, reaching the highest value in 2005 (less than 52 kg) and 2009 (over 45 kg). Of these, the vast majority is represented by the domestic use of white sugar, which was around 40 kg per year and in 2009 amounted to more than 44 kg. Over the years, the domestic use of white sugar varied considerably. Consumption of honey per capita was stable at about 1 kg per capita annually.

Grafikon 24: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za sladkor, Slovenija

Chart 24: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for sugar, Slovenia



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Samooskrba s sladkorjem po letu 2006 okrog 2-odstotna

Stopnja samooskrbe s sladkorjem se je po letu 2006, odkar je bila opuščena domača proizvodnja sladkorne pese in belega sladkorja, bistveno spremenila. Do leta 2006 je nihala, najvišjo vrednost pa je dosegla v letih 2000, 2002 in 2006, in sicer čez 84 %. V obdobju med 2000 in 2006 se je gibala med 65 % in 90 %. Ker domače proizvodnje sladkorja v Sloveniji nimamo več, proizvajamo pa točeni med, se je stopnja samooskrbe v tej bilanci po letu 2006 gibala okrog 2 %.

The rate of self-sufficiency with sugar is around 2% after 2006

With the termination of the domestic production of sugar beet and white sugar, since 2006 self-sufficiency has changed significantly. Until 2006, it varied and reached the highest level in 2000, 2002 and 2006, when it was just over 84%. In the 2000-2006 period it was between 65% and 90%. Since there is no domestic sugar production in Slovenia and we still produce honey, the rate of self-sufficiency in this balance sheet was around 2% after 2006.

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA RIŽ

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR RICE

Tabela 7: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za riž, Slovenija

Table 7: Supply balance sheet for rice, Slovenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
1.000 t											
Pridelava	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,0	Production
Domača potrošnja	7,2	7,8	8,1	7,9	7,3	8,2	8,4	9,0	8,8	8,8	Domestic use
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	6,9	7,3	7,6	7,1	6,7	8,0	8,2	8,6	8,4	8,7	Human consumption
%											
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	96,7	93,3	93,8	90,3	90,7	96,7	97,4	95,8	95,3	98,8	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
%											
Stopnja samooskrbe	1,1	1,4	0,7	0,4	0,8	0,6	0,8	1,7	2,1	0,0	Self-sufficiency rate
kg											
Potrošnja na prebivalca	3,5	3,6	3,8	3,6	3,3	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,3	Consumption per capita
Število prebivalstva na dan 30.6.	1.990.272	1.992.035	1.995.718	1.996.773	1.997.004	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Stopnja samooskrbe z rižem najnižja

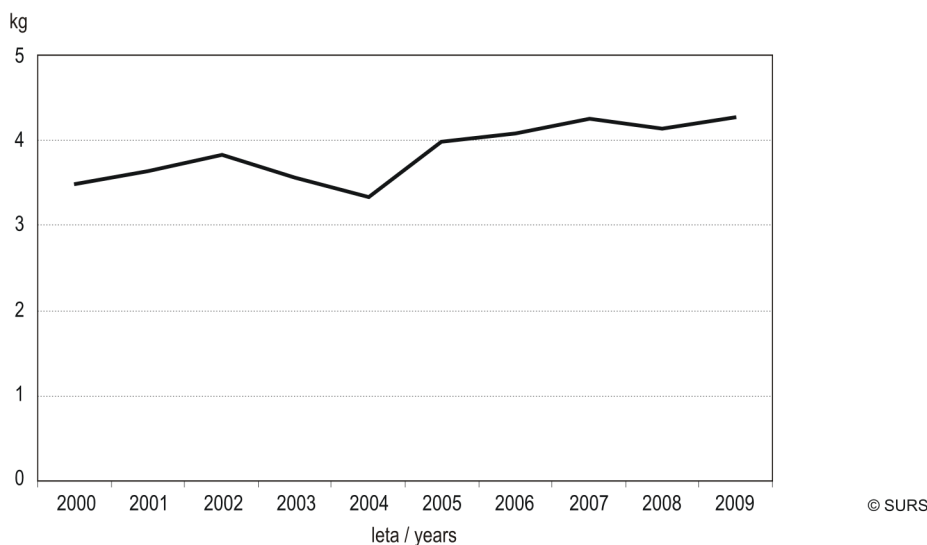
Med letoma 2000 in 2009 smo v Sloveniji pridelali zelo majhne količine riža. V tem obdobju smo v povprečju potrošili okrog 8.000 ton riža letno, in sicer večinoma za prehrano (v povprečju okrog 95 % celotne potrošnje). Ker doma pridelamo zelo majhne količine riža, je bilanca riža izkazovala najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe (1 % – 2 %).

The balance sheet for rice with the lowest rate of self-sufficiency

In the 2000-2009 period, Slovenia produced extremely low quantities of rice. On average, we consumed about 8,000 tons of rice annually. The vast majority, on average around 95% of the total domestic use, is used for human consumption. Due to the extremely low quantities of domestic rice production, the balance sheet for rice showed the lowest rate of self-sufficiency (1%-2%).

Grafikon 25: Potrošnja riža na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 25: Consumption of rice per capita, Slovenia



Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Na leto potrošimo do 4 kg riža na prebivalca

Potrošnja riža na prebivalca je v zadnjih letih naraščala in je leta 2009 dosegla največjo vrednost, nekoliko več kot 4 kg riža na prebivalca.

Consumption of up to 4 kg of rice per capita

Consumption of rice per capita has increased in recent years and in 2009 reached the highest value, more than 4 kg of rice per capita.

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA VINO**Sestava in definicija bilance vina**

Bilanca vina je sestavljena iz več podbilanc glede na kakovostne razrede in glede na barvo. Po kakovosti se bilanca vina deli na podbilanco za kakovostno vino z določenih pridelovalnih območij, za namizno vino in za drugo vino, vsaka od teh bilanc pa še glede na barvo na podbilanco za belo vino in za rdeče vino ali rozé. Vino, ki je predmet bilanc, je definirano kot alkoholna pijača, pridobljena izključno z alkoholnim vrenjem iz stisnjene grozdja ali iz grozdnega mošta. Zajema tudi vino, ki je še v fermentaciji. Namizno vino je vino, proizvedeno v EU, ki ima minimalno alkoholno stopnjo, kot je določena za pridelovalno območje, v katerem je bilo vino proizvedeno, ali vino, pridobljeno v EU, ki ustreza specifičnim merilom glede kakovosti. To vino ima lahko status vina z geografskim poreklom ali tega statusa nima. Po dogovoru sodi med namizno vino tudi vse vino, ki je namenjeno za likersko vino, peneče vino, gazirano peneče vino, polpeneče vino, gazirano polpeneče vino in vino, okrepljeno z destilacijo, razen nekaterih izjem. Kakovostno vino je lahko mirno vino, likersko vino, peneče vino, polpeneče vino ali drugo vino, ki izpolnjuje nacionalna merila. Seznam kakovostnih vin je objavljen v Uradnem listu EU. Med druga vina spadajo vina, proizvedena iz grozdja namiznih sort, sort za rozine ter iz grozdja, ki je sicer namenjeno za destilacijo v grozdno žganje, in tudi vino iz prezrelega grozdja ter vse vino, ki ni proizvedeno v EU.

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR WINE**Composition and definition of the balance sheet for wine**

The balance sheet for the wine is composed of several sub-balances according to the classes of quality and colour. According to the quality, the balance sheet for wine is composed of the balance for quality wines from specific growing areas, table wines and other wines; each of these balances is then according to the colour divided into the balance for white wine and for red / rosé wine. Wine which is the subject of the balance is defined as an alcoholic drink obtained exclusively by fermentation of pressed grapes or grape must. It also includes wine still in fermentation. Table wine is wine produced in the EU which has a minimum alcohol level as determined for the region in which the wine was produced, or wine made in the EU which meets specific criteria in terms of quality. This wine can be with or without designation of origin. By agreement, table wine also includes all wine which is intended for liqueur wine, sparkling wine, aerated sparkling wine, semi-sparkling wine, aerated semi-sparkling wine and wine fortified with distillation, with some exceptions. Quality wine can be still wine, liqueur wine, sparkling wine, semi-sparkling wine or other wine which meets the national criteria. The list of quality wines is published in the Official Journal of the EU. Other wine is considered to be wine made from grapes of table varieties, varieties for raisins and grapes which are intended for the distillation of grape spirit, as well as wine from overripe grapes, and all wine that is not produced in the EU.

Tabela 8: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za vino, Slovenija

Table 8: Supply balance sheet for wine, Slovenia

	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	
1.000 hl					
Proizvodnja	846,0	738,4	857,8	740,0	Production
od tega bela vina	571,0	512,7	576,5	488,8	of which white wines
Kakovostna vina	533,0	498,0	640,0	554,0	Quality wines
Namizna vina brez geo. porekla	59,9	28,6	54,5	34,0	Table wines without geographical designation of origin
Namizna vina z geo. poreklom	253,1	211,8	163,4	152,0	Table wines with geographical designation of origin
Druga vina	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Other wines
Domača potrošnja	886,0	808,6	816,4	764,4	Domestic use
od tega bela vina	605,8	551,9	510,5	521,4	of which white wines
Kakovostna vina	518,2	492,6	572,4	532,2	Quality wines
Namizna vina brez geo. porekla	69,3	20,8	57,3	33,2	Table wines without geographical designation of origin
Namizna vina z geo. poreklom	267,8	278,5	171,7	192,2	Table wines with geographical designation of origin
Druga vina	30,6	16,6	15,0	6,8	Other wines
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	869,1	793,8	799,2	749,6	Human consumption
od tega bela vina	594,4	541,6	499,0	511,6	of which white wines
Kakovostna vina	507,6	482,7	559,6	521,1	Quality wines
Namizna vina brez geo. porekla	68,1	20,3	56,3	32,6	Table wines without geographical designation of origin
Namizna vina z geo. poreklom	262,8	274,3	168,5	189,1	Table wines with geographical designation of origin
Druga vina	30,6	16,6	15,0	6,8	Other wines
%					
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	98,1	98,2	97,9	98,1	Share of human consumption in total domestic use
%					
Stopnja samooskrbe	95,5	91,3	105,1	96,8	Self-sufficiency rate
od tega bela vina	94,3	92,9	112,9	93,7	of which white wines
Kakovostna vina	102,9	101,1	111,8	104,1	Quality wines
Namizna vina brez geo.porekla	86,4	137,4	95,0	102,3	Table wines without geographical designation of origin
Namizna vina z geo.poreklom	94,5	76,0	95,1	79,1	Table wines with geographical designation of origin
Druga vina	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Other wines
I					
Potrošnja na prebivalca	43,4	39,5	39,6	37,1	Consumption per capita
od tega bela vina	29,7	27,0	24,7	25,3	of which white wines
Kakovostna vina	25,4	24,0	27,7	25,8	Quality wines
Namizna vina brez geo. porekla	3,4	1,0	2,8	1,6	Table wines without geographical designation of origin
Namizna vina z geo. poreklom	13,1	13,7	8,3	9,4	Table wines with geographical designation of origin
Druga vina	1,5	0,8	0,7	0,3	Other wines
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	Number of inhabitants on 30 June

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Prevladuje proizvodnja belih vin

V tržnem obdobju med 2005/06 in 2008/09 je proizvodnja vin nihala. Najvišja je bila v letu 2007/08, in sicer je znašala skoraj 860.000 hektolitrov. V letu 2008/09 je upadla na 740.000 hektolitrov. V celotnem opazovanem obdobju, razen v zadnjem prikazanem letu, je proizvodnja belih vin znašala nad 500.000 hektolitrov in je predstavljala v povprečju okrog 65 % celotne proizvodnje vina.

Domestic wine production: white wines prevail with 65%

In the market period between 2005/06 and 2008/09, the domestic production of wines varied. It was the highest in 2007/08, when it amounted to almost 860,000 hectolitres. In 2008/09 it fell to 740,000 hectolitres. Throughout this period, except in the last year shown, the domestic production of white wines ranged over 500,000 hectolitres, representing on average about 65% of total wine production.



Proizvodnja kakovostnih precej večja od proizvodnje namiznih vin

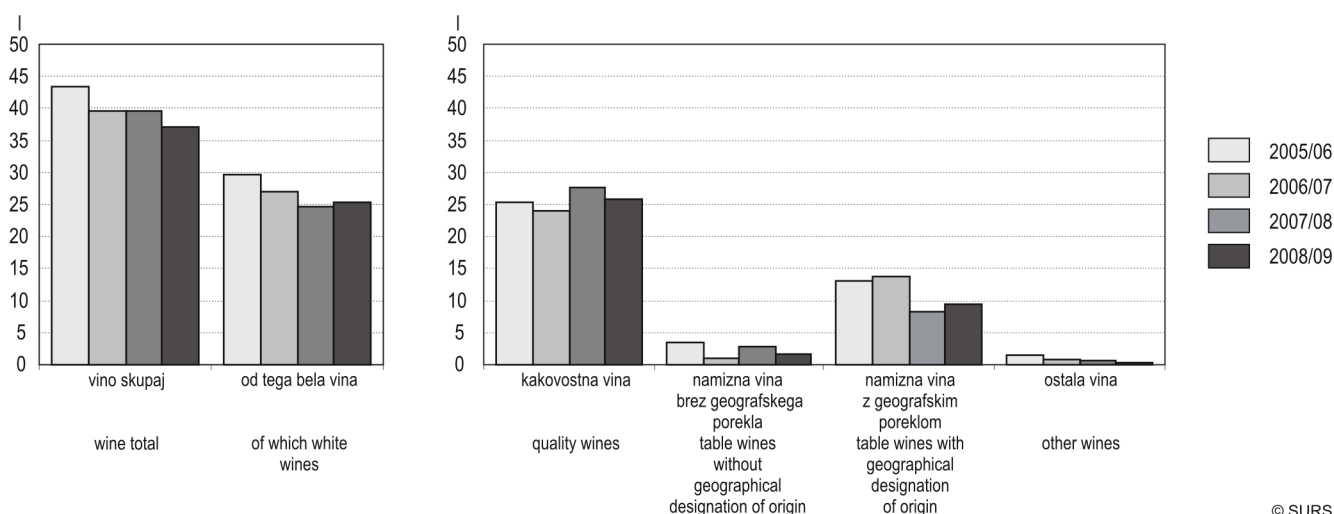
Glede na kakovost vin ločimo kakovostna, namizna in druga vina. V Sloveniji je v celotnem opazovanem obdobju prevladovala proizvodnja kakovostnih vin; ta je v celotnem obdobju naraščala in v letu 2008/09 obsegala 75 % skupne proizvodnje. Okrog 25 % proizvodnje vin je v letu 2008/09 obsegala proizvodnja namiznih vin (brez geografskega porekla in z geografskim poreklom skupaj). Delež proizvodnje namiznih vin se je v obdobju od 2005/06 do 2008/09 zmanjševal na račun povečane proizvodnje kakovostnih vin.

Higher production of quality wines

According to the quality, quality wines, table wines and other wines are distinguished. In Slovenia, in the whole period the production of quality wines dominated. It was increasing throughout the period and represented 75% of total production in 2008/09. Approximately 25% of the wine production was represented by the production of table wines (without and with the geographical origin) in 2008/09. The share of the production of table wines in the period from 2005/06 to 2008/09 fell on account of increased production of quality wines.

Grafikon 26: Potrošnja vina na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 26: Consumption of wine per capita, Slovenia



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Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Domača potrošnja vin upada

V vsem opazovanem obdobju je nad 60 % celotne domače potrošnje vina predstavljala potrošnja belih vin. Delež doma porabljenih kakovostnih vin je v tem obdobju nihal, leta 2008/09 pa je znašal skoraj 70 %; približno toliko je znašal tudi v letu pred tem. Potrošnja namiznih vin se je v opazovanem obdobju zmanjševala: od skoraj 340.000 hektolitrov v tržnem letu 2005/06 se je zmanjšala na 225.000 hektolitrov v tržnem letu 2008/09.

Povprečno 26 litrov kakovostnih in 10 litrov namiznih vin na prebivalca

V tržnem letu 2008/09 je vsak prebivalec Slovenije popil povprečno 37 litrov vina, od tega skoraj 26 litrov kakovostnih vin in 10 litrov namiznih vin; to je kar za 15 % manj kot v tržnem letu 2005/06, takrat je znašala povprečna potrošnja vina nekoliko več kot 43 litrov vina na prebivalca.

Domestic use of wine decreased

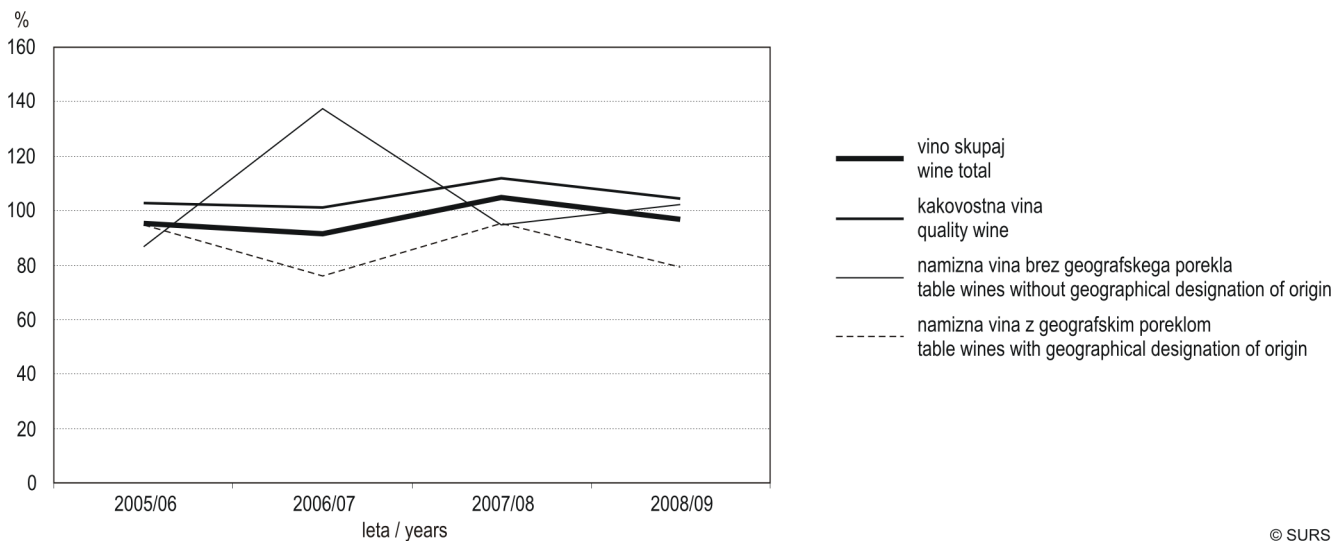
Over 60% of the total domestic use of wine throughout the period accounted for domestic use of white wines. The share of the domestic use of quality wines varied during the period, in 2008/09 it reached almost 70%, which is similar to the previous year. During the observed period, the domestic use of table wines decreased and fell from almost 340,000 hectolitres in 2005/06 to 225,000 hectolitres in the market year 2008/09.

In 2008/09 almost 26 litres of quality wine and 10 litres of table wine per capita

Average consumption of wine per capita amounted to 37 litres in the market year 2008/09 in Slovenia; since the market year 2005/06, when it amounted to more than 43 litres of wine per capita, it has declined significantly, by almost 15%. Of the total consumption of wine per capita, over 60% was accounted for white wines. In Slovenia, every inhabitant consumed on average 37 litres of wine (2008/09), of which almost 26 litres of quality wine and 10 litres of table wine.

Grafikon 27: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za vino, Slovenija

Chart 27: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for wine, Slovenia



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Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Presežek kakovostnih vin, več kot 100-odstotna samooskrba

Stopnja samooskrbe je bila v opazovanem obdobju visoka. V obdobju, za katerega so bile izdelane tržne bilance za vino, je bila stopnja samooskrbe precej stabilna in je presegala 90 %, v 2008/09 je dosegla skoraj 97 %. Za Slovenijo je bil za celotno opazovano obdobje značilen presežek kakovostnih vin; to se kaže v stopnji samooskrbe s kakovostnimi vini; ta je namreč v vseh letih presegala 100 %.

Surplus of quality wines and very high rate of self-sufficiency

The rate of self-sufficiency has been high during the observed period. During the period for which market supply balance sheets for wine have been compiled, the self-sufficiency rate was fairly stable and exceeded 90%, in 2008-09 it reached almost 97%. For Slovenia, the entire observed period was characterized by a surplus of quality wines, which is indicated by the rate of self-sufficiency in quality wines. In all years it exceeded 100%.

STATISTIČNI ZNAMENJI

% odstotek
, decimalna vejica

MERSKE ENOTE

hl hektoliter
kg kilogram
l liter

KRATICE

EU Evropska unija
KIS Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije
MKGP Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano
SURS Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

STATISTICAL SIGNS

% percentage
, decimal point (in tables)

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

hl hectolitre
kg kilogram
l litre

ABBREVIATIONS

EU European Union
AIS Agricultural Institute of Slovenia
MAFF Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
SORS Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia



METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Bilance kmetijskih proizvodov se izdelujejo za koledarsko in tržno leto na podlagi Eurostatove metodologije. Vsi podatki o bilancah, razen o bilanci za vino, se na mednarodnem področju sporočajo neobvezno. Izdelava bilanc po enotni metodologiji je vključena v redno statistiko pri vseh državah članicah EU. Tudi bilance kmetijskih proizvodov za Slovenijo so izdelane po metodoloških priporočilih Eurostata.

Glavni viri podatkov za izdelavo bilanc pri nas so statistike rastlinske pridelave, živalske proizvodnje, zakola, industrijske proizvodnje in zunanje trgovine, tržni informacijski sistem za trg jajc pri Agenciji za kmetijske trge in razvoj podeželja (MKGP), Eurostatovi sezname kod carinske nomenklature in tehničnih koeficientov pretvorbe, ekspertne ocene Kmetijskega inštituta ter druge statistične ocene.

Referenčna obdobja za bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje posameznih kmetijskih proizvodov

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| 1. 4.–31. 3. | Zelenjava po vrstah
Sadje po vrstah |
| 1. 7.–30. 6. | Žito
Suhe stročnice
Krompir, krompirjev škrob
Zelenjava
Sadje
Sladkorna pesa, sladkor, med
Oljnice, rastlinske maščobe, oljne pogače
Kрма |
| 1. 8.–31. 7. | Vino |
| 1. 9.–31. 8. | Riž |
| 1. 1.–31. 12. | Rastlinske maščobe, predelane maščobe
Meso
Mleko in mlečni izdelki
Jajca |

Zajem podatkov

Bilance se lahko nanašajo samo na osnovne proizvode, samo na predelane proizvode ali na osnovne in predelane proizvode skupaj. Če se bilanca nanaša na osnovne in predelane proizvode skupaj, je treba vse proizvode preračunati na isto enoto (praviloma na osnovni proizvod). Bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov so pripravljene na osnovi Eurostatovih seznamov kod kombinirane nomenklature carinske tarife ob upoštevanju tehničnih koeficientov za preračun predelanih proizvodov v ekvivalente.

Pravna osnova za izdelavo bilanc

Bilanca vina je v Evropski uniji edina, ki je v celoti predpisana in je obvezna za vse države članice. Pravno podlago predstavlja uredba Sveta o ureditvi trga z vinom **Uredba Sveta (EU) št. 1493/1999** in izvedbena uredba Komisije, ki postavlja podrobna pravila glede zbiranja podatkov za spremljanje trga z vinom **Uredba Komisije (EU) št. 1282/2001**. Za vse druge bilance obstajajo Eurostatova metodološka priporočila, poročanje o bilancah Eurostatu pa je za države članice neobvezno.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

Supply balance sheets of agricultural products are compiled for the calendar and market year on the basis of Eurostat methodology. All the balance sheets, except the balance sheet for wine, are optionally reported at the international level. The compilation of the supply balance sheets according to the common methodology is included in regular statistics of all EU Member States. According to the Eurostat methodological recommendations, the supply balance sheets are compiled in Slovenia.

The main data sources for the compilation of the balance sheets are crop production statistics, animal production and slaughter statistics, industrial production and foreign trade data, a market information system on the market of eggs from the Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development (MAFF), Eurostat code lists of the customs nomenclature and technical conversion coefficients, expert opinions of the Agricultural Institute and other statistical estimates.

The reference period for the supply balance sheets of agricultural products

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1. 4. - 31. 3. | Vegetables by type
Fruit by type |
| 1. 7. - 30. 6. | Cereals
Dried pulses
Potatoes, potato starch
Vegetables
Fruits
Sugar beet, sugar, honey
Oilseeds, vegetable fat, oil cake
Feed |
| 1. 8. - 31. 7. | Wine |
| 1. 9. - 31. 8. | Rice |
| 1. 1. - 31. 12. | Vegetable fat, processed fat
Meat
Milk and milk products
Eggs |

Coverage

Supply balance sheets can relate to the primary products only, to the processed products only or to the primary and processed products together. If the balance sheet relates to the primary and processed products together, all the products have to be converted to the same unit (usually the primary product). Supply balance sheets of agricultural products were prepared on the basis of Eurostat code lists of the combined nomenclature with the technical conversion coefficients of processed products as equivalents.

The legal basis of the balance

The supply balance sheet for wine is the only one in the European Union which is fully prescribed and is compulsory for all Member States. The legal basis is presented by a council regulation on the organization of the wine market **Council Regulation (EU) No. 1493/1999** and the implementing regulation, which sets out detailed rules concerning the collection of data to monitor the wine market **Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1282/2001**. For all other balance sheets Eurostat methodological recommendations exist and Member States' reporting is optional.



Splošni koncepti bilanc so določeni z dokumentoma **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/447** in **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/459**. **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/471** dopolnjuje **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/459** in predlaga Eurostatove roke sporočanja štirih sklopov bilanc. V prvi sklop spadajo nacionalne bilance, ki naj bi jih izdelovale države članice (bilance sladkorja, krompirja, sadja, zelenjave, vina, oljk, oljne repice, pripravljenih maščob in olj ter riža), v drugi bilance, ki bi jih za nacionalno raven izdeloval Eurostat (bilance jajc, mesa, mleka), v tretji sklop bilance, ki naj bi se izdelovale na ravni EU-27 in bi jih pripravljali Eurostat (bilance žit, medu, oljnih semen in beljakovinskih proizvodov, suhih stročnic, sončnic, lanu in bombaža), v četrti pa tiste, ki jih ni več treba posredovati Eurostatu (bilance melase, kokosa, živalskih maščob in olj, maščob in olj morskih živali, oreščkov).

Eurostatova metodološka priporočila za posamezne bilance

Dok. ASA/PE/635 Priročnik s splošnimi koncepti za izdelavo bilanc proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov

Dok. ASA/PE/636 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance žit

Dok. ASA/PE/637 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance riža

Dok. ASA/PE/638 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance suhih stročnic

Dok. ASA/PE/639 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance krompirja in krompirjevega škroba

Dok. ASA/PE/640 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance zelenjave

Dok. ASA/PE/641 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance sadja

Dok. ASA/PE/642 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance sladkorja in medu

Dok. ASA/PE/643 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance oljnih semen in oljnic

Dok. ASA/PE/644 Rev.1 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance vina

Definicije in pojasnila

Bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov so informacije o ponudbi in povpraševanju za določen kmetijski pridelek ali skupino pridelkov za določeno obdobje in se nanašajo na državo kot celoto. Bilance se glede na to, iz katerih podatkov se pripravijo, delijo na začasne in končne. Predstavljajo sintezo velikega števila različnih statističnih in drugih podatkov s področja kmetijstva in živilske industrije.

Bilance se glede na stopnjo predelave lahko nanašajo na osnovne proizvode, na predelane proizvode ali na osnovne in predelane proizvode skupaj. Če se bilanca nanaša na osnovne in predelane proizvode, je treba vse proizvode preračunati na isto enoto (praviloma osnovni proizvod). Za preračun predelanih proizvodov v osnovni proizvod (in obratno) se uporabljajo tehnični koeficienti.

Osnovni proizvod je proizvod v svojem začetnem stanju (npr. žito, krompir, jajca ipd.). Definirani so s Standardno klasifikacijo dejavnosti (SKD) in opisani v okviru metodoloških pojasnil za posamezna področja statistike (npr. statistika rastlinske pridelave). Količine osnovnega proizvoda se izražajo v teži standardnega proizvoda.

Predelani proizvod je rezultat predelave enega izmed osnovnih proizvodov. Stopenjska predelava je lahko več (npr. osnovni proizvod – koruza; prva stopnja predelave – škrob; druga stopnja predelave –

General concepts of the supply balance sheets are specified in the documents **Doc. ESTAT/CPSA/447** and **Doc. ESTAT/CPSA/459**. **Doc. ESTAT/CPSA/471** complements **Doc. ESTAT/CPSA/459** and proposes Eurostat deadlines for four sets of supply balance sheets. The first set includes the balance sheets for sugar, potatoes, fruits, vegetables, wine, olives, rape, fats and oils and rice which have to be compiled by Member States, the second includes the balance sheets for eggs, meat and milk which have to be compiled at the national level by Eurostat, the third set includes balance sheets which would be prepared at the EU-27 level and could be prepared by Eurostat (the balance sheets for cereals, honey, oil seeds and protein products, dried pulses, sunflower, flax and cotton), and the fourth set is the set of supply balance sheets that no longer need to be transmitted to Eurostat (the balance sheets for molasses, coconut oil, animal fats and oils, fats and oils of marine animals, shells).

Eurostat methodological recommendations for individual balance sheets

Doc. ASA/PE/635 Handbook with the general concept of the supply balance sheets of agricultural products

Doc. ASA/PE/636 Guide for compilation of cereals balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/637 Guide for compilation of rice balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/638 Guide for compilation of dried pulses balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/639 Guide for compilation of potato and potato starch balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/640 Guide for compilation of the vegetables balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/641 Guide for compilation of the fruit balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/642 Guide for compilation of the sugar and honey balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/643 Guide for compilation of the oil and oil seeds balance sheet

Doc. ASA/PE/644 Rev.1 Guide for compilation of wine balance sheet

Definitions and explanations

Supply balance sheets of agricultural products are information on supply and demand for an agricultural product or group of products for a limited time series that relate to the country as a whole. The supply balance sheets are divided into the provisional and final, according to the data on which they are prepared. They present a synthesis of a wide variety of statistical and other information in the fields of agriculture and food industry.

As regards **the level of processing, balances** may relate to the primary products, to the processed products, or to primary and processed products together. If the balance sheet relates to the primary and processed products, all products have to be converted to the same unit (usually the primary product). For the conversion of processed products in the primary product (and vice versa) the technical coefficients are used.

Primary product is a product in its initial state (e.g. cereals, potatoes, eggs, etc.). Primary products are defined by the Standard Classification of Activities and described in the context of methodological explanations for specific areas of statistics (e.g. harvest statistics). Quantities of primary products are expressed in the weight of a standard product.

Processed product is a result of processing of one of the primary products. Different levels of processing exist (e.g. primary product - maize; the first processing stage - starch; the second processing stage -

glukoza; tretja stopnja predelave – izoglukoza). Stranski proizvodi, ki nastanejo pri predelavi osnovnega proizvoda (npr. otrobi), se v bilanci praviloma ne upoštevajo.

Referenčno obdobje za izdelavo bilanc proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov zajema 12 zaporednih mesecev. Za živalske proizvode se to obdobje ujema s koledarskim, za rastlinske proizvode, razen za rastlinske maščobe, pa se to obdobje ujema s tržnim letom; to pa ni enako za vse pridelke. Bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov delimo glede na referenčno obdobje na koledarske in tržne.

Proizvodnja vključuje vse uporabne količine, proizvedene v državi v določenem referenčnem obdobju, ne glede na vrsto porabe. V rastlinski pridelavi se kot proizvodnja upošteva pridelek, pospravljen v koledarskem letu, v katerem se začne referenčno obdobje. Nepospravljeni pridelek in izgube ob spravilu ter ob prevozu do gospodarstva se ne upoštevajo kot proizvodnja.

Skupna proizvodnja vina vključuje proizvodnjo vin in mošta, namenjenega za pridelavo vina. Proizvodnja za druge namene je zanemarljiva. Razčlenitev po kakovosti poteka v skladu z nacionalno zakonodajo. Vsa vina, proizvedena po kmetijah, se štejejo za namizna vina. **Uporabna proizvodnja** obsega pridelek (bruto proizvodnja, zmanjšana za izgube pridelka) grozdja (deli se po barvi) v koledarskem letu, v katerem se začne referenčno obdobje, ki se nato pretvori v vino z uporabo tehničnih stopenj ekstrakcije. **Domača industrijska potrošnja** zajema količine destiliranega vina za proizvodnjo etilnega alkohola in vino, ki se uporablja pri proizvodnji kisa. **Predelava** vključuje količine vina, namenjene za proizvodnjo vermuta in aromatična vina. **Potrošnja za prehrano** vključuje količino vin in mošta za prehrano ljudi. **Bilanca za vina je tudi edina izmed prikazanih bilanc, ki se pripravlja za tržno, to je vinski leto.**

Zunanja trgovina vključuje uvoz in izvoz proizvodov po Kombinirani nomenklaturi carinske tarife (KN), in sicer ločeno za promet med drugimi državami in državami članicami EU in za promet z drugimi državami (zunaj EU). Seznam kod KN in tehnični koeficienti za preračun v ustrezne enote (ekvivalente) so določeni za vsako bilanco posebej

Spremembe v zalogah se nanašajo na vse zaloge, ne glede na to, kje se te nahajajo. Predstavljajo razliko med zalogami na koncu in zalogami na začetku referenčnega obdobja. **Začetne zaloge** so definirane kot neporabljene količine proizvodov iz proizvodnje v predhodnem referenčnem obdobju, ki so na zalogi na prvi dan referenčnega obdobja. **Končne zaloge** so zaloge na zadnji dan referenčnega obdobja. Praviloma je treba v bilancah upoštevati zaloge vseh tistih proizvodov, ki se upoštevajo tudi v zunanji trgovini. Zaloge na ravni trgovine na drobno in končnih porabnikov (gospodinjstva) se ne upoštevajo (upoštevajo se v različnih oblikah domače porabe).

Domača potrošnja je sestavljena; vključuje tudi **semena ali jajca**, ki se porabijo za naslednji proizvodni cikel, iz **izgub**, ki so nastale med skladiščenjem, med prevozom, v predelavi in pripravi za trg, vključno s količinami, ki so bile umaknjene s trga, krme, namenjene neposredno za prehrano živali ali za proizvodnjo **krmil**, iz **industrijske potrošnje** za proizvodnjo proizvodov za neprehranske namene, iz **predelanega** (količine osnovnega proizvoda, porabljene za nadaljnjo predelavo) ter iz **potrošnje za prehrano** v predelani ali nepredelani obliki; zadnja zajema tudi izgube in spremembe v zalogah na ravni trgovine na drobno in končnih potrošnikov.

Stopnja samooskrbe kaže, v kolikšni meri domača proizvodnja (iz domačega osnovnega proizvoda) zadošča za domačo potrošnjo (potrošnjo za krmo, za prehrano in za potrošnjo v industriji).

Potrošnja na prebivalca je izračunana z razmerjem potrošnje za

glucose; the third processing stage - isoglucose). By-products are results from the processing of basic products (e.g. bran); they are not included in the balance sheet.

The reference period for the compilation of the balance sheets of agricultural products covers 12 consecutive months. For animal products, this period coincides with the calendar year, for crop products, except for vegetable fat, this period coincides with the market year, and this is not the same for all crops. Supply balance sheets of agricultural products are divided according to the reference period into the calendar and the market balance sheets.

Production includes all the useful quantities produced in the country in a given reference period, irrespective of the type of consumption. In crop production it means harvested yield in the calendar year covered by the start of the reference period. Non-harvested yield and losses at harvesting and transport are not considered as production.

Total domestic production of wine includes wines and must intended for the production of wine. **Production for use**, other than wine, is negligible. Breakdown of quality is conducted in accordance with national legislation. All wines produced from the farms are considered to be table wines. **Usable production** consists of yield (gross output minus the loss of yield) of grapes (divided by colour) in a calendar year, which represents the beginning of the reference period, which is then converted into wine by using technical rates of extraction. **Industrial domestic use** includes quantities of wine distilled for the production of ethyl alcohol and wine used in the manufacture of vinegar. **Processing** includes quantities of wine intended for the production of vermouth and aromatic wines. **Human consumption** includes quantities of wine and must for human consumption. **The balance sheet for wine is the only shown supply balance sheet compiled for the market, wine year.**

Foreign trade includes import and export of products in accordance with the combined nomenclature (CN), separately for the transport between other countries and EU Member States and for the transport with other countries (outside the EU). The code lists and technical conversion coefficients for the calculation to the appropriate units (equivalents) are set separately for each balance sheet.

Changes in stocks should refer to all stocks, regardless of where they are located. It means the difference between stocks at the end and stocks at the beginning of the reference period. **Initial stocks** are defined as quantities of unused products from the production of the previous reference period, which are held on the first day of the reference period. **Ending stocks** are stocks on the last day of the reference period. As a rule, in the supply balance sheets stocks of those products which are taken into account in foreign trade have to be taken into account. Stocks in retail trade and end consumers (households) are not included (they are included in the various forms of domestic use).

Domestic use consists also of **seeds or eggs** which are used for the next production cycle, the **losses** that have occurred during storage, during transport, processing and market preparation, including the amounts that were withdrawn from the market, **feed** intended directly for animal feed or for production materials, **industrial use** for the production of products for uses other than for human consumption (the quantities of basic products used for further processing) and **human consumption** in processed or unprocessed form; the latter also includes losses and changes in stocks at the level of trade retailers and end consumers.

Self-sufficiency indicates the extent to which the domestic production (from domestic primary product) covers the domestic use (domestic use of feed, food and consumption in industry).

Consumption per capita is calculated by the ratio of domestic



prehrano in števila prebivalcev. Za izračun se uporabljajo podatki o številu prebivalcev iz uradnih statističnih virov. V bilancah za koledarsko leto je upoštevano število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6., v bilancah za tržno leto pa na dan 31. 12. Podatki se nanašajo na prebivalce, ki običajno živijo v državi. Upoštevajo se tudi osebe, ki sicer živijo v državi, a so začasno odsotne, medtem ko se tujci, ki v državi živijo začasno, ne upoštevajo.

consumption of food and population. For the calculation the data on the population from official statistical sources are used. In the calendar supply balance sheets the number of inhabitants on 30 June is used and in the market supply balance sheets the number of inhabitants on 31 December is used. Data refer to the people who usually reside in the country. People who otherwise live in the country but are temporarily absent are also taken into account, while foreigners who are temporarily living in the country are not included.

Objavljanje rezultatov

Letno:

- Rastlinske in živalske bilance za koledarsko leto, Slovenija - končni podatki. *Prva objava*
- Končna bilanca za vino za tržno leto, Slovenija . *Prva objava*
- Bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov, Slovenija – končni podatki. *Statistične informacije*
- *Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije*

Data publishing

Annually:

- Crop and animal supply balance sheets for the calendar year, Slovenia - final data. *First release*
- Final supply balance sheet for wine for the market year, Slovenia. *First Release*
- Supply balance sheets of agricultural products, Slovenia – final data. *Rapid Reports*
- *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia*

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