



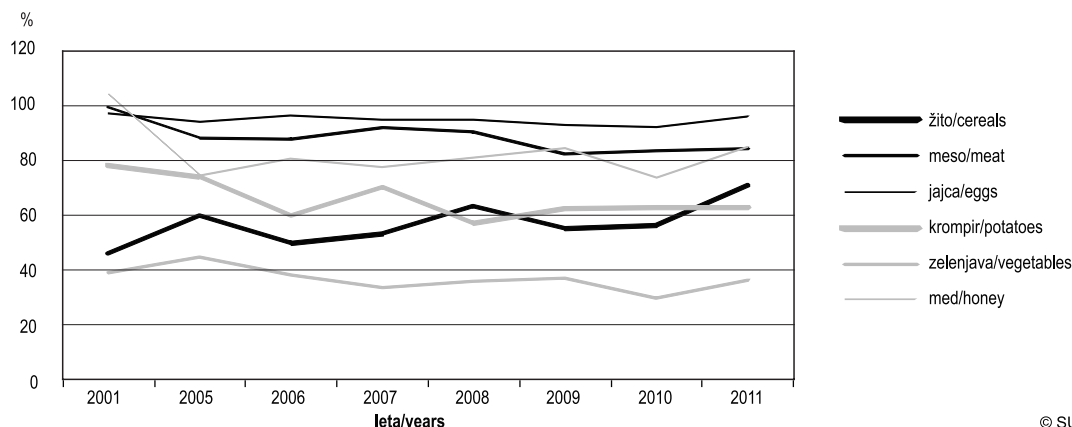
BILANCE PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE KMETIJSKIH PROIZVODOV, SLOVENIJA, 2011 – končni podatki

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, SLOVENIA, 2011 – final data

- ▶ Stopnja samooskrbe v Sloveniji v letu 2011 je bila za živalske proizvode precej višja kot za rastlinske proizvode. Posebno nizko stopnjo samooskrbe sta v letu 2011 izkazovali bilanci zelenjave (37 %) in krompirja (63 %). Stopnja samooskrbe v bilancah mesa in jajc je bila v povprečju nad 80-odstotna.
- ▶ Zaradi sorazmerno stabilne priraje in domače potrošnje mesa je stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci mesa v obdobju 2001–2011 ostajala visoka (okrog 90-odstotna). V letu 2011 se je kljub vsemu nekoliko zmanjšala (na 85 %).
- ▶ Samooskrba s krompirjem je po letu 2004 začela upadati, in sicer zaradi precej zmanjšane pridelave. Leta 2011 je znašala 63 %. Stabilnejša je bila stopnja samooskrbe z jajci (v povprečju okrog 95-odstotna).
- ▶ Za Slovenijo je značilno, da v proizvodnji vin prevladujejo bela vina. V tržnem letu 2010/11 je (po začetnih podatkih) njihov delež znašal 68 % vse proizvodnje, stopnja samooskrbe z vinom pa je dosegla 94 %.
- ▶ Analiza podatkov o potrošnji za prehrano na prebivalca je pokazala, da se je v zadnjem letu najbolj povečala potrošnja riža (za 14 %) in zelenjave (za 5 %), zmanjšala pa potrošnje krompirja (za 5 %), mesa (za skoraj 5 %) ter žita (za skoraj 3 %).
- ▶ V Sloveniji smo v letu 2011 potrošili na prebivalca povprečno 118 kg žita (od tega 98 kg pšenice), 90 kg mesa (od tega največ, 40 kg, prašičjega in 20 kg govejega mesa), 66 kg krompirja in 97 kg zelenjave. V enem letu je vsak prebivalec potrošil povprečno še 41 kg sladkorja, 10 kg jajc, 6 kg riža in popil skoraj 39 litrov vina.
- ▶ In 2011 the self-sufficiency rate in Slovenia was much higher for animal products than for crop products. Especially low rates of self-sufficiency in 2011 were observed for supply balance sheets for vegetables (37%) and potatoes (63%). On average the rate of self-sufficiency in the balance sheets for meat and eggs was over 80%.
- ▶ 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%) throughout the 2001-2011 period. In 2011, however, it fell slightly (85%).
- ▶ Self-sufficiency in potatoes started to decrease after 2004 due to significantly reduced production. In 2011 it stood at 63%. More stable was the rate of self-sufficiency in eggs (on average around 95%).
- ▶ In Slovenia, the predominant production of white wines is characteristic. In the marketing year 2010/11 its share reached 68% of the total wine production, according to the provisional data; the rate of self-sufficiency reached 94% in that marketing year.
- ▶ The analysis of data on human consumption per capita showed that in 2011 the consumption of rice (14%) and vegetables (5%) increased the most, while the consumption of potatoes (5%), meat (almost 5%) and cereals (almost 3%) per capita decreased.
- ▶ In 2011 an average Slovene consumed 118 kg of cereals (of which 98 kg of wheat), 90 kg of meat (mostly pork, 40 kg, and beef, 20 kg), 66 kg of potatoes and 97 kg of vegetables. In one year each person also consumed 41 kg of sugar, 10 kg of eggs and 6 kg of rice and drank almost 39 litres of wine.

Grafikon 1: Stopnja samooskrbe po vrstah kmetijskih proizvodov, Slovenija

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



© SURS

BILANCE PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE KMETIJSKIH PROIZVODOV**SUPPLY BALANCE SHEETS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS****Namen bilanc je spremljanje tržnih gibanj**

Bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov so standardizirane informacije o ponudbi določenega kmetijskega pridelka ali skupine pridelkov in o povpraševanju po določenem kmetijskem pridelku ali skupini pridelkov in se nanašajo na državo kot celoto. Z njimi primerjamo razpoložljivi proizvod ali skupino proizvodov s proizvodi, porabljenimi na določenem območju v določenem referenčnem obdobju, spremljamo tržna gibanja, strukturo in razvoj posameznih trgov kmetijskih proizvodov, predstavljajo pa tudi podatkovno osnovo za izdelavo ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo ter za izračun uteži za spremljanje gibanja cen v kmetijstvu. V EU so pomembna informacijska podlaga pri urejanju posameznih kmetijskih trgov in zagotavljajo informacije za oblikovanje agrarnopolitičnih odločitev.

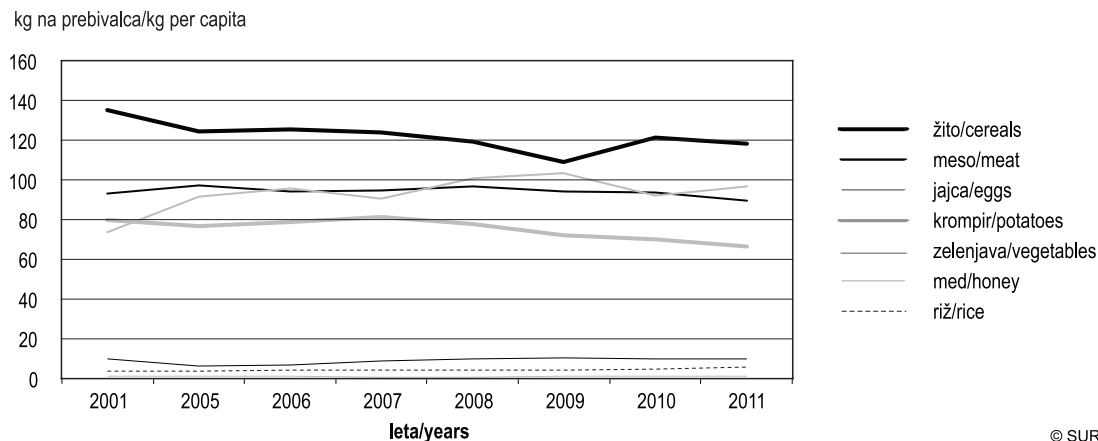
Določitev dveh prednostnih sklopov bilanc

S podpisom dogovora med MKO in SURS o sodelovanju pri izdelavi bilanc rastlinskih proizvodov in bilanc za živalorejo je bil kot izvajalec bilanc določen Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije (KIS). Določena sta bila tudi dva prednostna sklopa bilanc, ki se že izdelujejo ali pa se še bodo začele izdelovati v Sloveniji za domače potrebe. V prvi prednostni sklop bilanc so bile uvrščene bilance za žita, krompir, sladkorno peso, sladkor, med, zelenjavo, meso, jajca, mlečne izdelke, riž in vino. Večina teh se že pripravlja. V drugi prednostni sklop bodo uvrščene bilance za rastlinske maščobe (iz oljne repice), oljna semena in beljakovinske izdelke, posamezne vrste krompirja, suhe stročnice, posamezne vrste zelenjave in sadja, oliv ter pripravljene maščobe in olja. Te bilance naj bi se začele pripravljati v prihodnosti.

Na voljo bilance za obdobje 2000–2011

Podatki o bilancah so na voljo za leta od 2000 do 2011, objavljeni pa so na spletnih straneh SURS. Objavljajo se dvakrat letno – 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 2000–2011. Vse prikazane bilance se nanašajo na koledarsko leto, razen bilance za vino; ta se nanaša na proizvodno (tržno) leto (za koledarsko leto se namreč ta ne izdeluje).

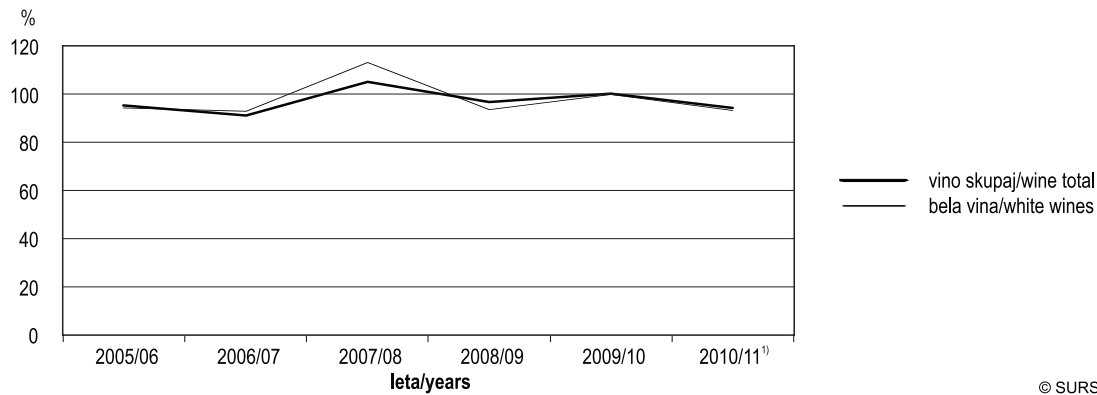
Grafikon 2: Potrošnja kmetijskih proizvodov na prebivalca, Slovenija
Chart 2: Consumption of agricultural products per capita, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

Grafikon 3: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za vino, Slovenija

Chart 3: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for wine, Slovenia



© SURS

1) Bilanca za vino je za tržno leto 2010/11 pripravljena na osnovi začasnih podatkov.
The supply balance sheet for wine is prepared according to the provisional data for the market year 2010/11.

Vir/Source: SURS

Stopnja samooskrbe nad 90-odstotna

V obdobju, za katero so bile izdelane tržne bilance za vino, tj. od 2005/06 dalje, je stopnja samooskrbe z vinom presegala 90 %. V primerjavi s tržnim letom 2009/10, ko je celo rahlo presegla 100 %, se je po začasnih podatkih v tržnem letu 2010/11 zmanjšala za 6 odstotnih točk (dosegla je 94 %). V celotnem opazovanem obdobju je potrošnja vina na prebivalca upadala, v tržnem letu 2010/11 pa se je v primerjavi s predhodnim letom znova povečala za odstotno točko; vsak prebivalec Slovenije je takrat popil povprečno skoraj 39 litrov vina, od tega skoraj 27 litrov belih vin (leto poprej 38 litrov vina, od tega 24 litrov belih vin).

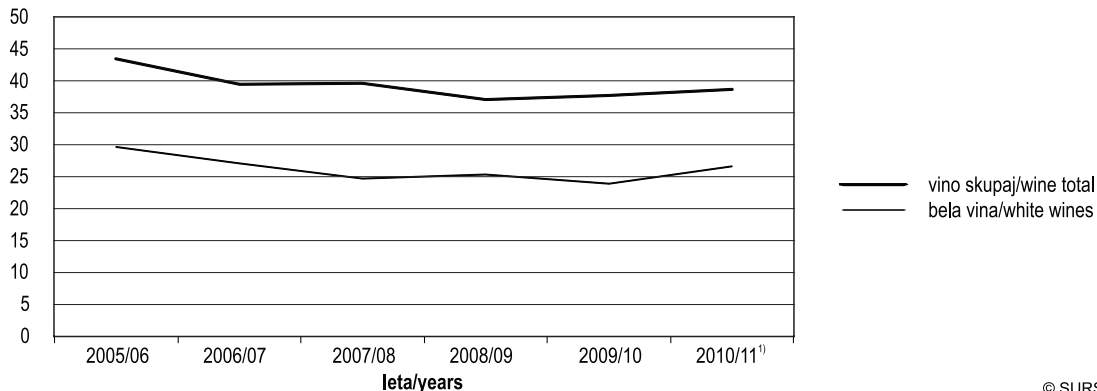
The self-sufficiency rate over 90%

During the period for which the market supply balance sheets for wine were compiled (from 2005/06 on), the self-sufficiency rate for wine exceeded 90%. In comparison with the 2009/10 marketing year, when it slightly exceeded 100%, it fell by 6 percentage points in the marketing year 2010/11 according to the provisional data (94%). Throughout this period, wine consumption per capita was falling; in the 2010/11 marketing year it increased again by one percentage point in comparison with the previous year; the average Slovene then drank almost 39 litres of wine, of which almost 27 litres of white wines (in the previous year 38 litres of wine, of which 24 litres of white wines).

Grafikon 4: Potrošnja vina na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 4: Consumption of wine per capita, Slovenia

l na prebivalca/l per capita



© SURS

1) Bilanca za vino je za tržno leto 2010/11 pripravljena na osnovi začasnih podatkov.
The supply balance sheet for wine is prepared according to the provisional data for the market year 2010/11.

Vir/Source: SURS

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA ŽITA

SUPPLY BALANCE SHEET FOR CEREALS

Tabela 1: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za žita, Slovenija

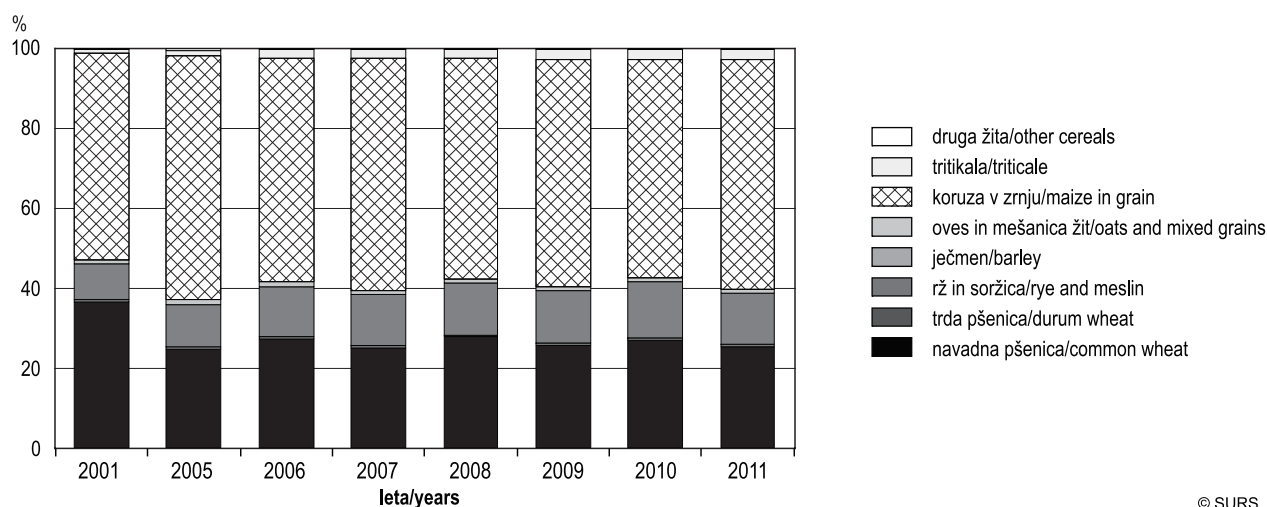
Table 1: Supply balance sheet for cereals, Slovenia

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.000 t									
Pridelano	496,0	576,3	493,6	531,9	579,6	532,8	568,9	607,8	Production
od tega pšenica skupaj	181,1	141,3	134,5	133,3	160,3	136,9	153,5	153,6	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	314,9	435,0	359,1	398,6	419,3	395,9	415,4	454,2	of which cereals other than wheat
Domača potrošnja	1.076,4	960,0	986,2	992,8	912,3	962,0	1.006,0	855,0	Domestic use
od tega pšenica skupaj	312,1	294,1	305,7	286,0	290,8	285,7	311,3	279,6	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	764,3	665,9	680,5	706,7	621,5	676,2	694,7	575,4	of which cereals other than wheat
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	269,3	248,1	252,1	250,3	241,2	222,1	248,1	242,3	Human consumption
od tega pšenica skupaj	221,1	200,3	204,5	197,0	191,2	175,7	205,8	200,4	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	48,2	47,9	47,5	53,3	50,0	46,4	42,3	41,9	of which cereals other than wheat
%									
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od celotne potrošnje	25,0	25,8	25,6	25,2	26,4	23,1	24,7	28,3	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
od tega pšenica skupaj	70,8	68,1	66,9	68,9	65,8	61,5	66,1	71,7	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	6,3	7,2	7,0	7,5	8,0	6,9	6,1	7,3	of which cereals other than wheat
%									
Stopnja samooskrbe	46,1	60,0	50,0	53,6	63,5	55,4	56,5	71,1	Self-sufficiency
od tega pšenica skupaj	58,0	48,0	44,0	46,6	55,1	47,9	49,3	54,9	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	41,2	65,3	52,8	56,4	67,5	58,6	59,8	78,9	of which cereals other than wheat
kg									
Potrošnja na prebivalca	135,2	124,0	125,5	124,0	119,2	108,7	121,1	118,1	Consumption per capita
od tega pšenica skupaj	111,0	100,1	101,8	97,6	94,5	86,0	100,4	97,7	of which total wheat
od tega žita brez pšenice	24,0	23,9	23,7	26,4	24,7	22,7	20,6	20,4	of which cereals other than wheat
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.992.035	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	2.049.261	2.052.496	Number of population on 30 June

Vir/Source: SURS

Grafikon 5: Domača pridelava žita po vrstah žita, Slovenija

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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

V letu 2011 smo v Sloveniji pridelali več žita kot leto prej

Pridelava žita v Sloveniji se je v letu 2011 v primerjavi z letom 2010 povečala; pridelali smo ga namreč 608.000 ton ali za 7 % več kot v predhodnem letu. Delež pridelka pšenice med vsemi žiti je leta 2011 predstavljal (podobno kot v preteklih opazovanih letih) četrtino celotne pridelave žit (25 %); v letu 2010 je znašal 27 %. Sorazmerno z rahlim zmanjšanjem deleža pridelane pšenice v letu 2011 se je delež pridelka drugih žit rahlo povečal in je obsegal 75 % skupne pridelave žit.

Od žit pridelamo v Sloveniji največ koruze v zrnju in navadne pšenice. V letu 2011 smo pridelali skoraj 350.000 ton koruze v zrnju (to je bilo za nekaj več kot 57 % celotne pridelave žit), navadne pšenice pa 154.000 ton. Po količini pridelka sta sledila ječmen in tritikala. Pridelava posameznih vrst žit je v obdobju med 2001 in 2011 količinsko nihala, in sicer približno tako kot skupna pridelava žit. V letu 2011 se je glede na leto 2010 izmed vseh vrst žit najbolj povečala pridelava koruze v zrnju, za 12 %.

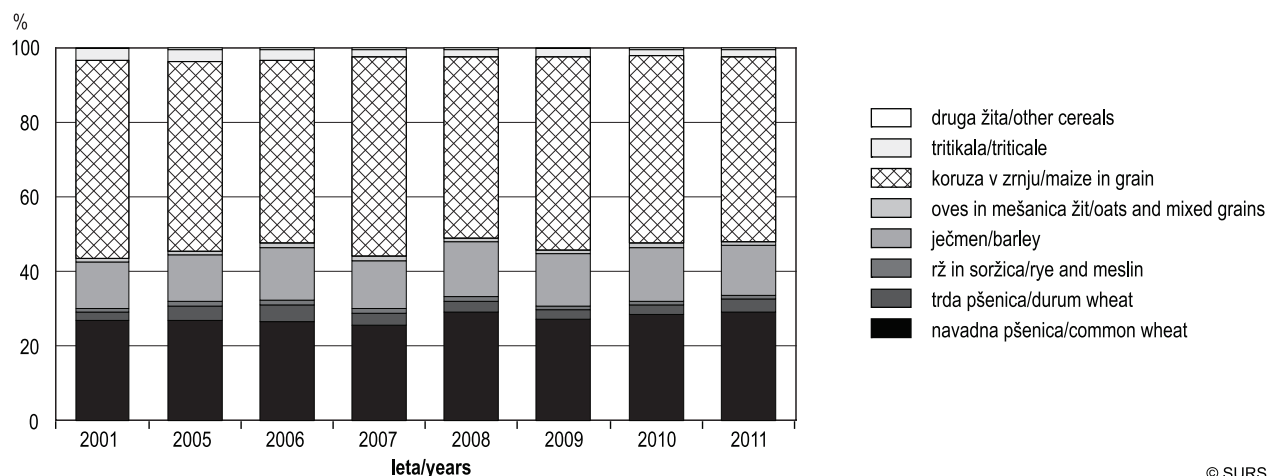
Domestic cereal production in Slovenia in 2011 higher than in 2010

In comparison with 2010, the production of cereals in Slovenia increased in 2011. It reached 608,000 tonnes, which is 7% more than in the previous year. The share of the harvested wheat in the total production of cereals, similarly to the previously observed years, represented a quarter of total production of cereals in 2011 (25%). The share of wheat in 2010 was 27%. The share of other cereals slightly increased in proportion with the movement of the wheat production and it amounted to 75% of the total production of cereals in 2011.

Slovenia produces the most maize for grain and common wheat. In 2011, maize production amounted to almost 350,000 tonnes, which was more than 57% of the total cereal production, and common wheat production to 154,000 tonnes. According to the yield, barley and triticale followed. Production of the individual types of cereals varied similarly to the total production between 2001 and 2011. In comparison with 2010, the production of maize for grain increased the most in 2011, by 12%.

Grafikon 6: Domača potrošnja žita po vrstah žita, Slovenija

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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Domača potrošnja žita večja od domače pridelave žita

Domača potrošnja žita je v vsem obdobju močno presežala domačo pridelavo te kulture. V Sloveniji smo v letu 2011 potrošili največ koruze v zrnju, navadne pšenice in ječmena; koruze v zrnju smo potrošili 423.000 ton (to je predstavljalo 50 % celotne domače potrošnje žit), navadne pšenice pa smo potrošili nekaj več kot 248.000 ton (njen delež od skupne potrošnje žit pa je v primerjavi z letom 2010 ostal približno enak, in sicer je v letu 2011 znašal 29 %). Po količini potrošnje so sledili ječmen, trda pšenica in tritikala. Delež potrošnje vse pšenice od skupne potrošnje žita je leta 2011 znašal 33 %, preostali delež potrošnje žita je predstavljala potrošnja drugih žit.

Delež potrošnje žita za prehrano se je leta 2011 v primerjavi s predhodnim letom povečal za skoraj 4 odstotne točke, znašal je 28 %; v povprečju je v opazovanem obdobju predstavljal 25 % celotne potrošnje žita, to je približno 250.000 ton. Veliko večino za hrano potrošenega žita je v letu 2011 predstavljala navadna pšenica, in sicer 70 %, preostali del, približno 50.000 ton, pa so predstavljala druga žita. Količina za prehrano porabljene navadne pšenice se je v primerjavi z letom 2010 nekoliko zmanjšala (v letu 2011 znašala je 170.000 ton); količina za prehrano potrošene trde pšenice pa se je nekoliko povečala (v letu 2011 smo je porabili skoraj 31.000 ton). Večina potrošene pšenice, rži in soržice ter drugih žit (ajde, prosa) se je porabila za prehranske namene.

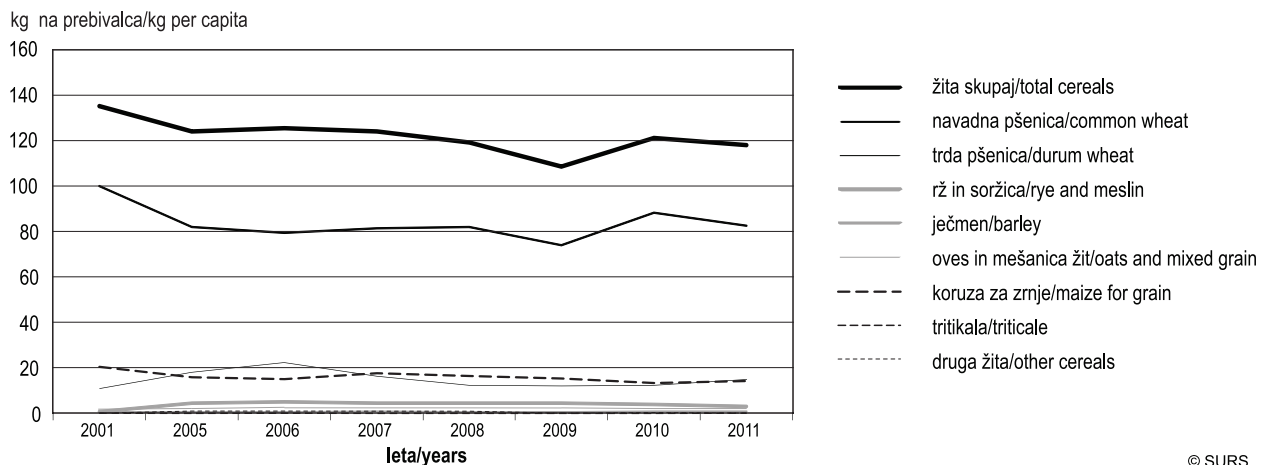
Domestic use of cereals exceeded domestic production

In the whole period domestic use of cereals exceeded domestic production. In Slovenia, the most maize for grain, common wheat and barley was consumed in 2011. The quantity of the consumed maize for grain amounted to 423,000 tonnes in 2011, accounting for 50% of the total domestic use of cereals. In 2011, the consumption of common wheat amounted to more than 248,000 tonnes, its share in the total consumption of cereals stayed approximately the same as in 2010 (29% in 2011). Barley, durum wheat and triticale followed in terms of the quantity. The share of domestic use of total wheat out of the total domestic use amounted to 33% in 2011, while the rest of the share was represented by the consumption of other cereals.

The share of human consumption of cereals increased by almost 4 percentage points in 2011 in comparison with the previous year and it amounted to 28%. On average in the observed period, the share of human consumption accounted to 25% of the total domestic use, which was about 250,000 tonnes. The vast majority of the human consumption of cereals was represented by common wheat, which accounted for 70% in 2011; the rest, approximately 50,000 tonnes, was represented by other cereals. The amount of human consumption of common wheat fell slightly in comparison with 2010 (170,000 tonnes in 2011). The human consumption of durum wheat somewhat increased in the same year (almost 31,000 tonnes). Most of the consumed wheat, rye, meslin and other cereals (buckwheat, millet) was used for human consumption.

Grafikon 7: Potrošnja žita na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 7: Consumption of cereals per capita, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

Potrošnja žita na prebivalca se je v letu 2011 zmanjšala

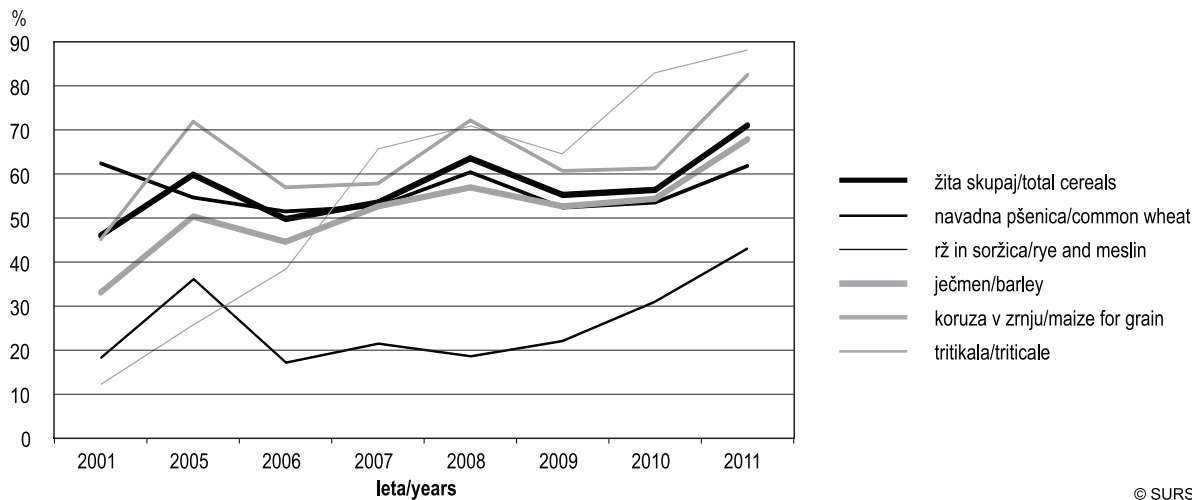
Potrošnja žita na prebivalca se je od leta 2001, ko je znašala 135 kg, do leta 2011 zmanjšala na nekaj več kot 118 kg. Od tega je prebivalec Slovenije porabil povprečno 83 kg navadne pšenice, 15 kg trde pšenice, 14 kg koruze za zrnje, 3 kg rži in soržice ter malo manj kot 2 kg drugih žit (ajde, prosa). Potrošnja pšenice na prebivalca je v vsem obdobju predstavljala okrog tri četrtine celotne potrošnje žita.

Consumption of cereals per capita decreased in 2011

Consumption of cereals per capita dropped from 135 kg in 2001 to a little over 118 kg in 2011. Out of these, the average citizen in Slovenia in 2011 consumed the most wheat; 83 kg of common wheat, 15 kg of durum wheat, 14 kg of maize for grain, 3 kg of rye and meslin and almost 2 kg of other cereals (buckwheat, millet). 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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Za prehrano potrošimo le četrtno celotne domače potrošnje žita

V obdobju med letoma 2001 in 2011 je proizvodnja žita v Sloveniji rahlo nihala. Leta 2011 je dosegla približno 610.000 ton. Stopnja samooskrbe se je leta 2011 v primerjavi s predhodnim letom povečala za skoraj 15 odstotnih točk, na 71 %. Delež domače potrošnje žita za prehrano je v celotnem obdobju predstavljal približno četrtno celotne domače potrošnje žita.

Stopnja samooskrbe najnižja pri ržu in soržici

Najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe sta med posameznimi vrstami žit v obdobju 2001–2011 izkazovali rž in soržica. Sicer je ta stopnja zelo nihala, v odvisnosti od nihanj v domači potrošnji. Leta 2011 je stopnja samooskrbe z ržo in soržico znašala 43 %. Najvišjo stopnjo samooskrbe je v tem letu izkazovala tritikala, skoraj 88 %; stopnja samooskrbe je pri tej vrsti žita v celotnem opazovanem obdobju tudi najhitreje naraščala. Stopnja samooskrbe pri navadni pšenici je dosegla 62 %, pri ječmenu skoraj 70 %, pri koruzi za zrnje pa je celo rahlo preseгла 80 %.

Stopnja samooskrbe z vso pšenico višja

Zvišanje stopnje samooskrbe pri navadni pšenici je hkrati pomenilo tudi zvišanje stopnje samooskrbe pri vsej pšenici, tj. pri navadni in trdi pšenici skupaj, saj trde pšenice pri nas nismo pridelovali. Skupna stopnja samooskrbe s pšenico je bila leta 2011 55-odstotna, z vsemi preostalimi žiti skupaj pa je bila višja, in sicer 79-odstotna.

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

In the 2001-2011 period, the production of cereals slightly varied in Slovenia. In 2011 it reached about 610,000 tonnes. The self-sufficiency rate, compared with the previous year, increased by 15 percentage points in 2011, reaching 71%. The share of the human consumption of cereals during the whole period represented about a quarter of total domestic use in the whole period.

The lowest rates of self-sufficiency for rye and meslin

As regards individual types of cereals, the lowest rates of self-sufficiency were typical for rye and meslin. In the 2001-2011 period, the rate highly varied depending on variations in domestic use. In 2011, the rate of self-sufficiency for rye and meslin amounted to 43%. The highest rate of self-sufficiency, almost 88%, was shown by triticale in 2011, the self-sufficiency rate for this type of cereal was increasing most rapidly throughout the period. The self-sufficiency rate for common wheat reached 62%, for barley almost 70% and that for maize for grain slightly exceeded 80%.

Increased self-sufficiency rate for the total wheat

Due to the increase in the rate of self-sufficiency for common wheat, the increase in 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 55% in 2011; for all other cereals it was higher and reached 79%.

Tabela 2: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za meso, Slovenija

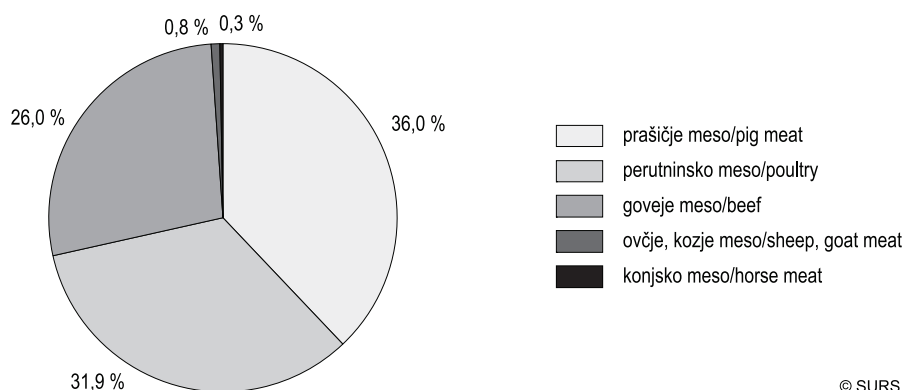
Table 2: Supply balance sheet for meat, Slovenia

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.000 t									
Domača prireja mesa	184,6	172,0	166,7	176,8	177,8	158,9	161,6	155,7	Indigenous production
Govedo	48,0	44,1	42,2	43,1	44,5	41,0	43,2	44,7	Beef
Prašiči	66,4	61,4	63,2	62,5	61,3	45,4	44,5	40,2	Pork
Ovce, koze	1,4	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,0	1,9	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	Horses
Perutnina	58,8	55,4	50,1	59,8	60,9	62,6	63,7	61,0	Poultry
Domača potrošnja	185,3	194,7	189,4	191,2	195,5	192,4	192,3	183,8	Domestic use
Govedo	40,3	47,2	41,6	42,6	43,2	41,8	40,9	40,7	Beef
Prašiči	82,3	88,4	90,8	84,9	87,3	82,8	85,2	81,2	Pork
Ovce, koze	1,4	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	Horses
Perutnina	51,9	49,3	46,3	52,6	53,9	57,3	57,0	53,8	Poultry
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	185,3	194,7	189,4	191,2	195,5	192,4	192,3	183,8	Human consumption
Govedo	40,3	47,2	41,6	42,6	43,2	41,8	40,9	40,7	Beef
Prašiči	82,3	88,4	90,8	84,9	87,3	82,8	85,2	81,2	Pork
Ovce, koze	1,4	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,9	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,7	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	Horses
Perutnina	51,9	49,3	46,3	52,6	53,9	57,3	57,0	53,9	Poultry
%									
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
%									
Stopnja samooskrbe	99,6	88,4	88,0	92,5	90,9	82,6	84,0	84,7	Self-sufficiency
Govedo	119,1	93,4	101,4	101,2	103,0	98,1	105,8	109,7	Beef
Prašiči	80,7	69,5	69,6	73,6	70,2	54,8	52,3	49,5	Pork
Ovce, koze	100,0	99,5	99,5	98,6	98,5	97,5	98,0	99,0	Sheep and goats
Konji	72,5	162,5	162,1	157,1	145,5	145,9	142,1	171,8	Horses
Perutnina	113,3	112,4	108,2	113,7	112,9	109,1	111,7	113,3	Poultry
kg									
Potrošnja na prebivalca	93,0	97,3	94,3	94,7	96,6	94,2	93,8	89,6	Consumption per capita
Govedo	20,2	23,6	20,7	21,1	21,3	20,5	19,9	19,8	Beef
Prašiči	41,3	44,2	45,2	42,1	43,2	40,5	41,6	39,6	Pork
Ovce, koze	0,7	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	Sheep and goats
Konji	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	Horses
Perutnina	26,1	24,7	23,0	26,1	26,7	28,1	27,8	26,3	Poultry
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.992.035	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	2.049.261	2.052.496	Number of population on 30 June

Vir/Source: SURS

Grafikon 9: Domača prirreja mesa po vrstah mesa¹⁾, Slovenija, 2001

Chart 9: Indigenous production of meat by type of meat¹⁾, Slovenia, 2001

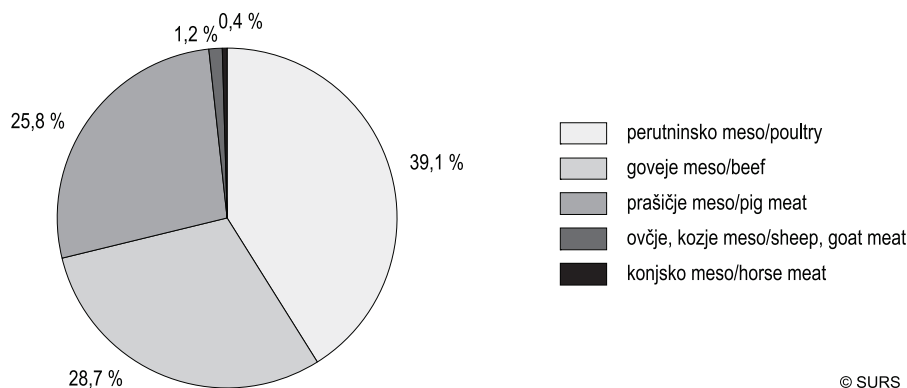


1) Podatek za drobovino ni prikazan.
Data for offal is not represented.

Vir/Source: SURS

Grafikon 10: Domača prirreja mesa po vrstah mesa¹⁾, Slovenija, 2011

Chart 10: Indigenous production of meat by type of meat¹⁾, Slovenia, 2011



1) Podatek za drobovino ni prikazan.
Data for offal is not represented.

Vir/Source: SURS

V domači prirreji mesa prevladovali perutnina in prašiči

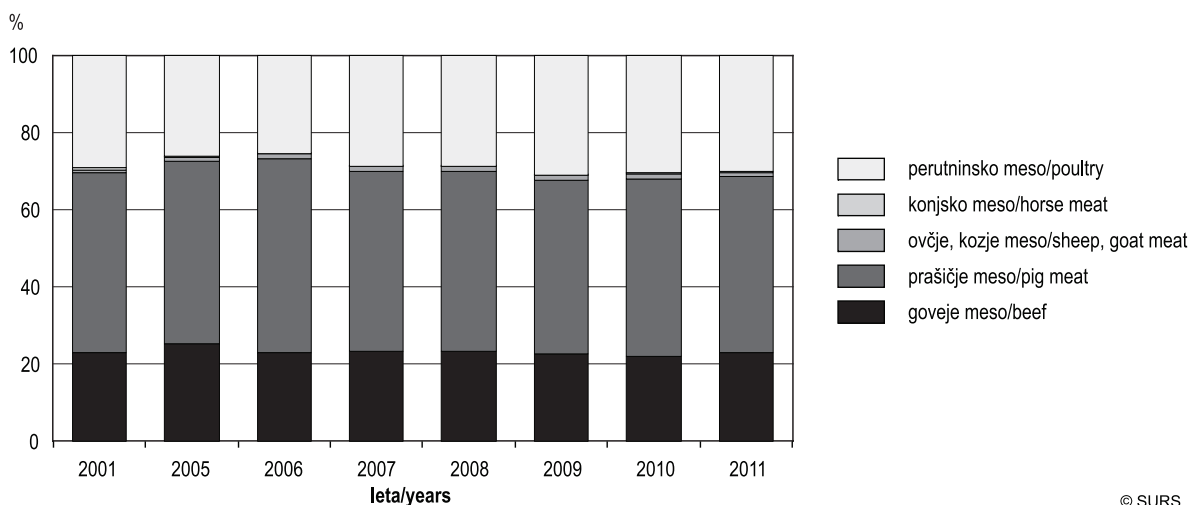
Domača prirreja mesa se je v letu 2011 glede na predhodno leto nekoliko zmanjšala, celotna prirreja mesa je znašala 156.000 ton. Skoraj dve tretjini celotne prirreje mesa je predstavljala prirreja perutnine (39 %) in prašičev (26 %). Od prirreje drugih vrst mesa je prirreja goveda s 45.000 tonami v letu 2011 predstavljala nadaljnjih 29 % celotne prirreje. V opazovanem obdobju se je priredilo najmanj ovc in koz ter konj. Pri vseh vrstah mesa je bila količina prirreje med posameznimi leti sorazmerno stabilna, le prirreja perutnine in prašičev se je v letu 2011 količinsko nekoliko zmanjšala.

Poultry and pigs prevailed in indigenous production of meat

Compared to the previous year, in 2011 indigenous production of meat slightly decreased; in total 156,000 tonnes of meat were produced. Almost two-thirds of total meat production was production of poultry (39%) and pigs (26%). As regards other types of production, cattle production of 45,000 tonnes accounted for a further 29% of the total production in 2011. 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, though there was a slight decrease in poultry and pig production in 2011.

Grafikon 11: Domača potrošnja mesa po vrstah mesa, Slovenija

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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Domača potrošnja mesa vpliva na samooskrbo Slovenije

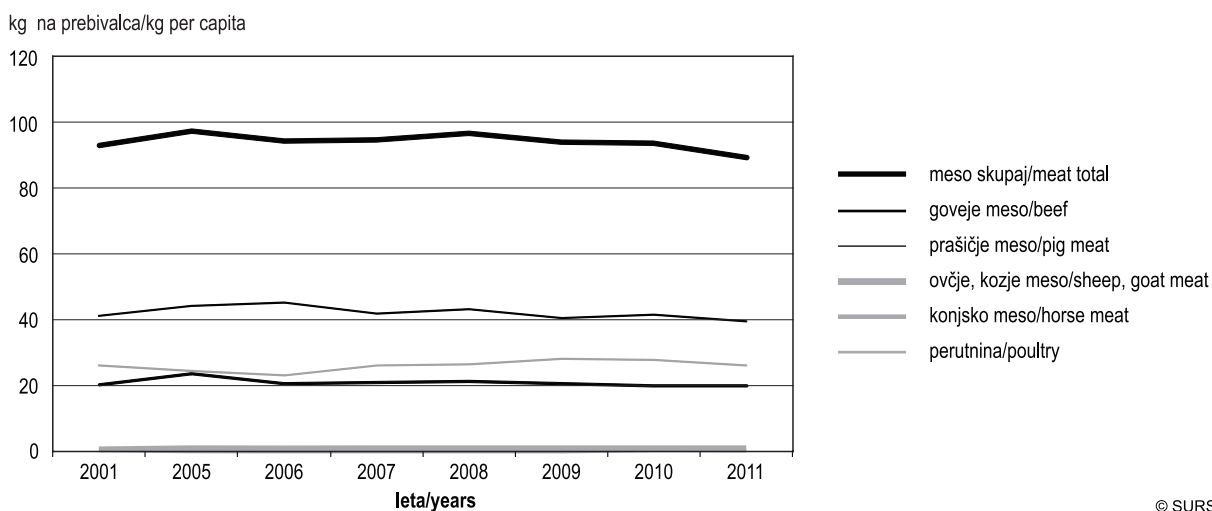
Vsa domača potrošnja mesa je bila namenjena za prehrano. V vsem opazovanem obdobju je presegala domačo prirajo, zato Slovenija z mesom ni bila v celoti samooskrbna. V letu 2011 smo v Sloveniji potrošili največ prašičjega mesa, 81.000 ton; to meso je pomenilo nad 40 % celotne domače potrošnje mesa. Potrošnja perutninskega mesa (54.000 ton) in govejega mesa skupaj (41.000 ton) je leta 2011 predstavljala več kot polovico skupne domače potrošnje (52 %). Domača potrošnja mesa je bila po posameznih vrstah mesa v tem obdobju stabilna; leta 2011 smo potrošili najmanj konjskega mesa (manj kot 1 % od celotne domače potrošnje mesa).

Domestic use of meat influences the self-sufficiency rate of Slovenia

All domestic use of meat was 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 above 40% we consumed the most of pig meat in Slovenia in 2011, which was about 81,000 tonnes. Domestic use of poultry (54,000 tonnes) and beef (41,000 tonnes) together accounted for more than half of the total domestic use (52% in 2011). Domestic use of the individual types of meat was stable throughout the period. In 2011 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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

V letu 2011 smo potrošili 90 kg mesa na prebivalca

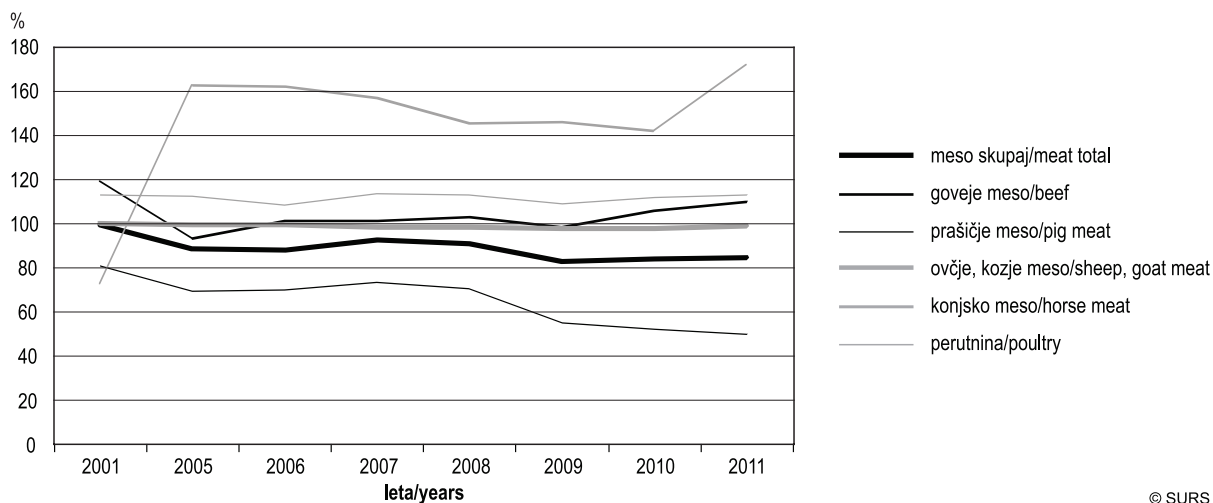
V Sloveniji smo v opazovanem obdobju potrošili v enem letu povprečno okrog 90 kg mesa na prebivalca, od tega največ prašičjega mesa, okrog 40 kg; na drugem mestu je bila perutnina; te smo v celotnem obdobju potrošili na leto povprečno okrog 25 kg na prebivalca, leta 2011 pa povprečno 27 kg na prebivalca. Potrošnja prašičjega mesa se je v primerjavi z letom prej (42 kg na prebivalca v 2010) v 2011 nekoliko zmanjšala in znašala 40 kg. Govejega mesa smo leta 2011 potrošili povprečno 20 kg na prebivalca; poraba ovčjega, kozjega in konjskega mesa pa je bila precej manjša.

In 2011 consumption of meat per capita 90 kg

The average resident consumed in one year of the observed period around 90 kg of meat, mostly pork (about 40 kg). The second largest consumption of meat per capita was typical for poultry meat, which was during the whole period around 25 kg; in 2011 it amounted to 27 kg per capita. The consumption of pig meat per capita decreased slightly in 2011 in comparison with the year before (42 kg in 2010), and it amounted to 40 kg per capita. In addition, the average Slovene consumed 20 kg of beef in 2011, 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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Stopnja samooskrbe z mesom stalno visoka

Letna količina domače prireje mesa se je v celotnem obdobju gibala okrog 170.000 ton, leta 2011 pa je znašala skoraj 156.000 ton, tj. 4 % manj kot v letu 2010 (162.000 ton). Tudi domača potrošnja mesa (ta gre v celoti za prehranske namene) je bila v opazovanem obdobju 2001–2011 stabilna; znašala je okrog 190.000 ton. Leta 2011 je znašala 184.000 ton. Zaradi sorazmerno stabilne prireje mesa in domače potrošnje je stopnja samooskrbe ostala v opazovanem obdobju visoka, okrog 90-odstotna, v letu 2011 je znašala 85 % ali približno prav toliko kot v letu pred tem.

Stopnja samooskrbe s prašičjim mesom najnižja

V primerjavi z letom 2010 se je v letu 2011 najbolj povečala stopnja samooskrbe s konjskim mesom, in sicer za 30 odstotnih točk. Leta 2011 je ta znašala 172 %. Tudi stopnja samooskrbe z govejim mesom je izkazovala presežke z mesom, saj je znašala 110 %, v primerjavi z letom 2010 se je povečala za 4 odstotne točke. Najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe je leta 2011 izkazovala bilanca prašičjega mesa, ta je bila 50-odstotna in najnižja doslej. V primerjavi z letom 2010 se je namreč znižala za 2 odstotni točki (50 % v letu 2011). V letih 2010 in 2011 je bila Slovenija skoraj v celoti samooskrbna z ovčjim in kozjim mesom (99 % v letu 2011).

The self-sufficiency rate for meat remained high

The annual amount of indigenous meat production was around 170,000 tonnes over the whole period; in 2011 it amounted to almost 156,000 tonnes, which is 4% less than in 2010 (162,000 tonnes). Domestic use of meat, which is entirely for human consumption, was also stable over the period and it amounted to around 190,000 tonnes. In 2011 it amounted to 184,000 tonnes. Because of the relatively stable indigenous meat production and domestic use, the self-sufficiency rate remained high at around 90%; in 2011 it amounted to 85%, in comparison with the previous year it stayed at about the same level.

Self-sufficiency in pig meat the lowest

In comparison with 2010, the self-sufficiency growth was the highest in horse meat in 2011, it increased by 30 percentage points and it amounted to 172%. The self-sufficiency rate in beef meat also expressed surplus of meat, it amounted to 110% and in comparison with 2010 it increased by 4 percentage points. The lowest rate of self-sufficiency was recorded in the supply balance sheet for pig meat in 2011. In comparison with 2010 it decreased by 2 percentage points (50% in 2011). In 2010 and 2011, Slovenia was almost entirely self-sufficient as regards sheep and goat meat (99% in 2011).

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

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.000 t									
Proizvodnja	21,3	14,3	15,8	19,3	21,5	21,6	21,4	22,2	Production
Valilna jajca	2,3	3,3	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,7	4,1	3,8	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	19,0	11,0	12,3	15,8	17,9	17,9	17,3	18,4	Other eggs
Domača potrošnja	21,9	15,2	16,3	20,3	22,6	23,2	23,1	23,0	Domestic use
Valilna jajca	1,7	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	20,1	13,0	14,1	18,0	20,3	20,9	20,8	20,8	Other eggs
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	20,1	13,0	14,1	18,0	20,3	20,9	20,8	20,8	Human consumption
Valilna jajca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	20,1	13,0	14,1	18,0	20,3	20,9	20,8	20,8	Other eggs
%									
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	92,1	85,9	86,5	88,4	89,8	90,0	90,0	90,2	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
%									
Stopnja samooskrbe	97,7	94,5	96,8	95,1	95,3	93,1	92,7	96,2	Self-sufficiency
Valilna jajca	134,3	154,4	158,6	151,5	156,5	158,4	177,2	168,9	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	94,5	84,5	87,3	87,8	88,4	85,7	83,3	88,3	Other eggs
kg									
Potrošnja na prebivalca	10,1	6,5	7,0	8,9	10,0	10,2	10,2	10,1	Consumption per capita
Valilna jajca	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Hatching eggs
Druga jajca	10,1	6,5	7,0	8,9	10,0	10,2	10,2	10,1	Other eggs
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.992.035	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	2.049.261	2.052.496	Number of population on 30 June

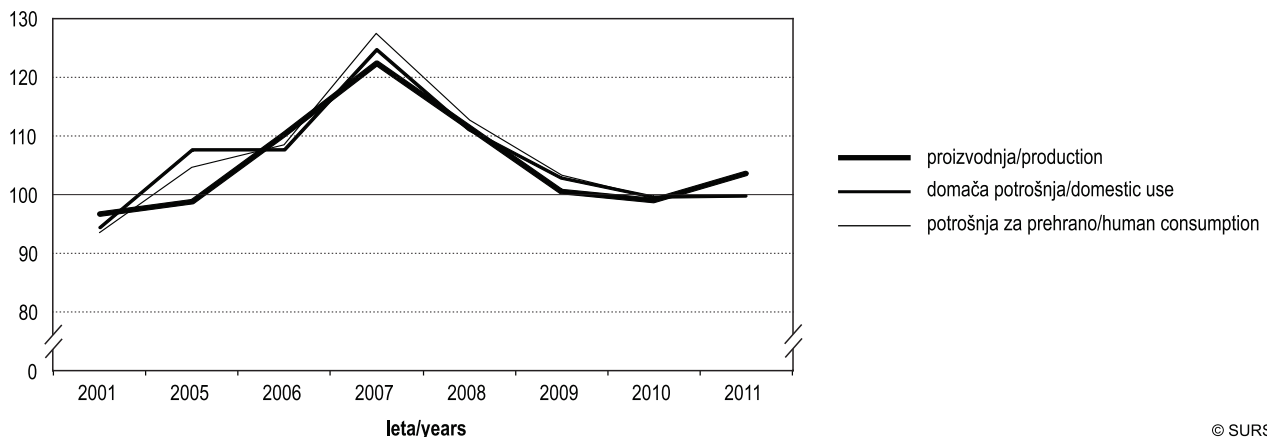
... ni podatka
data not available

Vir/Source: SURS

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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Letna proizvodnja jajc znaša okrog 20.000 ton

Proizvodnja jajc v Sloveniji obsega proizvodnjo valilnih in drugih jajc oz. jajc za prehrano. Delež proizvodnje drugih jajc od skupne proizvodnje se je leta 2011 v primerjavi z letom 2010 nekoliko povečal, znašal je 83 % (81 % leta 2010). Celotna proizvodnja jajc se je v vsem opazovanem obdobju gibala okrog 20.000 ton, najvišjo vrednost pa dosegla leta 2011, in sicer več kot 22.000 ton.

Domača potrošnja jajc nekoliko presega domačo proizvodnjo jajc

Domača potrošnja jajc je skoraj v celotnem obdobju 2001–2011 nekoliko presega domačo proizvodnjo jajc. Okrog 90 % celotne potrošnje je v opazovanem obdobju predstavljala potrošnja drugih jajc, leta 2011 je ta delež znašal 83 %. Velika večina jajc se porabi za prehrano. Delež potrošnje jajc za prehrano od celotne potrošnje jajc je leta 2011 dosegel 90 %, to je toliko kot v letu 2010.

Total annual egg production around 20,000 tonnes

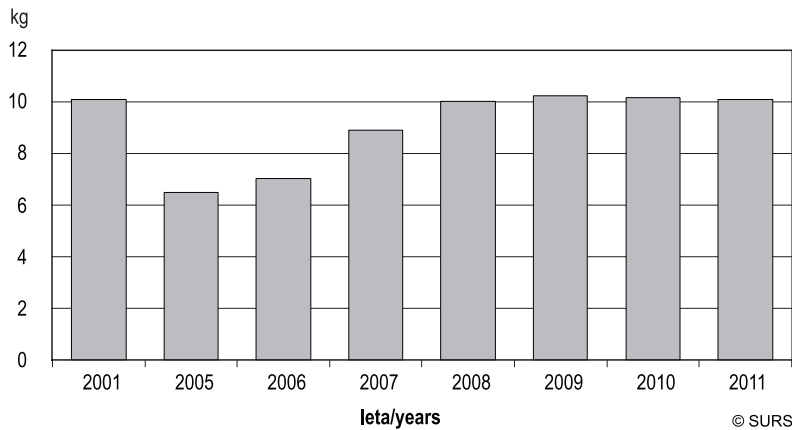
Egg production in Slovenia is represented by the production of hatching eggs and other (table) eggs. The share of other eggs in the total production of eggs slightly increased in 2011 in comparison with 2010, it amounted to 83% (81% in 2010). Total annual egg production was around 20,000 tonnes in the whole observed period, reaching the highest value of 22,000 tonnes in 2011.

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, this share amounted to 83% in 2011. The vast majority of eggs is used for human consumption. The share of eggs for human consumption of the total consumption was 90% in 2011, the same as in 2010.

Grafikon 15: Potrošnja jajc na prebivalca, Slovenija

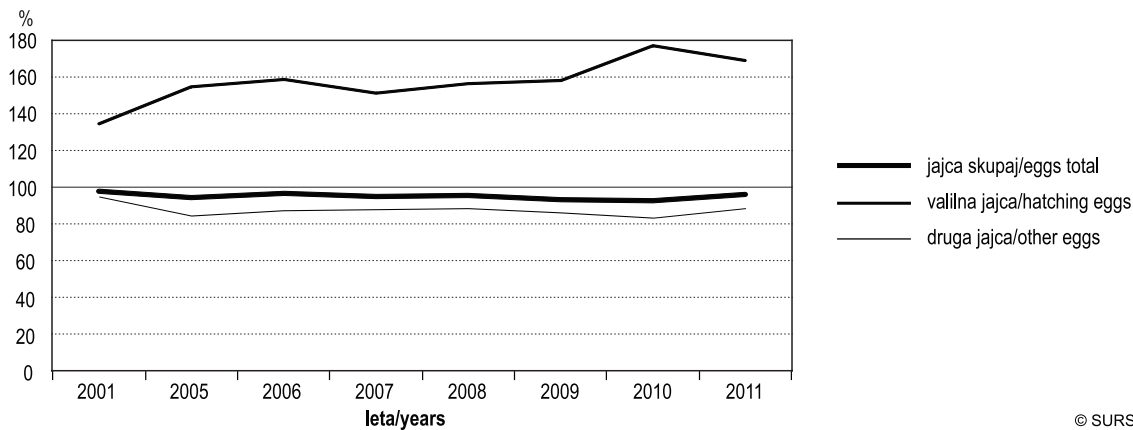
Chart 15: Consumption of eggs per capita, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

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

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 posajene površine in povprečne potrošnje na hektar, potrošnja za prehrano pa vključuje zelenjavo v vseh oblikah. **V Sloveniji se pripravlja poenostavljena bilanca za zelenjavo skupaj, ne po posameznih vrstah zelenjave.**

In addition to production on farms, the production of vegetables includes the production in kitchen gardens intended for self-supply. 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 is compiled, and not by type of vegetables.**

Tabela 4: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za zelenjavo, Slovenija

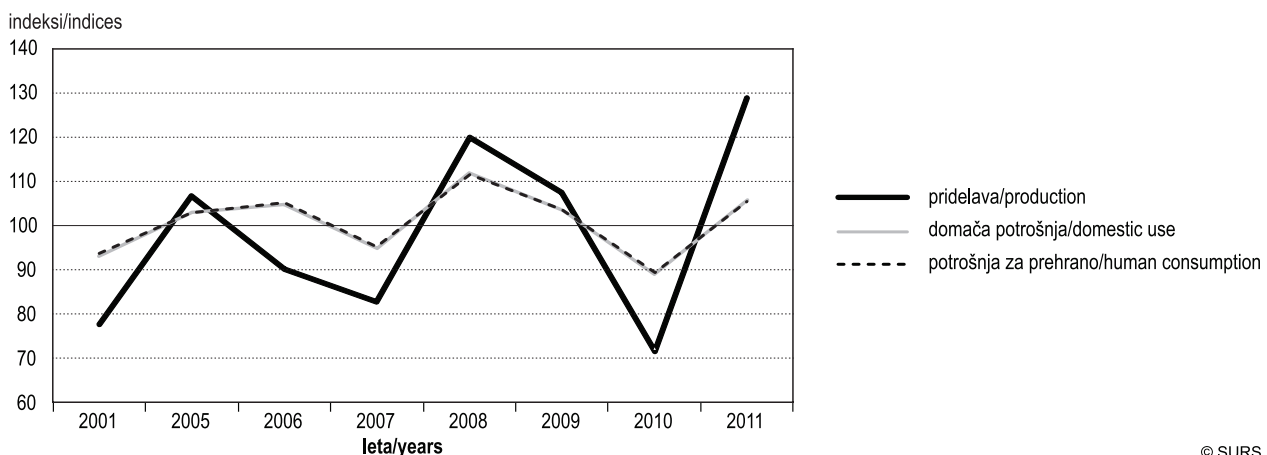
Table 4: Supply balance sheet for vegetables, Slovenia

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.000 t									
Pridelava	61,2	87,6	78,8	65,2	78,2	83,9	60,0	77,3	Production
Domača potrošnja	155,4	194,9	204,0	193,4	216,2	223,8	199,2	210,8	Domestic use
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	146,2	182,6	192,0	182,6	203,3	210,6	188,3	198,5	Human consumption
%									
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	94,1	93,7	94,1	94,4	94,0	94,0	94,5	94,1	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
%									
Stopnja samooskrbe	39,4	44,9	38,6	33,7	36,2	37,8	30,6	36,7	Self-sufficiency
kg									
Potrošnja na prebivalca	73,4	91,3	95,6	90,4	100,5	102,3	90,4	96,7	Consumption per capita
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.992.035	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	2.049.261	2.052.496	Number of population on 30 June

Vir/Source: SURS

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

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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Domača potrošnja zelenjave se je v letu 2011 povečala

V Sloveniji smo v opazovanem obdobju v povprečju pridelali okrog 70.000 ton zelenjave. V letu 2011 je bila domača pridelava glede na leto 2010 večja za 29 %, znašala je nekaj več kot 77.000 ton. Domača potrošnja zelenjave je v vsem obdobju močno presegala količino pridelave; ker se je celotna potrošnja zelenjave večinoma povečevala, je stopnja samooskrbe z zelenjavo upadala. V letu 2011 pa se je v primerjavi z letom 2010, ko je znašala 199.000 ton, znova povečala in je znašala 211.000 ton. Stopnja samooskrbe se je glede na preteklo leto v 2011 povečala za 6 odstotnih točk (37 % v 2011). Velika večina potrošene zelenjave se je potrošila za prehrano (v letu 2011 94 %).

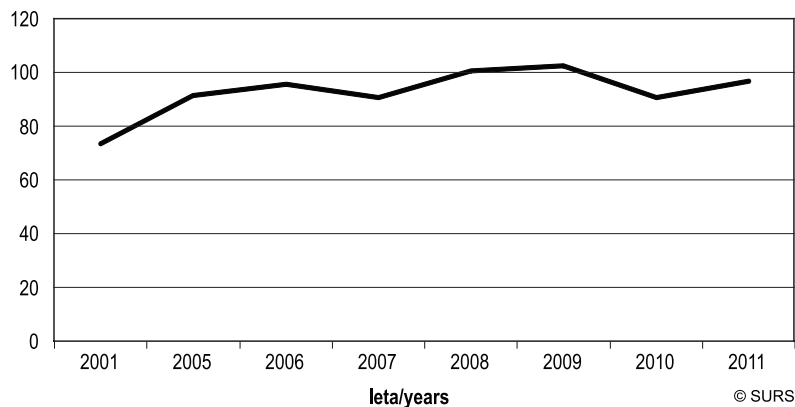
Domestic use increased in 2011

Slovenia produced about 70,000 tonnes of vegetables per year in the observed period. Compared to 2010, the domestic production was 29% higher in 2011 and it amounted to more than 77,000 tonnes. Domestic use of vegetables greatly exceeded the volume of production throughout the period; it was mainly increasing, which is the reason for the decreased rate of self-sufficiency in vegetables. In comparison with 2010, when domestic use amounted to 199,000 tonnes, it increased again in 2011, reaching 211,000 tonnes. The self-sufficiency rate increased by 6 percentage points in 2011 (37%), compared to 2010. The vast majority, i.e. 94% in 2011, was used for human consumption.

Grafikon 18: Potrošnja zelenjave na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 18: Consumption of vegetables per capita, Slovenia

kg na prebivalca/kg per capita



Vir/Source: SURS

Potrošnja zelenjave na prebivalca v letu 2011 večja

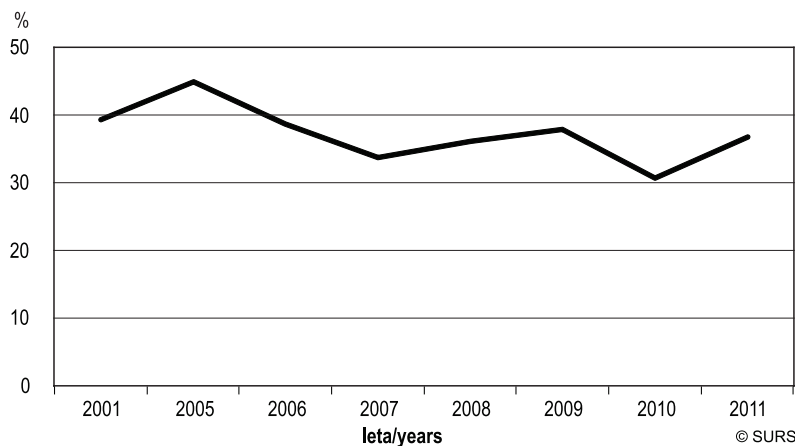
Potrošnja zelenjave na prebivalca je od leta 2001 dalje večinoma naraščala. Vsak prebivalec Slovenije je v letu 2011 v povprečju potrošil 97 kg zelenjave, kar je za 7 % več kot v letu 2010 (90 kg).

The consumption of vegetables per capita increased in 2011

Consumption of vegetables per capita was mainly increasing from 2001. In 2011 every citizen on average consumed 97 kg of vegetables, which was 7% more than in the previous year (90 kg in 2010).

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

Stopnja samooskrbe z zelenjavo leta 2011 znova višja

Izmed vseh doslej izdelanih bilanc je v opazovanem obdobju 2001–2011 izkazovala najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za zelenjavo. V povprečju je v celotnem opazovanem obdobju dosegala nekoliko več kot 35 %. Po letu 2010, ko je znašala le 31 %, pa se je v letu 2011 znova povečala, in sicer na 37 %.

Rate of self-sufficiency in the balance sheet for vegetables higher again in 2011

Of all the compiled supply balance sheets, in the 2001–2011 period the lowest self-sufficiency rate was recorded in the balance sheet for vegetables. On average it was above 35% over the whole period. After 2010, when it amounted to only 31%, the rate of self-sufficiency increased again in 2011 and reached 37%.

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

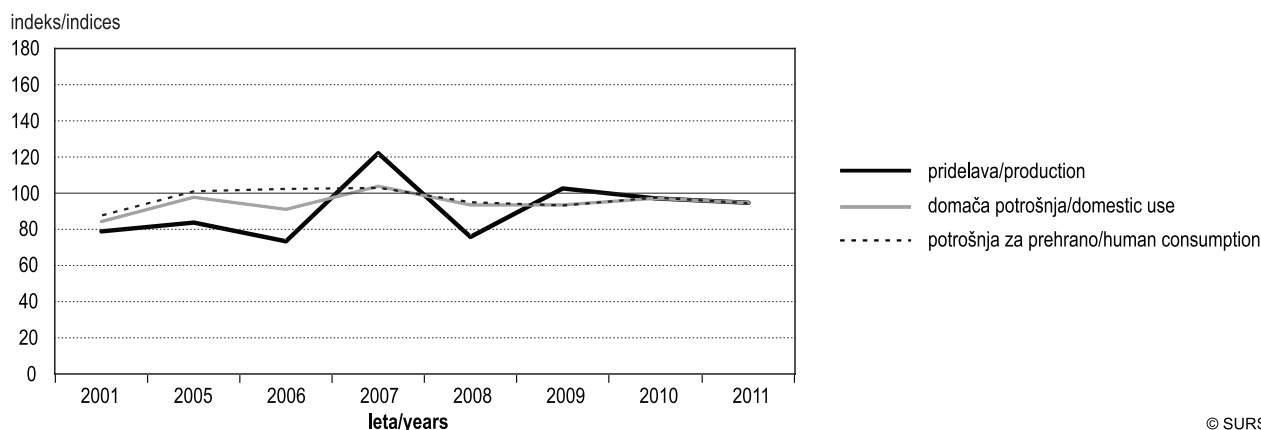
Table 5: Supply balance sheet for potatoes, Slovenia

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.000 t									
Pridelava	148,3	144,7	107,0	131,1	100,3	103,4	101,2	96,2	Production
Domača potrošnja	188,9	195,3	178,8	186,2	174,8	164,7	160,6	152,8	Domestic use
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	158,5	153,7	158,4	164,3	156,9	147,0	143,7	136,4	Human consumption
%									
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	83,9	78,7	88,6	88,2	89,8	89,3	89,5	89,3	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
%									
Stopnja samooskrbe	78,5	74,1	59,8	70,4	57,4	62,8	63,0	62,9	Self-sufficiency
kg									
Potrošnja na prebivalca	79,6	76,8	78,9	81,3	77,6	72,0	70,1	66,4	Consumption per capita
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.992.035	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	2.049.261	2.052.496	Number of population on 30 June

Vir/Source: SURS

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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Domača proizvodnja in tudi potrošnja krompirja upadata

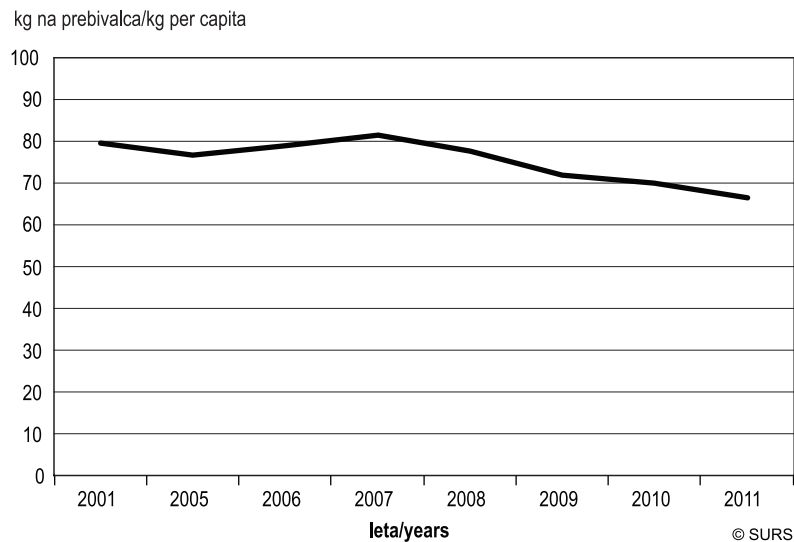
V obdobju 2001–2011 je skupna pridelava krompirja precej upadla. Leta 2011 je znašala več kot 96.000 ton, kar je za 5 % manj kot v letu 2010, ko je pridelava rahlo preseгла 100.000 ton. Količina domače potrošnje je bila večja od količine domače pridelave v celotnem opazovanem obdobju. V vsem obdobju se je sicer tudi potrošnja krompirja počasi zmanjševala, vendar je bil upad potrošnje manjši od upada pridelave, zato se je stopnja samooskrbe s krompirjem v opazovanem obdobju precej znižala; leta 2011 je znašala 63 % (enaka je bila tudi v letu 2010). Domača potrošnja krompirja je v letu 2011 znašala nekaj več kot 150.000 ton, od tega je bilo za prehrano namenjenih 89 % krompirja. Potrošnja krompirja za prehrano se je v tem obdobju gibala okoli 85 %.

Fall in domestic production and consumption of potatoes

In the 2001-2011 period, the total potatoes production declined significantly. In 2011, it amounted to more than 96,000 tonnes, which is 5% less than in 2010, when the production slightly exceeded 100,000 tonnes. Domestic use exceeded domestic production in the whole period. Throughout the period, a 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; in 2011 it was 63%, it stayed at the level of 2010. Domestic use of potatoes amounted to over 150,000 tons in 2011, of which 89% was used for human consumption. During the observed period human consumption of potatoes was around 85%.

Grafikon 21: Potrošnja krompirja na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 21: Consumption of potatoes per capita, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

V letu 2011 smo potrošili 66 kg krompirja na prebivalca

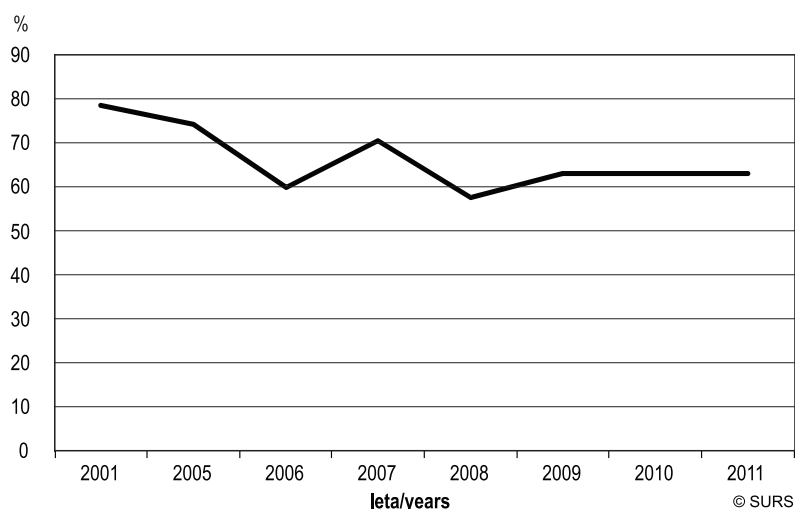
Potrošnja krompirja na prebivalca se je opazovanem obdobju 2001–2011 počasi zmanjševala. Najnižjo vrednost v opazovanem obdobju je dosegla leta 2011, in sicer 66 kg krompirja na prebivalca.

In 2011 the consumption of potatoes per capita was 66 kg

Consumption of potatoes per capita recorded a downward trend in the 2001-2011 period. The lowest value of consumption per capita was observed in 2011 when the average Slovene consumed 66 kg of potatoes.

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

Samooskrbe z zelenjavo, krompirjem in žiti 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 2001–2011 je najvišjo stopnjo izkazovala leta 2004 s 86 %, do leta 2011 pa je zdrsnila na 63 %. Poleg bilanc za zelenjavo in žita je bilanca krompirja izkazovala najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe pri nas.

Supply balance sheets for vegetables, potatoes and cereals with the lowest self-sufficiency rate 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 63% by 2011. 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

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.000 t									
Pridelava	211,8	322,2	307,7	1,5	1,6	1,9	1,7	2,5	Production
Sladkorna pesa	185,7	260,1	262,0	...	...	...	...	...	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	23,5	60,4	43,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	White sugar
Med	2,6	1,7	2,3	1,5	1,6	1,9	1,7	2,5	Honey
Domača potrošnja	259,5	494,3	365,2	65,6	76,7	79,4	81,1	83,2	Domestic use
Sladkorna pesa	185,7	390,9	291,9	...	...	...	...	...	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	71,4	101,2	70,5	63,7	74,8	77,2	78,9	80,3	White sugar
Med	2,4	2,2	2,8	1,9	1,9	2,3	2,3	2,9	Honey
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	73,8	103,4	73,3	65,6	76,7	79,4	81,1	83,2	Human consumption
Sladkorna pesa	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Sugar beat
Beli sladkor	71,4	101,2	70,5	63,7	74,8	77,2	78,9	80,3	White sugar
Med	2,4	2,2	2,8	1,9	1,9	2,3	2,3	2,9	Honey

... ni podatka
data not available

Vir/Source: SURS

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

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

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
%									
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	28,4	20,9	20,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
%									
Stopnja samooskrbe	81,6	65,2	84,3	2,6	1,9	2,1	2,3		Self-sufficiency
Sladkorna pesa	100,0	66,5	89,8	...	...	...	...	...	Sugar beet
Beli sladkor	32,9	59,7	61,6	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	White sugar
Med	104,5	75,0	80,9	77,9	81,4	84,9	73,9	85,2	Honey
kg									
Potrošnja na prebivalca	37,0	51,7	36,5	32,5	37,9	38,9	39,6	40,5	Consumption per capita
Sladkorna pesa	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Sugar beet
Beli sladkor	35,8	50,6	35,1	31,5	37,0	37,8	38,5	39,1	White sugar
Med	1,2	1,1	1,4	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,4	Honey
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	1.992.035	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	2.049.261	2.052.496	Number of population on 30 June

... ni podatka
data not available

Vir/Source: SURS

Potrošnja sladkorja v opazovanem obdobju močno presega domačo proizvodnjo

Do leta 2006, ko je še obratovala Tovarna Ormož, je celotna proizvodnja sladkorja nihala; leta 2006 je znašala več kot 300.000 ton. Od tega je v celotnem obdobju 2001–2011 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 2001 do 2006 pomenilo več kot 2.000 ton. V zadnjih letih se je pridelava medu nekoliko zmanjšala. Potrošnja sladkorja je v opazovanem obdobju presejala 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 je znašala v povprečju nekoliko nad 2.000 ton letno.

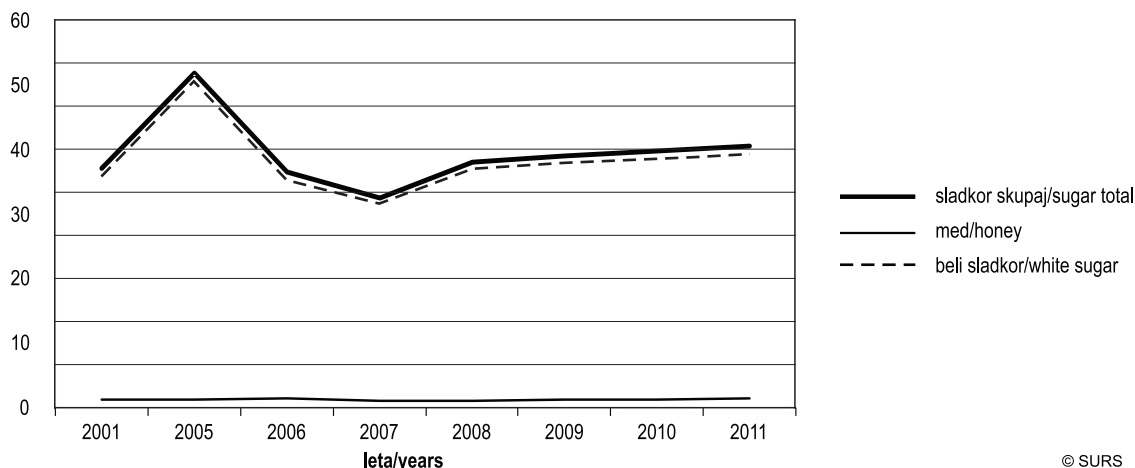
Domestic use of sugar in the observed period higher than domestic production

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 tonnes. 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 tonnes during the 2001–2006 period. In recent years the production of honey has slightly fallen. Domestic use of sugar was higher than domestic production, which is why Slovenia was not entirely self-sufficient in sugar. By 2006, the total domestic use was between 260,000 and 500,000 tonnes and domestic use of honey on average slightly more than 2,000 tonnes per year.

Grafikon 23: Potrošnja sladkorja na prebivalca, Slovenija

Chart 23: Consumption of sugar per capita, Slovenia

kg na prebivalca/kg per capita



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

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

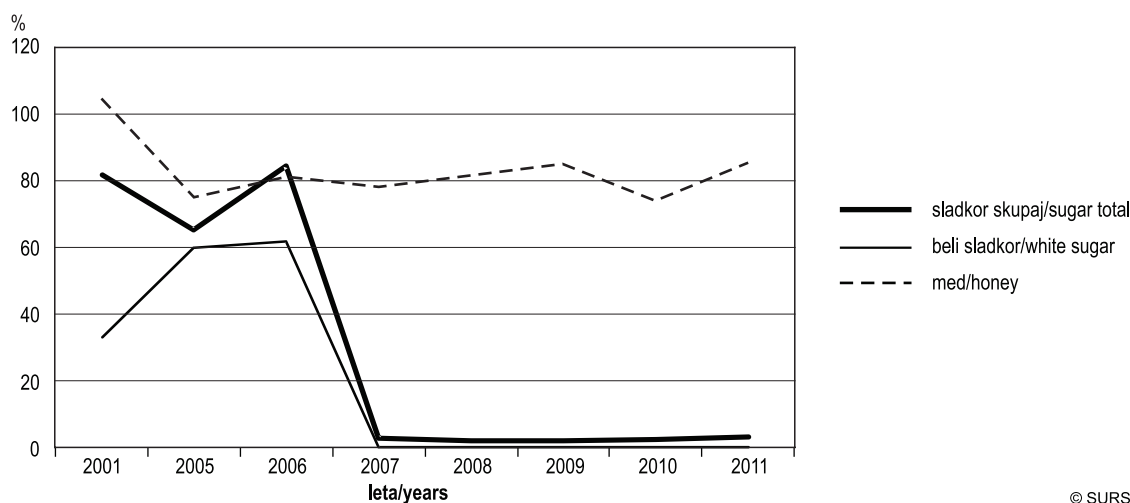
Potrošnja sladkorja na prebivalca je v Sloveniji v obdobju 2001–2011 nihala, največjo vrednost je dosegla leta 2005, skoraj 52 kg. Od tega je veliko večino predstavljala potrošnja belega sladkorja, ki se je gibala okrog 40 kg letno. Leta 2011 je potrošnja sladkorja na prebivalca v primerjavi s predhodnim letom ostala na približno enaki ravni, znašala je skoraj 41 kg na prebivalca. Potrošnja medu na prebivalca je bila vsa leta stabilnejša; leta 2011 je znašala nekaj več kot 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 2001–2011 period, reaching the highest value in 2005 (almost 52 kg). Of these, the vast majority was represented by the domestic use of white sugar, which was around 40 kg per year. In 2011 it stayed at about the same level as in 2010 and amounted to almost 41 kg per capita. Over the years, the domestic use of white sugar varied considerably. Consumption of honey per capita was stable throughout the period; in 2011 it amounted to a little more than 1 kg per capita.

Grafikon 24: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za sladkor, Slovenija

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



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

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 2002 in 2006, in sicer nekaj več kot 84 %. V obdobju med 2001 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 2002 and 2006, when it was just over 84%. In the 2001-2006 period it was between 65% and 90%. Since there is no domestic sugar production in Slovenia and we still produce honey, after 2006 the rate of self-sufficiency in this balance sheet was around 2%.

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

	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	
1.000 t									
Pridelava	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	Production
Domača potrošnja	7,8	8,2	8,4	9,0	8,8	8,8	10,6	12,1	Domestic use
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	7,3	8,0	8,2	8,6	8,4	8,7	10,4	12,0	Human consumption
%									
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	93,3	96,7	97,4	95,8	95,3	98,8	98,1	98,7	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
%									
Stopnja samooskrbe	1,4	0,6	0,8	1,7	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	Self-sufficiency
kg									
Potrošnja na prebivalca	3,6	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,1	4,3	5,1	5,8	Consumption per capita
Število prebivalcev na dan 30.6.	1.992.035	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	2.042.335	2.049.261	2.052.496	Number of population on 30 June

Vir/Source: SURS

Stopnja samooskrbe z rižem najnižja

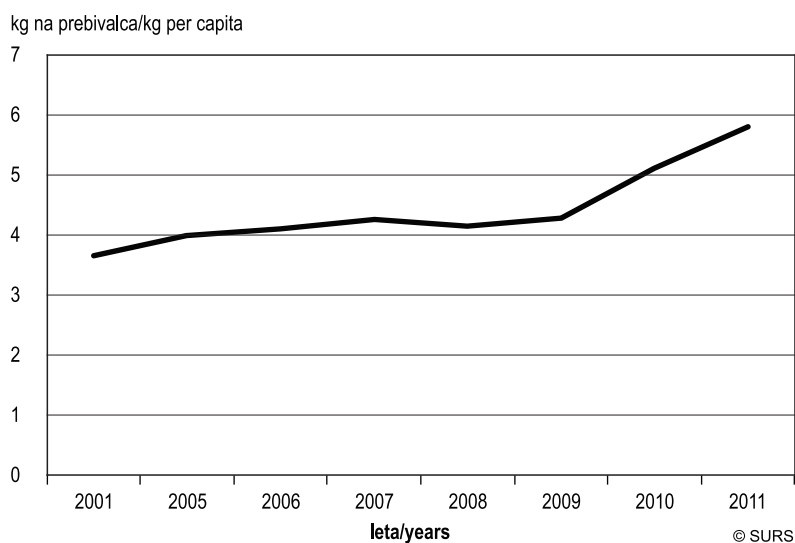
V celotnem opazovanem obdobju (2001–2011) domače proizvodnje riža nismo imeli. V tem obdobju smo v povprečju potrošili okrog 8.000 ton riža letno, leta 2011 nekoliko več (12.000 ton). Leta 2011 je bila skoraj vsa količina potrošenega riža namenjena za prehrano (99 %). Ker domače proizvodnje riža nismo imeli, bilanca riža pa vključuje tudi iz riža predelane proizvode, je bilanca riža izkazovala najnižjo stopnjo samooskrbe (1 %-2 %).

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

In the entire observed period (2001-2011) there was no domestic production of rice. In this period, we consumed about 8,000 tonnes of rice annually on average, in 2011 a little more (12,000 tonnes). In 2011 the vast majority, 99% of the total domestic use, was used for human consumption. Due to no domestic production and the inclusion of processed rice products in the balance sheet, 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

V letu 2011 smo potrošili več riža na prebivalca, skoraj 6 kg

Potrošnja riža na prebivalca je v zadnjih letih naraščala in je v letu 2011 dosegla največjo vrednost, skoraj 6 kg riža na prebivalca.

In 2011, we consumed more rice per capita, i.e. almost 6 kg

Consumption of rice per capita has increased in recent years and in 2011 reached the highest value, almost 6 kg of rice per capita.

BILANCA PROIZVODNJE IN POTROŠNJE ZA VINO**Sestava in definicija bilance za vino**

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 rosé. Vino, ki je predmet bilanc, je definirano kot alkoholna pijača, pridobljena izključno z alkoholnim vrenjem iz stisnjenega 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 wine (rosé). 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.

Bilanca za vino za tržno leto 2009/10 prvič objavljena po novi razdelitvi kakovostnih razredov vina

V skladu z Uredbo Evropske komisije št. 479/2008 je bila končna bilanca za vino za tržno leto 2009/10 prvič objavljena po novi razdelitvi kakovostnih razredov vina. Po tej uredbi se vino po novem glede na kakovost deli na naslednje razrede: vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla, vina z zaščitenih geografskim poreklom, sortna vina in druga vina. Izdelane končne bilance za tržna leta od 2005/06 do 2008/09 zaradi različne razdelitve kakovostnih razredov vin niso primerljive z bilanco za vino za tržno leto 2009/10.

Supply balance sheet for wine for marketing year 2009/10 published for the first time according to the new distribution of wine quality classes

In accordance with the European Commission Regulation No. 479/2008, the final supply balance sheet for wine for the marketing year 2009/10 was published for the first time according to the new distribution of wine quality classes. According to the new regulation the quality of wine is divided into classes: wines with protected designation of origin (PDO), wines with protected geographical origin (PGI), varietal wines and other wines. Due to different distribution of wine quality classes, the supply balance sheets, compiled for the marketing years between 2005/06 and 2008/09, are not comparable to the last one.

Tabela 8: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za vino, Slovenija, 2005/06–2008/09

Table 8: Supply balance sheet for wine, Slovenia, 2005/06–2008/09

	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 of total domestic use
%					
Stopnja samooskrbe	95,5	91,3	105,1	96,8	Self-sufficiency
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 prebivalstva na dan 30. 6.	2.001.114	2.008.516	2.019.406	2.022.629	Number of population on 30 June

Vir/Source: SURS

V Sloveniji 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.

V obdobju 2005/06–2008/09 proizvodnja kakovostnih precej večja od proizvodnje namiznih vin

V obdobju 2005/06–2008/09 smo glede na kakovost vin ločili kakovostna, namizna in druga vina. V Sloveniji je v opazovanem obdobju prevladovala proizvodnja kakovostnih vin; ta je v celotnem obdobju naraščala in je 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.

In Slovenia the domestic production of white wines prevails

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.

In the 2005/06–2008/09 period the production of quality wines much higher than the production of table wines

According to the quality, in the period of 2005/06–2008/09, wines were divided into quality wines, table wines and other wines. In Slovenia, in this whole period the production of quality wines dominated. It was increasing throughout the period and it 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.

Tabela 9: Bilanca proizvodnje in potrošnje za vino, Slovenija, 2009/10–2010/11¹⁾Table 9: Supply balance sheet for wine, Slovenia, 2009/10–2010/11¹⁾

	2009/10	2010/11	
1.000 hl			
Proizvodnja	790,0	759,8	Production
od tega bela vina	498,9	518,4	of which white wines
Vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla	539,0	475,0	Wines with protected designation of origin
Vina z zaščitnim geografskim poreklom	196,7	211,4	Wines with protected geographical indication
Sortna vina	0,0	3,6	Varietal wines
Druga vina	54,3	69,8	Other wines
Domača potrošnja	788,5	806,8	Domestic use
od tega bela vina	500,6	556,1	of which white wines
Vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla	495,8	467,1	Wines with protected designation of origin
Vina z zaščitnim geografskim poreklom	228,3	235,6	Wines with protected geographical indication
Sortna vina	13,9	6,3	Varietal wines
Druga vina	50,5	97,8	Other wines
Domača potrošnja za prehrano	772,7	791,6	Human consumption
od tega bela vina	490,6	545,8	of which white wines
Vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla	485,1	457,6	Wines with protected designation of origin
Vina z zaščitnim geografskim poreklom	224,4	231,4	Wines with protected geographical indication
Sortna vina	13,9	6,2	Varietal wines
Druga vina	49,4	96,4	Other wines
%			
Delež potrošnje za prehrano od skupne potrošnje	98,0	98,1	Share of human consumption of total domestic use
%			
Stopnja samooskrbe	100,2	94,2	Self-sufficiency
od tega bela vina	99,7	93,2	of which white wines
Vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla	108,7	101,7	Wines with protected designation of origin
Vina z zaščitnim geografskim poreklom	86,2	89,7	Wines with protected geographical indication
Sortna vina	0,0	57,3	Varietal wines
Druga vina	107,6	71,4	Other wines
Potrošnja na prebivalca	37,7	38,6	Consumption per capita
od tega bela vina	24,0	26,6	of which white wines
Vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla	23,7	22,3	Wines with protected designation of origin
Vina z zaščitnim geografskim poreklom	11,0	11,3	Wines with protected geographical indication
Sortna vina	0,7	0,3	Varietal wines
Druga vina	2,4	4,7	Other wines
Število prebivalcev na dan 30. 6.	2.046.976	2.050.189	Number of population on 30 June

1) Bilanca za vino je za tržno leto 2010/11 pripravljena na osnovi začasnih podatkov.
The supply balance sheet for wine is prepared according to the provisional data for the market year 2010/11.

V tržnem letu 2010/11 skupna proizvodnja vina večja

V tržnem letu 2010/11 se je v primerjavi z letom prej proizvodnja vina zmanjšala ter dosegla 760.000 hektolitrov vina. Od tega je večino, in sicer 68 % (ali skoraj 520.000 hektolitrov) od celotne proizvodnje, predstavljala proizvodnja belih vin. Proizvodnja drugih vin je bila manjša, znašala je 70.000 hektolitrov.

Prevladovala je proizvodnja vin z zaščiteno označbo porekla

V skladu z novo uredbo Evropske komisije od tržnega leta 2009/10 dalje vina po kakovosti delimo v naslednje razrede: vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla, vina z zaščitenim geografskim poreklom, sortna ter druga vina. V tržnem letu 2010/11 je v Sloveniji prevladovala proizvodnja vin z zaščiteno označbo porekla; to je po začasnih podatkih predstavljalo 63 % vse proizvodnje. Delež proizvodnje vin z zaščitenim geografskim poreklom je tedaj znašal 28 %.

In the 2010/11 marketing year total production of wine higher

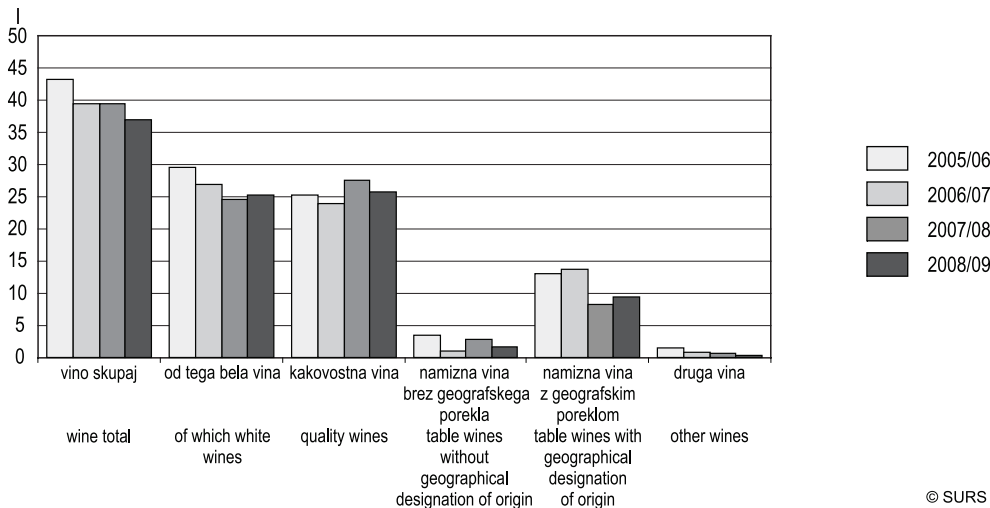
In comparison with the previous year, the production of wine decreased in the marketing year 2010/11 and it reached 760,000 hectolitres of wine. Out of this, the majority, i.e. 68% (almost 520,000 hectolitres) of the total production, was represented by the production of white wines. The production of other wines was lower, it amounted to 70,000 hectolitres.

Production of wines with protected designation of origin prevailed

As regards the new regulation of the European Commission, from the marketing year 2009/10 onwards wines are distinguished into classes: wines with protected designation of origin, wines with protected geographical indication, varietal wines and other wines. In the marketing year 2010/11 the production of wines with protected designation of origin prevailed according to the provisional data, they represented 63% of the production. The share of the production of wines with protected geographical indication was 28%.

Grafikon 26: Potrošnja vina na prebivalca, Slovenija, 2005/06–2008/09

Chart 26: Consumption of wine per capita, Slovenia, 2005/06-2008/09



Vir/Source: SURS

Domača potrošnja vina med leti 2005/06 in 2008/2009 upadala

V opazovanem obdobju, tj. med 2005/06 in 2008/09, je nad 60 % celotne domače potrošnje vina predstavljala potrošnja belih vin. Delež doma porabljenih kakovostnih vin je v tem obdobju nihal, v tržnem letu 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 letu 2008/09

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 between 2005/06 and 2008/09

Over 60% of the total domestic use of wine throughout the period of 2005/06-2008/09 was 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 marketing year 2008/09.

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

In the marketing year 2008/09, average consumption of wine per capita in Slovenia amounted to 37 litres, of which 26 litres of quality wines and 10 litres of table wines; since the marketing year 2005/06, when it amounted to more than 43 litres of wine per capita, it has declined significantly, by almost 15%.

Tabela 10: Potrošnja vina na prebivalca, Slovenija, 2009/10–2010/11¹⁾Table 10: Consumption of wine per capita, Slovenia, 2009/10-2010/11¹⁾

	2009/10	2010/11	
Vino	37,7	38,6	Wine
od tega bela vina	24,0	26,6	of which white wines
Vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla	23,7	22,3	Wines with protected designation of origin
Vina z zaščitenim geografskim poreklom	11,0	11,3	Wines with protected geographical indication
Sortna vina	0,7	0,3	Varietal wines
Druga vina	2,4	4,7	Other wines

1) Bilanca za vino je za tržno leto 2010/11 pripravljena na osnovi začasnih podatkov.
The supply balance sheet for wine is prepared according to the provisional data for the market year 2010/11.

Vir/Source: SURS

Skoraj 70 % celotne domače potrošnje vina so v tržnem letu 2010/11 predstavljala bela vina

V tržnem letu 2010/11 je domača potrošnja vina znašala skoraj 810.000 hektolitrov vina. Potrošnja belih vin je predstavljala 69 % od celotne domače potrošnje vina. Skoraj vsa potrošnja vina je bila namenjena za prehrano (98 % v letu 2010/11).

Vsak Slovenec je v tem tržnem letu popil povprečno skoraj 39 litrov vina, od tega skoraj 27 litrov belih vin.

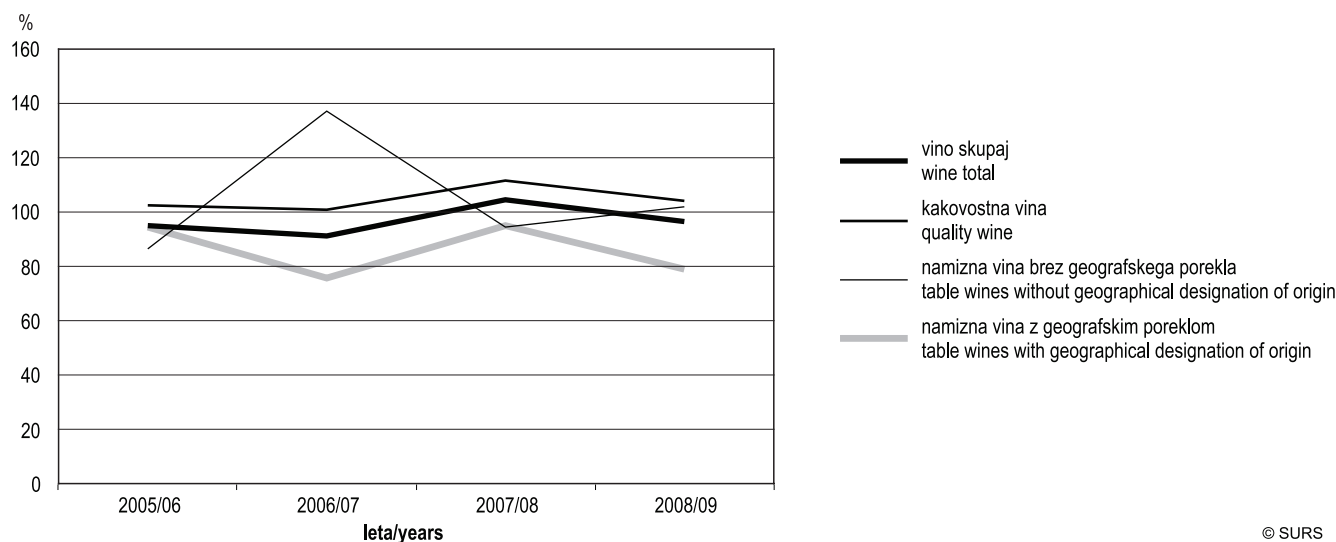
White wines represented almost 70% of the total domestic use of wine in the marketing year 2010/11

In the marketing year 2010/11 the domestic use of wine amounted to almost 810,000 hectolitres. 69% of the total domestic use of wine was represented by the domestic use of white wines. Almost the whole domestic use was intended for human consumption (98% in 2010/11).

Every citizen in Slovenia then drank almost 39 litres of wines in this marketing year, of which almost 27 litres of white wines.

Grafikon 27: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za vino, Slovenija, 2005/06–2008/09

Chart 27: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for wine, Slovenia, 2005/06-2008/09



© SURS

Vir/Source: SURS

Presežek kakovostnih vin, več kot 100-odstotna samooskrba med 2005/06 in 2008/09

Stopnja samooskrbe je bila v opazovanem obdobju visoka in precej stabilna, presegala je 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 more than 100% rate of self-sufficiency between 2005/06 and 2008/09

The rate of self-sufficiency was high and stable during the observed period, it exceeded 90%, and 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, which in all years exceeded 100%.

Tabela 11: Stopnja samooskrbe v bilanci za vino, Slovenija, 2009/10–2010/11¹⁾
Table 11: Self-sufficiency rate in the supply balance sheet for wine, Slovenia, 2009/10–2010/11¹⁾

	2009/10	2010/11	
1.000 hl			
Vino	100,2	94,2	Wine
od tega bela vina	99,7	93,2	of which white wines
Vina z zaščiteno označbo porekla	108,7	101,7	Wines with protected designation of origin
Vina z zaščitnim geografskim poreklom	86,2	89,7	Wines with protected geographical indication
Sortna vina	0,0	57,3	Varietal wines
Druga vina	107,6	71,4	Other wines

1) Bilanca za vino je za tržno leto 2010/11 pripravljena na osnovi začasnih podatkov.
The supply balance sheet for wine is prepared according to the provisional data for the market year 2010/11.

Vir/Source: SURS

Stopnja samooskrbe z vinom je v tržnem letu 2010/11 dosegla 94 %

V tržnem letu 2010/11 je bil za Slovenijo značilen presežek vin z zaščiteno označbo porekla, kar se je kazalo v stopnji samooskrbe, ta je tedaj presegala 100 %. Najbolj je primanjkovalo sortnih vin; stopnja samooskrbe s temi vini jebila namreč v tem tržnem letu le 57-odstotna.

Self-sufficiency rate in wine reached 94% in 2010/11

In the 2010/11 marketing year the surplus of wines with protected designation of origin and other wines was characteristic, which was indicated by the rate of self-sufficiency, which exceeded 100% in that year. The most obvious was the deficit of the varietal wines, as the self-sufficiency rate amounted to only 57%.

STATISTIČNO ZNAMENJE

... ni podatka

STATISTICAL SIGN

... data not available

DRUGO ZNAMENJE

, decimalna vejica

OTHER SIGN

, decimal point (in tables)

MERSKE ENOTE

hl hektoliter

kg kilogram

l liter

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

hl hectolitre

kg kilogram

l litre

KRATICE

EU Evropska unija

KIS Kmetijski inštitut Slovenije

MKO Ministrstvo za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano

SURS Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

ABBREVIATIONS

EU European Union

AIS Agricultural Institute of Slovenia

MAE Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

SURS 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

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

Supply balance sheets of agricultural products are compiled for the calendar and marketing years 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

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 (MKO), Eurostatovi seznamni kod carinske nomenklature in tehničnih koeficientov pretvorbe, ekspertne ocene Kmetijskega inštituta Slovenije 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 Krma
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 predstavljata uredba Sveta o ureditvi trga z vinom **Uredba Sveta (ES) št. 1493/1999** in izvedbena uredba Komisije, ki postavlja podrobna pravila glede zbiranja podatkov za spremljanje trga vina, tj. **Uredba Komisije (ES) št. 1282/2001**. Za vse ostale bilance obstajajo Eurostatova metodološka priporočila, poročanje držav članic pa je neobvezno. **Uredba Komisije (ES) št. 479/2008**, ki je stopila v veljavo z letom 2009, je postavila novo razdelitev kakovostnih razredov vina.

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

according to the common methodology is included in regular statistics of all EU Member States. In Slovenia the supply balance sheets are compiled according to the Eurostat methodological recommendations.

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

The reference period for the supply balance sheets of agricultural products

1 April - 31 March	Vegetables by type Fruit by type
1 July - 30 June	Cereals Dried pulses Potatoes, potato starch Vegetables Fruits Sugar beet, sugar, honey Oilseeds, vegetable fat, oil cake Feed
1 August - 31 July	Wine
1 September - 31 August	Rice
1 January - 31 December	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 (EC) No. 1493/1999** and the implementing regulation, which sets out detailed rules concerning the collection of data to monitor the wine market **Commission Regulation (EC) No. 1282/2001**. For all other balance sheets Eurostat methodological recommendations exist and member states' reporting is optional. **The Commission Regulation (EC) No. 479/2008**, which came into force with 2009, has set the new distribution of quality classes of wine.

General concepts of the supply balance sheets are specified in the documents **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/447** and **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/459**. **Dok. ESTAT/CPSA/471** complements **Dok. 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

drugi sklop 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 pripravljala Eurostat (bilance žit, medu, oljnih semen in beljakovinskih proizvodov, suhih stročnic, sončnic, lanu in bombaža), v četrti sklop 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 za proizvodnjo in potrošnjo kmetijskih proizvodov

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

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

Dok. ASA/PE/638 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance za suhe stročnice

Dok. ASA/PE/639 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance za krompir in krompirjevi škrob

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

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

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

Dok. ASA/PE/643 Priročnik za izdelavo bilance za oljna semena in oljnice

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

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.). Osnovni proizvodi so definirani 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. Stopenj predelave je lahko več (npr. osnovni proizvod – koruza; prva stopnja predelave – škrob; druga stopnja predelave – glukoza; tretja stopnja predelave – izoglukoza). Stranski proizvodi, ki nastanejo pri predelavi osnovnega proizvoda (npr. otrobi), se v bilanci praviloma ne upoštevajo.

Referenčno obdobje za zbiranje podatkov in izdelavo bilanc proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov zajema 12 zaporednih mesecev. Za živalske proizvode se to obdobje ujema s koledarskim letom, za rastlinske proizvode, razen za rastlinske maščobe, pa se to obdobje

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, nuts).

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 - 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 marketing year, and this is

ujema s tržnim letom; to pa ni enako za vse pridelke. Bilance proizvodnje in potrošnje kmetijskih proizvodov delimo glede na referenčno obdobje, in sicer 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 vinsko 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, **izgube**, ki so nastale med skladiščenjem, med prevozom, v predelavi in pripravi za trg, vključno s količinami, ki so bile umaknjene s trga, **krmo**, namenjeno neposredno za prehrano živali ali za proizvodnjo **krmil**, **industrijsko potrošnje** za proizvodnjo proizvodov za neprehranske namene, **predelano** (količine osnovnega proizvoda, porabljene za nadaljnjo predelavo), ter **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 potrošnje (potrošnje za krmo, za prehrano in za potrošnje v industriji).

Potrošnja na prebivalca je izračunana z razmerjem potrošnje za 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 tuji, ki v državi živijo začasno, ne upoštevajo.

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 marketing year, wine year.**

External 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 external 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 use 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 population on 30 June is used and in the market supply balance sheets the number of population 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 marketing year, Slovenia. *First Release*
- Supply balance sheets of agricultural products, Slovenia – final data. *Rapid Reports*
- *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia*

Avtorica Špela Gale

Author Špela Gale

Publikacija je na voljo na spletnem naslovu
www.stat.si/publikacije/pub_statinf1.asp?področje=15
Datum objave na spletu: 21. 2. 2013
Informacije daje Informacijsko središče:
tel. (01) 241 64 04
elektronska pošta info.stat@gov.si

Access to the publication at:
www.stat.si/doc/statinf/15-si-275-1301.pdf
Web release date: 21. 2. 2013
Information: Information Centre
phone: + 386 1 241 64 04
e-mail: info.stat@gov.si

KAKO DO STATISTIČNIH PODATKOV IN INFORMACIJ?

- **na spletnih straneh Statističnega urada**
www.stat.si
- **po pošti, telefonu, telefaksu ali elektronsko**
naslov: Statistični urad Republike Slovenije
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
telefon: (01) 241 64 04
faks: (01) 241 53 44
telefonski odzivnik: (01) 475 65 55
e-naslov: info.stat@gov.si
- **z naročilom statističnih publikacij**
naslov: Statistični urad Republike Slovenije
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenija
telefon: (01) 241 52 85
faks: (01) 241 53 44
e-naslov: prodaja.surs@gov.si
- **z obiskom v Informacijskem središču**
poslovni čas: od ponedeljka do četrтка od 9.00 do 15.30
petek od 9.00 do 14.30

HOW TO OBTAIN STATISTICAL DATA AND INFORMATION?

- **on Statistical Office's web pages**
www.stat.si
- **via mail, phone, fax and e-mail**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 64 04
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
answering machine: +386 1 475 65 55
e-mail: info.stat@gov.si
- **by ordering statistical publications**
address: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
Litostrojska cesta 54, 1000 Ljubljana, Slovenia
phone: +386 1 241 52 85
fax: +386 1 241 53 44
e-mail: prodaja.surs@gov.si
- **by visiting the Information Centre**
office hours: Monday to Thursday from 9.00 to 15.30
Friday from 9.00 to 14.30