



15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

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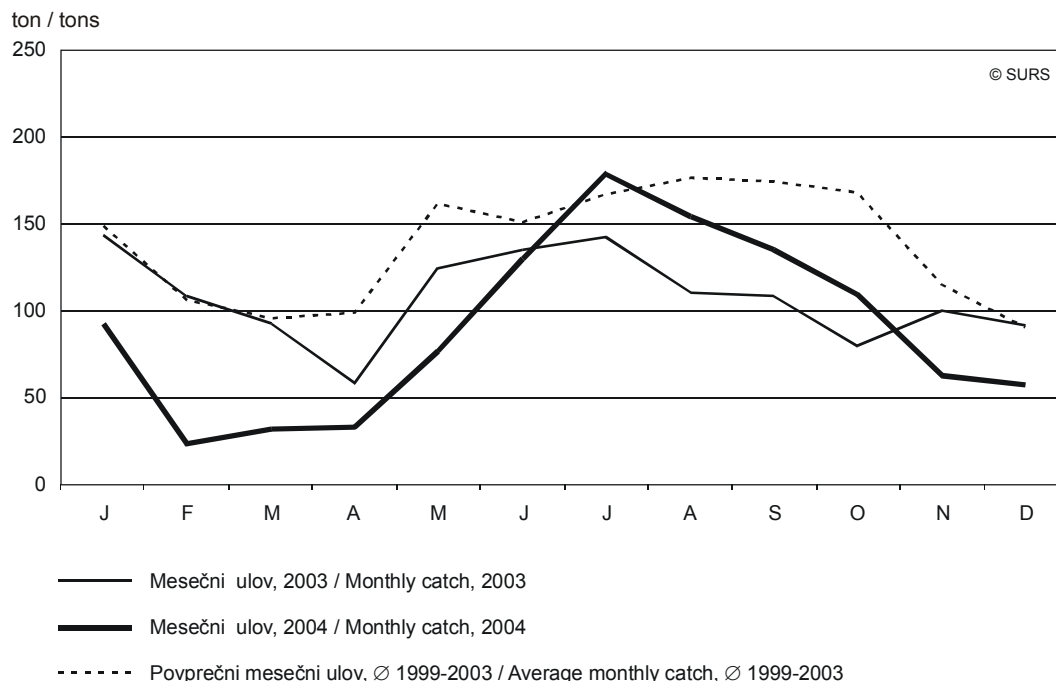
MORSKO RIBIŠTVO, SLOVENIJA, DECEMBER 2004 IN 2004
MARINE FISHING, SLOVENIA, DECEMBER 2004 AND 2004

ZAČASNI PODATKI
PROVISIONAL DATA

- ▶ V decembru 2004 so ribiči ulovili 41 ton morskih živali, ribogojci in školjkarji pa vzredili še okoli 17 ton rib in školjk. Skupna masa vseh v decembru 2004 ulovljenih in vzrejenih morskih živali je bila manjša kot v predhodnem mesecu (za 8,5 %), manjša kot v decembru 2003 (za 36,8 %) in manjša od mesečnega povprečja v letu 2003 (za 46,6 %).
- ▶ V letu 2004 so morski ribiči in ribogojci ulovili in vzredili okoli 1 086 ton morskih živali. Ulov je tehtal 808 ton, vzrejene ribe in školjke pa 277 ton. V primerjavi z letom 2003 se je morski ribolov zmanjšal za dobro četrtino (25,7 %), marikultura pa se je povečala za 34,4 %. Ulov in vzreja skupaj pa sta bila za 16,1 % slabša kot v letu 2003. V skupni masi v letu 2004 ulovljenih in vzrejenih morskih živali je delež marikulture dosegel 25,5 % ali za 9,4 odstotne točke več kot v letu 2003.
- ▶ In December 2004 fishermen caught 41 tons of marine animals. Fish farmers and shell farmers bred about 17 tons of fishes and shells. Compared to the previous month and December 2003, the total mass of caught and bred marine animals decreased by 8.5% and 36.8% respectively. It was also 46.6% lower than the monthly average of 2003.
- ▶ In 2004 marine fishermen and fish farmers caught and bred about 1,086 tons of marine animals. The total mass of caught marine animals was 808 tons while the total mass of bred fish and shells was 277 tons. In comparison with 2003 the catch in the sea was down by a quarter (25.7%), but mariculture was up by 34.4%. Total production of marine fishing and mariculture was down by 16.1%. In the total production of marine fishing in 2004 the share of mariculture was 25.5% or 9.4 percentage points more than in 2003.

Slika 1: Mesečni ulov in vzreja morskih živali, Slovenija, Ø 1999-2003, 2003 in januar-december 2004

Chart 1: Monthly catch of marine animals and mariculture, Slovenia, Ø 1999-2003, 2003 and January- December 2004



1. ULOV IN MARIKULTURA V RIBOLOVNEM OBMOČJU FAO F_R37_2_1, PO MESECIH, SLOVENIJA, 2004¹⁾
CATCH AND MARICULTURE IN FAO FISHING REGION F_R37_2_1, BY MONTHS, SLOVENIA, 2004¹⁾

kg

Vrste rib	Šifra New Cronos New Cronos code	Januar January	Februar February	Marec March	April April	Maj May	Junij June	Species
Ulov, skupaj	CATCH F00	60982	11281	25506	25487	66751	105086	Total fishery products
Ribe, skupaj	CATCH F03	59230	10867	25157	24688	65519	101627	Total marine fish
Sardela	PIL	46022	8232	20689	16343	42439	58919	European pilchard
Papalina	SPR	1578	80	-	-	2	-	European sprat
Sardon (inčun)	ANE	2058	477	2735	4056	18235	32781	European anchovy
Skuša (škomber)	MAC	-	-	-	10	114	318	Atlantic mackerel
Lokarda	MAS	-	-	-	-	6	-	Chub mackerel
Šur	HOM	-	-	-	27	262	340	Atlantic horse mackerel
Mol	WHG	3487	516	577	1250	2234	3854	Whiting
Molič (bužban)	POD	276	64	50	44	21	93	Poor cod
Oslič	HKE	188	37	18	141	56	114	European hake
Bradači	MUR+MUT	12	3	-	-	-	-	Striped mullet
Zlati cipelj	MUL-1	1643	723	47	537	133	1802	Golden mullet
Glavati cipelj (volpina)	MUF	90	20	12	30	0	206	Flathead grey mullet
Drugi ciplji	MUL-2	33	30	230	206	37	322	Mulletts nei
Ugor	COE	26	10	151	41	18	8	European conger
Brancin	BSS	52	73	49	39	21	299	European seabass
Orada	SBG	1	6	10	98	123	40	Gilthead seabream
Menola	PIC	16	5	159	602	347	107	Picarels
Bukva	BOG	49	-	-	-	27	76	Bogue
Gavun	SIL	1092	274	292	541	180	176	Silversides (Sandmelts)
Salpa	SLM	1	-	-	51	49	424	Salema (=Strepie)
Morski list (švoja)	SOL	188	16	15	191	240	238	Common sole
Romb	TUR	124	0	10	11	11	8	Turbot
Iverka (pasara)	FLE	1988	57	25	12	2	9	European flounder
Navadni morski pes	SDV	16	-	-	3	243	303	Smooth-hounds
Špar	SRG	12	10	-	167	229	269	Sargo breams
Ovčica (mormora)	SSB	51	180	-	106	46	61	Sand steenbras
Ribon	PAC	103	5	-	67	135	481	Common pandora
Črni glavač	GBN	80	41	62	85	213	230	Black goby
Vrvica	CBC	-	-	-	-	-	115	Ray-finned fishes n.e.i.
Druge ribe	MZZ	44	8	26	30	96	34	Marine fishes nei
Raki, skupaj	CATCH F40	67	36	5	77	157	1158	Crustaceans, total
Morska bogomolka	MTS	67	36	5	77	151	1158	Spottail mantis squiid
Drugi raki	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	Other crabs
Mehkužci, skupaj	CATCH F50	1685	378	344	722	1075	2301	Molluscs, total
Ligenj	SQC	917	111	151	187	67	74	Common squids
Sipa	CTC	207	56	45	329	898	165	Common cuttlefish
Moškata hobotnica	OCM	206	46	36	86	20	1762	Musky octopuses
Ladinka (dondola)	SVE	98	68	55	60	40	50	Striped venus
Čokati in bodičasti volek	MUE	22	-	30	-	20	80	Murex
Druge školjke in polži	-	235	97	27	60	30	170	Shells and snails nei
Marikultura, skupaj	AQUA F00	31254	12230	5980	8050	10150	24980	Total aquaculture production
Ribe, skupaj	AQUA F03	20450	12210	5980	7350	7350	8180	Total marine fish
Brancin	BSS	12650	8450	4380	4950	4950	6750	European seabass
Orada	SBG	7800	3760	1600	2400	2400	1430	Gilthead seabream
Druge ribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other fishes nei
Školjke, skupaj	AQUA F04	10804	20	-	700	2800	16800	Total shelfish
Klapavica	MSM	10804	20	-	700	2800	16800	Mediterranean mussel
Morski ulov in marikultura, skupaj	GPR_R37_2_1	92236	23511	31486	33537	76901	130066	Total fishery and aqua products

1) Ribolovno območje FAO 37_2_1 je ribolovno območje slovenskih ribičev (severni del Jadranskega morja).
FAO 37_2_1 fishing region is the fishing region of Slovene fishermen (North part of Adriatic sea).



1. ULOV IN MARIKULTURA V RIBOLOVNEM OBMOČJU FAO F_R37_2_1, PO MESECIH, SLOVENIJA, 2004¹ (nadaljevanje)
CATCH AND MARICULTURE IN FAO FISHING REGION F_R37_2_1, BY MONTHS, SLOVENIA, 2004¹⁾ (continued)

kg

Vrste rib	Šifra New Cronos New Cronos code	Julij July	Avgust August	September September	Oktober October	November November	December December	Species
Ulov, skupaj	CATCH F00	134866	129036	82653	89225	36562	40983	Total fishery products
Ribe, skupaj	CATCH F03	131460	115498	69354	72754	28219	37748	Total marine fish
Sardela	PIL	74645	34151	18932	31403	13725	7947	European pilchard
Papalina	SPR	160	90	274	-	2592	9834	European sprat
Sardon (inčun)	ANE	46377	52767	31430	31908	2569	12536	European anchovy
Skuša (škomber)	MAC	368	1048	1174	434	99	317	Atlantic mackerel
Lokarda	MAS	-	-	9	1	6	-	Chub mackerel
Šur	HOM	409	508	1012	390	21	7	Atlantic horse mackerel
Mol	WHG	2687	3403	531	240	3295	3529	Whiting
Molič (bužban)	POD	66	53	48	31	72	86	Poor cod
Oslič	HKE	38	25	9	1	25	116	European hake
Bradači	MUR+MUT	-	18	1730	925	106	4	Striped mullet
Zlati cipelj	MUL-1	2215	6617	3333	184	10	119	Golden mullet
Glavati cipelj (volpina)	MUF	-	25	189	115	55	38	Flathead grey mullet
Drugi ciplji	MUL-2	193	5842	3288	331	48	26	Mulletts nei
Ugor	COE	3	2	23	17	15	-	European conger
Brancin	BSS	128	7	76	83	706	292	European seabass
Orada	SBG	98	273	2103	1287	57	16	Gilthead seabream
Menola	PIC	345	1724	317	283	133	194	Picarels
Bukva	BOG	104	77	60	3	-	1	Bogue
Gavun	SIL	99	-	5	443	1200	235	Silversides (Sandmelts)
Salpa	SLM	918	631	167	17	-	3	Salema (=Strepie)
Morski list (švoja)	SOL	498	338	353	1300	2240	1062	Common sole
Romb	TUR	39	18	22	15	122	62	Turbot
Iverka (pasara)	FLE	-	17	1	-	-	562	European flounder
Navadni morski pes	SDV	788	1070	989	331	46	-	Smooth-hounds
Špar	SRG	188	386	235	171	55	2	Sargo breams
Ovčica (mormora)	SSB	19	34	135	15	1	-	Sand steenbras
Ribon	PAC	678	1749	408	190	74	77	Common pandora
Črni glavač	GBN	45	877	1183	2251	530	385	Black goby
Vrvica	CBC	310	2552	1036	72	43	-	Ray-finned fishes n.e.i.
Druge ribe	MZZ	42	1196	282	313	374	298	Other fishes nei
Raki, skupaj	CATCH F40	406	1255	1099	1060	858	434	Crustaceans, total
Morska bogomolka	MTS	398	1211	1025	1052	850	407	Spottail mantis squilid
Drugi raki	-	8	44	74	8	8	27	Other crabs
Mehkužci, skupaj	CATCH F50	3000	12283	12200	15411	7485	2801	Molluscs, total
Ligenj	SQC	103	498	549	483	714	524	Common squids
Sipa	CTC	41	496	7276	11831	5851	1974	Common cuttlefish
Moškatna hobotnica	OCM	2716	11121	4229	2565	559	143	Musky octopuses
Ladinka (dondola)	SVE	30	39	56	252	35	20	Striped venus
Čokati in bodičasti volem	MUE	40	10	-	139	265	102	Murex
Druge školjke in polži	-	70	119	90	141	61	38	Shells and snails nei
Marikultura, skupaj	AQUA F00	43520	24925	52784	20310	26385	16621	Total aquaculture production
Ribe, skupaj	AQUA F03	16200	7715	6180	8750	6289	6387	Total marine fish
Brancin	BSS	11450	6315	5130	3800	4189	4887	European seabass
Orada	SBG	4750	1400	1050	4950	2100	1500	Gilthead seabream
Druge ribe	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Other fishes nei
Školjke, skupaj	AQUA F04	27320	17210	46604	11560	20096	10234	Total shellfish
Klapavica	MSM	27320	17210	46604	11560	20096	10234	Mediterranean mussel
Morski ulov in vzreja, skupaj	GPR_R37_2_1	178386	153961	135437	109535	62947	57604	Total fishery and aqua products



2. Ulov rib, rakov in mehkužcev in marikultura, 2004

Catch of marine fish, crustaceans and molluscs and mariculture, 2004

	Šifra New Cronos New Cronos code	Masa (kg) Mass (kg)	Struktura (%) Structure (%)	Indeksi <u>2004</u> Indices 2003	
Ulov in marikultura, skupaj	GPR_R37_2_1	1085607	100,0	83,9	Total fishery and aqua products
Ulov	CATCH F00	808418	74,5	74,3	Catch
Ribe	CATCH F03	742121	68,4	68,3	Fish
Raki	CATCH F40	6612	0,6	110,4	Crustaceans
Mehkužci	CATCH F50	59685	5,5	91,5	Molluscs
Mariculture	AQUA F00	277189	25,5	34,4	Mariculture
Ribe	AQUA F03	113041	10,4	159,5	Fish
brancin	BSS	77901	7,2	142,3	Gilthead seabream
orada	SBG	35140	3,2	220,9	European seabass
Školjke	AQUA F04	164148	15,1	121,3	Shells
užitna klapavica	MSM	164148	15,1	121,3	Mediterranean mussel

3. Sestava ulova po glavnih kategorijah morskih živali

The structure of total mass of caught animals by main categories

	Šifra New Cronos New Cronos code	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	
Ulov	CATCH F00	100	100	100	100	100	Catch
Ribe	CATCH F03	98,0	91,5	96,2	93,4	91,8	Fishes
Raki	CATCH F40	0,0	0,2	0,3	0,6	0,8	Crustaceans
Mehkužci	CATCH F50	2,0	8,3	3,5	6,0	7,4	Molluscs

STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

-	ni pojava
...	ni podatka
Ø	povprečje
*	popravljen podatek
0	podatek je manjši od 0,5 dane merske enote
0,0	podatek je manjši od 0,05 dane merske enote
+	in več (let, članov,...)
1)	označba za opombo pod tabelo
()	nezadostno preverjen ali ocenjen podatek
z	podatek zaradi zaupnosti ni objavljen

STATISTICAL SIGNS

-	no occurrence of event
...	data not available
Ø	average
*	corrected data
0	value not zero but less than 0,5 of the unit employed
0,0	value not zero but less than 0,05 of the unit employed
+	and more (years, members,...)
1)	footnote
()	incomplete or estimated data
z	data not published because of confidentiality

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA**Namen statističnega raziskovanja**

Na podlagi zbranih podatkov prikazujemo maso mesečno ulovljenih in vzrejenih morskih živali. V raziskovanje je zajetih približno 65 vrst rib in glavonožcev, rakov, školjk in polžev, ki jih ribiči lovijo v slovenskih ali mednarodnih vodah, in 3 vrste rib in školjk, ki jih ribogojci in školjkarji gojijo v urejenih gojitvenih objektih.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**Purpose of the survey**

On the basis of collected data we show the mass of monthly caught and bred marine animals. Reports cover 65 types of fishes, cephalopods, crustaceans, shells and snails which were caught in Slovene and international waters and three types of fish and shells bred at breeding sites.



Z raziskovanjem spremljamo tiste vrste morskih živali, ki so po mednarodni **klasifikaciji NewCronos** evidentirane v **ribolovnem območju FAO 37_2_1 (severni del Jadranskega morja)** – to je ribolovno območje, v katerem lovijo slovenski ribiči –, in sicer tiste vrste ulovljenih morskih živali, ki jih ribiči lahko prodajo na trgu, ter vodne živali, primerne za vzrejo.

Enota opazovanja

so podjetja in družbe, ki se ukvarjajo z ulovom ali vzrejo morskih rib in školjk, in registrirani zasebni ribiči, ki jim je ribolov glavna ali dopolnilna dejavnost. Če več samostojnih ribičev lovi skupaj, uporabljajoč isto ribiško plovilo (ista plovila), jih štejemo kot eno opazovano enoto.

Viri in zajetje podatkov

Podatke o ulovu in vzreji morskih rib, glavonožcev, rakov in školjk zbiramo z mesečnimi poročili o morskem ribolovu, ki jih izpolnjujejo podjetja, družbe in zasebni ribiči, ki so registrirani za opravljanje gospodarskih dejavnosti v ribištvu.

Definicije

Morski ribolov je gospodarska dejavnost, ki obsega ulov vseh vrst morskih živali.

Marikultura je gospodarska dejavnost vzreje morskih živali.

Skupna masa ulovljenih in vzrejenih morskih živali je količina ulovljenih rib, glavonožcev, rakov in/ali školjk ter količina vzrejenih rib in školjk skupaj.

Indeksi mase ulovljenih in vzrejenih morskih živali veljajo za tiste živali, ki so bile ulovljene v opazovanem mesecu.

Objavljanje rezultatov

Mesečno:

- Nekateri pomembnejši podatki o Republiki Sloveniji
- Mesečni statistični pregled
- Statistične informacije. Kmetijstvo in ribištvo. Morsko ribištvo

Letno:

- Statistični letopis

KOMENTAR

December 2004

Morski ribiči in ribogojci so v decembru 2004 ulovili in vzredili 57 ton morskih živali. Skupna masa v tem mesecu ulovljenih in vzrejenih živali ni dosegla mesečnega povprečja v letu 2003 (107,8 ton), pa tudi ne iz leta 2004 (90,5 ton). V decembru je bilo ulovljenih manj vseh vrst morskih živali kot v novembru, razen drobnih pelagičnih. Zanimivo je, da je bilo med ulovljenimi ribami tudi tokrat več sardonov (12,5 ton) kot sardel (8 ton). Ta podatek je lahko pomemben, ker industrija ribjih proizvodov sloni na predelavi sardel.

Ribogojci in školjarji so v decembru dostavili na trg okoli 17 ton vzrejenih rib in školjk. Ponudba je bila za 37,1 % manjša kot v novembru 2004 in za 46,4 % manjša kot v decembru 2003. Nihanja v masi vzrejenih rib in školjk so posledica nizkih odkupnih cen teh proizvodov in visokih stroškov za čiščenje vzrejenih školjk.

Leto 2004

Lasti so ribiči, ribogojci in školjarji ulovili in vzredili okoli 1 086 ton

Reports cover those types of marine animals that are recorded in **FAO 37_2_1 fishing region (North part of Adriatic Sea)** by the international **NewCronos classification**, which is the fishing region of Slovene fishermen, and those types of caught marine animals that fishermen can place on the market and water animals that are suitable for mariculture production.

Observation units

are enterprises and companies dealing with catch and breeding of marine fish and shells and registered private fishermen whose main or supplementary activity is fishing. If several fishermen catch together using the same fishing vessels, they are considered as one observation unit.

Sources and coverage of data collection

Data on catch and breeding of marine fish, cephalopods, crustaceans and shells are collected with monthly reports on marine fishing filled in by enterprises, companies and private fishermen registered in the economic activity of catching or breeding marine animals.

Definitions

Marine fishing is an economic activity of catching marine animals.

Mariculture is an economic activity of breeding marine animals.

The total mass of caught and bred marine animals shows the total quantity of caught fish, cephalopods, crustaceans and shells, and the quantity of removed mariculture.

Indices of caught and bred marine animals represent animals caught in the observed month.

Publishing

Monthly:

- Some Important Data of the Republic of Slovenia
- Monthly Statistical Review
- Rapid Reports. Agriculture and Fishing. Marine Fishing

Annually:

- Statistical Yearbook

COMMENT

December 2004

In December 2004 fishermen and fish farmers caught and bred 57 tons of marine animals. The total mass of caught and bred marine animals in this month did not reach the monthly average mass in 2003 (107.8 tons) or the average of 2004 (90.5 tons). With the exception of pelagic fishes, the December catch of all other marine animals was lower than that in November. It is interesting that again among caught fishes there were more European anchovies (12.5 tons) than European pilchards (8 tons). This observation could be important as the industry of fish products leans on the production of European pilchard products.

In December fish farmers and shell farmers placed on the market about 17 tons of bred fishes and shells. The offer was 37.1% lower than in November 2004 and 46.4% lower than in December 2003. The variation of the mass of bred fish and shells is the result of low retail prices of these products and of high cleaning expenses of bred shells.

Year 2004

Last year fishermen and fish farmers caught and bred 1,086 tons of



morskih živali, to je za 16,1 % manj kot v letu 2003 in najmanj po letu 1992.

Različne težave so spremljale predvsem morski gospodarski ribolov, vendar je ta s 74,5-odstotnim deležem skupne mase v letu 2004 ulovljenih in vzrejenih morskih živali še vedno prevladujoča gospodarska dejavnost v morskem ribištvu.

Najprej je nenavadno hude težave povzročil pojav ogromnega števila morskih meduz. Zaradi meduz je mesečni ulov februarja, marca in aprila tehtal manj kot 26 ton (tolikšna je bila nekoč količina dnevnega ulova slovenskih ribičev). V spomladanskem času je bila temperatura morja nižja kot navadno, jeseni pa je ribolovno območje slovenskih ribičev ostalo brez večjih jat sardel. Zaradi pomanjkanja sardel se je v skupni masi ulovljenih morskih rib povečal delež sardonov, in sicer s 5,7 % v letu 2003 na 32,1 % v letu 2004. V letu 2004 je bilo za slovenske ribiče najuspešnejše poletno obdobje, saj je bilo celo uspešnejše kot poletje 2003. Vendar je bilo to obdobje prekratko, da bi se ohranili rezultati iz predhodnega leta. Ribiče so ves čas spremljale tudi težave pri ribarjenju na določenih področjih slovenskega ribolovnega območja. Vse skupaj pa je povzročilo, da je bila masa ulovljenih morskih živali v letu 2004 za četrtno manjša od tiste v letu 2003 in za polovico manjša od tiste v letu 2000.

Tudi marikulturo so v letu 2004 spremljale številne težave: zaradi onesnaženosti morske vode v februarju je bil promet s školjkami začasno ustavljen, potem so imeli težave zaradi visokih stroškov za čiščenje vzrejenih školjk in zaradi nizkih odkupnih cen teh proizvodov. Kljub temu se je masa vzrejenih rib v primerjavi z letom 2003 povečala za 59,5 %, masa vzrejenih školjk pa za 21,3 %; v letu 2004 vzrejene ribe in školjke so tako skupaj tehtale 277 ton (to je največja letna proizvodnja morskih vodnih živali v Sloveniji doslej). Delež marikulture v morskem ribištvu se je v letu 2004 povzpela na 25,5 % skupnega ulova.

Opomba: Mesečnih podatkov o morskem ribištvu od januarja 2005 dalje ne bomo več objavljali v publikaciji Statistične informacije, ampak v Prvi statistični objavi.

marine animals, which is 16.1% less than in 2003 and the least since 1992.

Various difficulties troubled mainly marine economic fishing, which has nevertheless still been the dominant economic activity with the 74.5% share of total marine fishing production in 2004.

The invasion of an enormous number of marine jellyfish caused immense trouble that in February, March and April resulted in the monthly catch lower than 26 tons; such a catch used to be the quantity of daily catch of the Slovene fishermen. Then in spring 2004 the sea temperature was lower than usual and in autumn the fishing region of the Slovene fishermen stayed without major beives of European pilchards. The shortage of European pilchard had an influence on the share of European anchovies in the total mass of caught marine fishes so that it increased from 5.7% in 2003 to 32.1% in 2004. Summer was the most successful period in 2004 for the Slovene fishermen; it was more successful even than the summer of 2003. However, this period was too short to keep the results from the previous year. Through the whole year fishermen had difficulties in catching in some parts of the Slovene fishing area. All that caused the mass of caught marine animals in 2004 to fall by a quarter compared to 2003 while compared to 2000 it was down by a half.

In 2004 mariculture experienced difficulties too; due to polluted marine water in February trade with bred shells was temporarily stopped. This was followed by problems such as high cleaning expenses of bred shells and low retail prices of these products. Nevertheless, the mass of bred fishes increased by 59.5% compared to 2003 and the mass of bred shells was up by 21.3%. 277 tons of bred fish and shells is the highest annual production of marine animals in Slovenia up to now. The share of mariculture in marine fishing in 2004 went up to 25.5% of the total mass of caught and bred marine animals.

Note: Monthly data on marine fishing for January 2005 and on shall no longer be published in the publication »Rapid Reports«, but in »First Release«.

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