



15 KMETIJSTVO IN RIBIŠTVO
AGRICULTURE AND FISHING

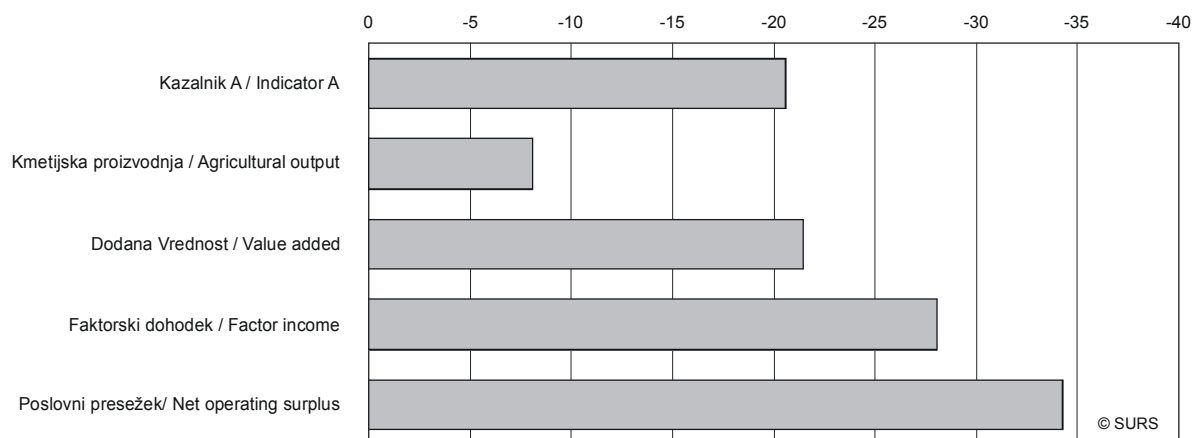
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REALNI DOHODEK IZ KMETIJSTVA, SLOVENIJA, 2003
REAL INCOME FROM AGRICULTURE, SLOVENIA, 2003

- ▶ Vsi finančni kazalniki slovenskega kmetijstva v letu 2003 izkazujejo negativen trend, kar je predvsem posledica izjemno slabe letnine. Dodana vrednost je bila v primerjavi s predhodnim letom realno nižja za dobro petino. Čeprav so bile subvencije višje za petino, se je faktorski dohodek na polnozaposleno delovno moč znižal za 21 odstotkov. Za več kot tretjino je bil v primerjavi s predhodnim letom nižji tudi neto poslovni presežek oz. neto raznovrstni dohodek. V letu 2003 je bilo v kmetijski proizvodnji vključenih za 9 odstotkov manj polnovrednih delovnih moči (PDM) kot v letu 2002.
- ▶ In 2003, all financial indicators of Slovenian agriculture show a negative trend, which is above all the result of the extremely bad harvest. Compared to a year ago, value added decreased by more than one fifth. Despite the increase of the subsidies by more than a fifth, the factor income per annual work unit decreased by 21 percent. Operating surplus or mixed income also decreased by more than one third compared with the previous year. In 2003, 9 percent less annual work units (AWU) were involved in agricultural production than in 2002.
- ▶ Po prvi oceni so bile glavne značilnosti slovenskega kmetijstva v letu 2003:
 - Realna vrednost kmetijske proizvodnje v osnovnih cenah se je znižala za več kot osem odstotkov.
 - Vremenske razmere so bile rastlinski pridelavi izrazito nenaklonjene. Pozeba, suša in poletna neurja so prizadela vsa področja rastlinske pridelave razen zelenjave in vrtnarskih proizvodov. Najbolj prizadete so bile v letu 2003 prav kulture, ki obsegajo v rastlinski pridelavi velik količinski in vrednostni delež, kot npr. žita, sadje in vino.
 - Priraja živali je bila v primerjavi s predhodnim letom vrednostno skoraj za desetino nižja, predvsem na račun zniževanja cen.
 - Vrednost živalskih proizvodov je bila v letu 2003 v primerjavi s predhodnim letom zaradi padca cen nižja skoraj za štiri odstotke.
- ▶ According to the first estimation, the main characteristics of Slovene agriculture in 2003 were:
 - Real value of agricultural production at basic prices decreased by more than 8 percent.
 - Weather conditions were extremely unfavorable for crop production. Frost, draught and summer storms affected all areas of crop production except vegetable and horticultural products. The most affected by bad weather conditions were crops that have a big volume and value share in crop production such as cereals, fruit and wine.
 - Animal production was almost one tenth lower than in the previous year, mostly because of price decrease.
 - Due to lower prices, compared to the previous year the value of animal products decreased by almost 4 percent.

Slika 1: Dohodkovni kazalniki kmetijstva, Slovenija, 2003

Chart 1: Income indicators of agriculture, Slovenia, 2003



1. Letne spremembe glavnih dohodkovnih sestavin kmetijstva, Slovenija, 2003
Annual changes in the main components of the income calculation for agriculture, Slovenia, 2003

	Letna sprememba obsega (%) 2003 Annual volume change (%) 2003				Struktura 2002 Structure 2002 %	
	količina volume	realna cena v proizva- jalčevih cenah real price at pro- ducer prices	realna vrednost v proizva- jalčevih cenah real value at pro- ducer prices	realna vrednost v osnov- nih cenah real value at basic prices		
Rastlinska pridelava	-21,6	16,9	-8,3	-8,3	48,2	Crop output
Žita	-38,1	3,4	-36,0	-30,8	8,2	Cereals
Industrijske rastline	-28,1	1,5	-27,0	-24,8	2,5	Industrial crops
Krmne rastline	-21,1	44,2	13,7	13,6	15,5	Forage plants
Zelenjava in vrtnarski proizvodi	1,6	13,7	15,5	15,5	5,0	Vegetables and horticultural products
Krompir	-34,2	24,1	-18,4	-18,4	2,0	Potatoes
Sadje	-23,0	4,4	-19,6	-19,6	8,5	Fruits
Vino	-16,3	-12,1	-26,4	-26,4	6,5	Wine
Drugi rastlinski proizvodi	0,0	-6,0	-6,0	-6,0	0,0	Other crop products
Priraja živali	-3,2	-7,4	-10,3	-9,8	29,7	Animals
Govedo	-10,0	-7,4	-16,7	-14,7	12,9	Cattle
Prašiči	-1,5	-13,1	-14,4	-14,4	9,6	Pigs
Konji	20,0	-20,1	-4,2	-2,2	0,3	Equines
Ovce in koze	3,0	0,0	3,0	2,2	0,8	Sheep and goats
Perutnina	5,0	0,8	5,8	5,8	5,9	Poultry
Ostale živali	0,0	7,1	7,1	7,1	0,2	Other animals
Živalski proizvodi	1,5	-5,1	-3,7	-3,7	20,6	Animal products
Mleko	1,8	-4,5	-2,8	-2,8	17,2	Milk
Jajca	0,2	-9,4	-9,2	-9,2	2,2	Eggs
Ostali živalski proizvodi	0,0	-6,0	-6,0	-6,0	1,2	Other animal products
Kmetijske storitve	-30,0	7,2	-25,0	-25,0	1,5	Agricultural services output
Sekundarne dejavnosti (neločljive)	Secondary activities (inseparable)
KMETIJSKA PROIZVODNJA	-11,4	3,7	-8,2	-8,1	100,0	OUTPUT OF THE AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY
Vmesna potrošnja	-2,4	6,1		3,6	53,5	Intermediate consumption
Energija; maziva	0,0	-5,4		-5,4	11,0	Energy; lubricants
Mineralna gnojila	-10,0	-4,9		-14,4	6,5	Fertilizers and soil improvers
Krma	-1,0	12,1		11,1	55,9	Feedingstuffs
Bruto dodana vrednost v osnovnih cenah	-22,8	1,7		-21,4	46,5	Gross value added at basic prices
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	1,6	0,6		2,1	17,7	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto dodana vrednost v osnovnih cenah	-37,7	2,9		-35,9	28,8	Net value added at basic prices
Ostali davki na proizvodnjo				Other taxes on production
Ostale subvencije na proizvodnjo				20,6	9,9	Other subsidies on production
Faktorski dohodek				-28,1	71,9	Factor income
Sredstva za zaposlene				-1,3	13,7	Compensation of employees
Neto poslovni presežek/Neto raznovrstni dohodek				-34,3	58,2	Net operating surplus/Mixed income
Plačane rente				-6,0	1,5	Rents paid
Plačane obresti				-6,0	3,5	Interest paid
Dobljene obresti				-6,0	2,3	Interest received
Neto podjetniški dohodek				-35,8	55,5	Net entrepreneurial income
Zaposlenost v kmetijstvu (celotna)	-9,4				100,0	Agricultural Labour Input
neplačana delovna sila	-9,0				94,2	non-salaried labour
plačana delovna sila	-15,3				5,8	salaried labour
Indeks realnega dohodka faktorjev na pol- novredno delovno moč (kazalnik A)				-20,6		Index of the real income of factors per annual work unit (Indicator A)
Indeks realnega neto podjetniškega dohodka na neplačano delovno moč (kazalnik B)				-29,4		Index or the real income of factors per annual work unit (Indicator B)
Indeks realnega neto podjetniškega dohodka na neplačano delovno moč (kazalnik C)				-35,8		Index or the real income of factors (Indicator C)

Opomba: / Note: Deflator je implicitni indeks cen BDP v tržnih cenah. Po Eurostatovem izračunu znaša 106,4. / The deflator is the implicit price index of GDP at market prices. According to Eurostat calculation is 106,4%.



METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Vir podatkov

Glavni viri podatkov za ekonomske račune za kmetijstvo so statistična raziskovanja kmetijskih statistik, statistika industrije, zunanjetrgovinske statistike, zaključni računi družb in organizacij, davčne evidence, podatki Ministrstva za finance, Kmetijskega inštituta Slovenije, Ministrstva za kmetijstvo, gozdarstvo in prehrano ter drugi viri.

Zajetje

V podatkih ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo so zajeta kmetijska podjetja in zadrage, ki po podatkih registra podjetij opravljajo kmetijsko dejavnost, ter vse evropsko primerljive družinske kmetije.

Definicije in pojasnila

Realni dohodek iz kmetijstva je izračunan na podlagi ocene ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo. Ocena je izdelana v skladu z metodologijo ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo ERK 97; ta temelji na metodologiji nacionalnih računov ESR 95. Podatki so prikazani v odstotnih spremembah, dobljeni so z deflacioniranjem ustreznih nominalnih podatkov z implicitnim indeksom cen BDP v tržnih cenah.

Kmetijska proizvodnja obsega vrednost rastlinske pridelave, prireje živali in živalskih proizvodov, kmetijskih storitev in vrednost neoločljivih sekundarnih dejavnosti kmetijstva. Obračunava se za posamezno kalendaro leto, vrednotena je v osnovnih cenah. V osnovnih cenah so iz vrednosti proizvodnje izločeni vsi davki na proizvode in storitve, vanjo vključene pa so vse subvencije na proizvode in storitve. Kmetijsko proizvodnjo sestavljajo proizvodnja za trg (odkup, tržnica), za lastno končno porabo, znotrajsektorska potrošnja ter lastna proizvodnja osnovnih sredstev.

Vmesna potrošnja je vrednotena v kupčevih cenah, saj predstavlja vrednost vseh proizvodov in storitev, ki so jih kmetje nabavijo in porabijo v procesu kmetijske proizvodnje. V vmesno potrošnjo so vključeni vsi proizvodi z življensko dobo do enega leta ter proizvodi, katerih vrednost ne presega 500 EUR.

Bruto dodana vrednost v osnovnih cenah je enaka kmetijski proizvodnji v osnovnih cenah, zmanjšani za vmesno potrošnjo v kupčevih cenah. Bruto dodana vrednost je tudi enaka vsoti potrošnje stalnega kapitala, sredstev za zaposlene, ostalim davkom na proizvodnjo, bruto poslovnemu presežku oz. bruto raznovrstnemu dohodku, ostale subvencije na proizvodnjo so odštete.

Neto dodana vrednost v osnovnih cenah je enaka kmetijski proizvodnji v osnovnih cenah, zmanjšani za vmesno potrošnjo v kupčevih cenah in potrošnjo stalnega kapitala. Neto dodana vrednost je tudi enaka vsoti sredstev za zaposlene, ostalim davkom na proizvodnjo, neto poslovnemu presežku oz. neto raznovrstnemu dohodku, ostale subvencije na proizvodnjo so odštete.

Faktorski dohodek obsega neto dodano vrednost, ki so ji odšteti ostali davki na proizvodnjo in prištete ostale subvencije na proizvodnjo. Faktorski dohodek je tudi enak vsoti neto poslovnega presežka ter ostalim subvencijam na proizvodnjo.

Neto poslovni presežek je rezidualna kategorija, ki obsega faktorski dohodek gospodarskih družb, zmanjšani za sredstva za zaposlene.

Neto raznovrstni dohodek je rezidualna kategorija nekorporativnih podjetij in samozaposlenih oseb.

Neto podjetniški dohodek je enak neto poslovnemu presežku oz. neto raznovrstnemu dohodku zmanjšanemu za plačane rente in obresti povečanemu za dobljene obresti, ki se nanašajo izključno na kmetijsko

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Data source

The main data sources for economic accounts for agriculture are statistical surveys of agriculture statistics, industry statistics, external trade statistics, final accounts of companies and organisations, tax records, data from the Ministry of Finance, the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food, and other sources.

Coverage

Data on economic accounts for agriculture cover agricultural enterprises and co-operatives that according to the Enterprise Register perform agricultural activities and all family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU comparable threshold.

Definitions and explanations

Real income from agriculture is prepared on the basis of the estimate of economic accounts for agriculture. The estimate is prepared in accordance with the methodology of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture EAA 97, which is based on ESA 95 methodology. Data are shown at real value obtained by deflating appropriate nominal data with the implicit price index of GDP at market prices.

Agricultural production equals the value of crop output, animal output and the output of animal products, agricultural services output and the value of inseparable secondary agricultural activities. It is calculated for an individual calendar year and is valued at basic prices, which means that all taxes on products and services are excluded and all subsidies on products and services are included. Agricultural production is composed of market production (purchase, market place), own final consumption, inter-branch consumption and own production of fixed assets.

Intermediate consumption is valued at purchase prices since it presents the value of all products and services that farmers purchase and use in the process of agricultural production. Intermediate consumption covers all products with the life span of one year and products the value of which does not exceed EUR 500.

Gross value added at basic prices equals agricultural production at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices. Gross value added also equals the sum of fixed capital consumption, compensation of employees, other taxes on production and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income, while other subsidies on production are subtracted.

Net value added at basic prices equals agricultural production at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices less fixed capital consumption. Net value added also equals the sum of compensation of employees, other taxes on production and net operating surplus/net mixed income, while other subsidies on production are subtracted.

Factor income equals net value added less other taxes on production plus other subsidies on production. Factor income also equals the sum of net operating surplus and other subsidies on production.

Net operating surplus is the residual category that equals factor income of companies less compensation of employees.

Net mixed income is the residual category on unincorporated enterprises and self-employed persons.

Net entrepreneurial income equals net operating surplus/net mixed income less paid rents and interest plus received interest that refers ex-



dejavnost.

Zaposlenost v kmetijstvu

Zaradi upoštevanja občasnega (part time) in sezonskega dela je delovna sila oz. njene spremembe merjena v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDF). Ena PDF je ekvivalent za eno osebo, ki je polno zaposlena v kmetijski enoti kmetijske dejavnosti eno leto. Celotna delovna sila v kmetijstvu zajema plačano in neplačano delovno silo.

Po Eurostatovi metodologiji se za merjenje realnega dohodka iz kmetijstva izračunavajo trije kazalniki. Najpomembnejši je prvi kazalnik.

Indeks realnega dohodka faktorjev v kmetijstvu na polnovredno delovno moč ustreza realni (deflacirani) neto dodani vrednosti v stroških faktorjev na polnovredno delovno moč. Neto dodana vrednost v stroških faktorjev se izračunava tako, da se vrednosti kmetijske proizvodnje v osnovnih cenah odšteje vrednost vmesne potrošnje in potrošnje stalnega kapitala in prišteje vrednost ostalih subvencij na proizvodnjo ter odšteje vrednost ostalih davkov na proizvodnjo. Dobljeno vrednost delimo s številom polnovrednih delovnih moči.

Indeks realnega neto podjetniškega dohodka na neplačano polnovredno delovno moč

dobimo, če od neto dodane vrednosti po faktorskih stroških odštejemo sredstva za zaposlene ter plačane rente in obresti ter ji prištejemo dobljene obresti. Dobljeno vrednost delimo z številom neplačanih delovnih moči.

Indeks realnega neto podjetniškega dohodka iz kmetijstva dobimo, če od neto dodane vrednosti po faktorskih stroških odštejemo sredstva za zaposlene ter plačane rente in obresti ter ji prištejemo dobljene obresti.

KOMENTAR

Vrednost kmetijske proizvodnje v osnovnih cenah je bila v primerjavi s predhodnim letom nižja za dobrih 8 odstotkov in bi bila zaradi količinskega izpada še nižja, če je ne bi ublažila skoraj 4-odstotna rast cen. Vrednost samo rastlinske pridelave se je zmanjšala za 8 odstotkov, vrednost prireje živali za desetino, živalskih proizvodov pa za 4 odstotke.

Rastlinska pridelava obsega v Sloveniji ob običajni letini, vrednostno približno polovico kmetijske proizvodnje. V letu 2003 je bila vrednost žit realno za tretjino nižja kot v predhodnem letu, saj je bil pridelek za 38 odstotkov manjši; deloma jo je ublažila 3-odstotna rast cen. Vrednost pridelanega vina je bila v letu 2003 nižja za več kot četrtino. Kljub nižjemu pridelku vina je njegova cena padla za dobrih 12 odstotkov.

Pridelek krmnih rastlin je bil v letu 2003 količinsko nižji za petino; to je povzročilo visok dvig cen. V primerjavi z letom 2002 se je povečala površina, zasejana s travno-deteljnimi mešanici ter deteljo in lucerno. Zmanjšuje se površina, posejana z drugimi krmnimi rastlinami, npr. krmnim korenjem in krmno peso. Pridelava zelenjave in vrtnarskih proizvodov je bila vrednostno večja za dobrih 15 odstotkov - predvsem na račun količinsko in cenovno večjega izkupička pri pridelavi cvetja. To področje ni utrpelo škode, ker se cvetje prideluje v zaščitenih, pokritih rastlinjakih.

Vrednost pridelanega sadja je bila kljub povečanju cen (za 4 odstotke) za petino nižja kot v predhodnem letu. Izjema je bil nadpovprečen pridelek višenj in sljiv. Slabi vremenski pogoji so znižali prihodek tudi pridelovalcem industrijskih rastlin, in to za četrtino. Interes za njihovo pridelavo se povečuje, kar je deloma posledica spodbujanje pridelave z državnimi subvencijami. Tudi za pridelovalce krompirja je bilo leto 2003 finančno neuspešno. Cena krompirja je sicer porasla za četrtino, a je bil njihov prihodek kljub temu nižji za petino.

clusively to agricultural production.

Agricultural labour input

In order to take into account part-time and seasonal work, labour force and its changes are measured in annual work units (AWU). One AWU equals one person in full-time employment in agriculture in one year. Total labour force in agriculture covers salaried and non-salaried labour force.

According to Eurostat's methodology, three indicators are calculated for measuring real income from agriculture. The most important is the first indicator.

Index of the real income of factors in agriculture per annual work unit corresponds to the real (deflated) net value added at factor costs per AWU. Net value added at factor costs is calculated by subtracting the value of intermediate consumption and consumption of fixed capital from the agricultural output value at basic prices, adding the value of other subsidies on production and subtracting the value of other taxes on production.

Index of the real net entrepreneurial income per non-salaried annual work unit is obtained by subtracting compensation of employees and paid rents and interest from the net value added by factor costs and adding received interest. The value received is divided by the number of non-salaried annual work units.

Index of the real net entrepreneurial income from agriculture is obtained by subtracting compensation of employees and paid rents and interest from the net value added by factor costs and adding received interest.

COMMENT

In comparison with the previous year, the value of agricultural production at basic prices in real terms decreased by more than 8 percent. The quantity decrease was alleviated by almost 4 percent price increase. Crop production value decreased by 8 percent, animal output by one tenth and animal products by 4 percent.

With a normal harvest, crop production in Slovenia covers about a half of the value of agricultural production. In 2003, the cereals value in real terms was almost one third lower than in the previous year, because of almost 38 percent lower output, partly alleviated by 3 percent price increase. The value of produced wine decreased by more than one fourth. Despite lower production of wine, the price decreased by more than 12 percent.

In 2003, the volume of harvested fodder plants was lower by more than one fifth, which caused a high price increase. Compared with 2002, the area sown with the grass-clover mixtures, and clover and alfalfa increased. The area sown with other forage plants, for instance fodder carrot and fodder beet, is still decreasing. Output value of vegetables and horticultural products was higher by more than 15 percent, mostly on behalf of the volume and price increase in flower production. This area did not suffer because the production is taking place in protected, covered greenhouses.

Despite the price increase by 4 percent, the value of fruit output was one fifth lower than in the previous year. The exception was extraordinary output of sour cherries and plums. Bad weather conditions decreased the income of producers of industrial crops by one fourth. The interest for their production is increasing, which is partly the result of state subsidies stimulation. For potato producers, 2003 was also financially unsuccessful. The price of potato increased by one fourth but their income still decreased by one fifth.



Slabši finančni rezultati so bili v letu 2003 doseženi tudi na področju živinoreje. Živinorejci so v primerjavi s predhodnim letom realno zaslužili za 10 odstotkov manj kot v predhodnem letu. Kar za 15 odstotkov nižji prihodek kot leto prej pa so imeli govedorejci in prašičjerejci. Močan vpliv pri zmanjševanju dohodka so imele cene; te so se najbolj znižale pri konjih (20 %) ter prašičih (13 %). Rejci perutnine, drobnice in ostalih živali so dosegli v primerjavi s predhodnim letom dosegli realno večje prihodke; k temu sta pripomogli večja prireja in rast cen.

Prihodki na področju živalskih proizvodov so se zaradi zmanjšanja cen realno znižali za štiri odstotke. V primerjavi s predhodnim letom se je najbolj znižal dohodek pri prireji jajc, za 9 odstotkov. V skupini živalskih proizvodov zavzema največji delež mleko. Kmetje so kljub večji količini namoženega mleka zaradi znižanja cen iztržili za 3 odstotke manj kot v predhodnem letu.

Vrednost vmesne potrošnje je bila v letu 2003 višja za skoraj štiri odstotke. Za energijo ter mineralna gnojila so kmetje plačali realno manj kot v predhodnem letu, za krmo pa 11 odstotkov več.

Bruto dodana vrednost kmetijstva se je realno znižala za petino. Glavni vzrok za to je bila količinsko manjša proizvodnja; v manjši meri je na dodano vrednost vplivala večja vmesna potrošnja. Potrošnja stalnega kapitala se je povečala za dva odstotka, kar je vplivalo na realno znižanje neto dodane vrednosti. Faktorski dohodek se je znižal za več kot četrtno, čeprav so bile subvencije za petino višje. Za tretjino sta se znižala poslovni presežek in neto podjetniški dohodek.

V letu 2003 je bilo v kmetijstvu za 15 odstotkov manj zaposlenih kot v letu 2002. Delež plačane delovne sile se je zmanjšal bolj, za 6 odstotnih točk, kot delež neplačane delovne sile.

Worse financial results were achieved in 2003 also in the animal production. Animal producers earned about 10 percent less in real terms than in the previous year. Income decrease of cattle and pig breeders was about 15 percent. The strong influence on income decrease had the prices, which decreased most in horses (20%) and pigs (13%). Poultry, sheep and goat breeders and breeders of other animals achieved higher incomes in real terms compared with the previous year, which was influenced by higher production and price increase.

Incomes in the field of animal products decreased in real terms by four percent because of price decrease. Compared with the previous year, the highest income decrease was registered in egg production, by 9 percent. In the group of animal products, the largest share is that of milk. Despite higher quantity of produced milk, farmers' income decreased by 3 percent because of lower prices.

Intermediate consumption was in 2003 higher by almost four percent. Farmers paid for energy and fertilizers in real terms less than in the previous year, while for feedingstuff they paid about 11 percent more.

Gross value added of agriculture decreased in real terms by one fifth. The main reason was the lower quantity production; value added was to a small degree influenced by higher intermediate consumption. Consumption of fixed capital increased by two percent, which influenced the decrease of net value added in real terms. Factor income decreased by more than one fourth, despite one fifth higher subsidies. Operating surplus and net mixed income decreased by one third.

In 2003, there were almost 15 percent less people employed in agriculture than a year before. Salaried labour decreased by about 6 percentage points more than non-salaried labour.

Sestavila / Prepared by: Irena Žaucer

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