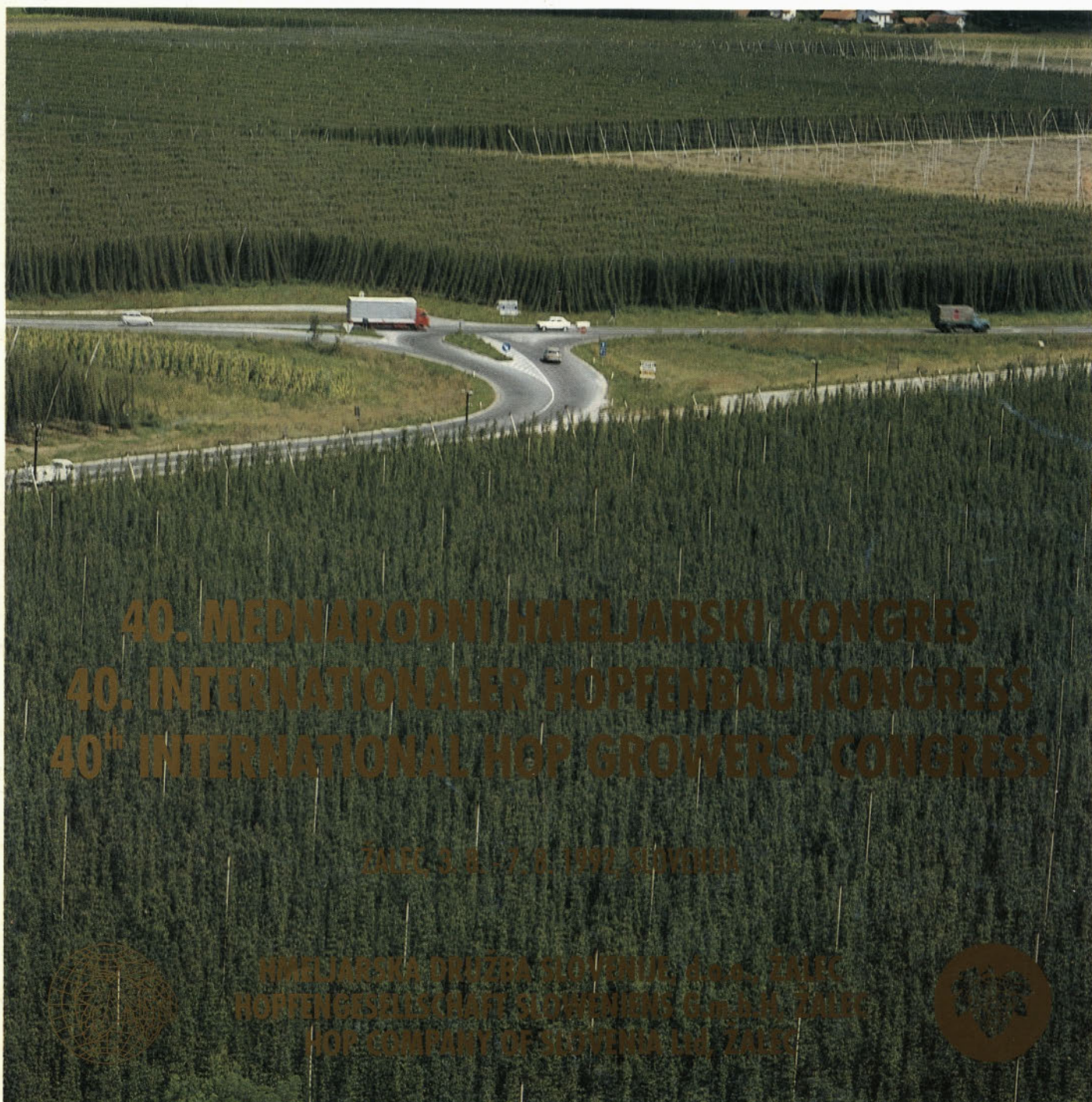


hmeljar

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40. MEDNARODNI HMELJARSKI KONGRES 40. INTERNATIONALER HOPFENBAU KONGRESS 40th INTERNATIONAL HOP GROWERS' CONGRESS

ŽALC, 3. 8. - 7. 8. 1992 SLOVENIJA

HMELJARNA DRUŽBA SLOVENIJE, d.o.o., ŽALC
HOPFENSALTSCHAFT SLOVENIENS G.m.b.H. ŽALC
HOP COMPANY OF SLOVENIA Ltd. ŽALC



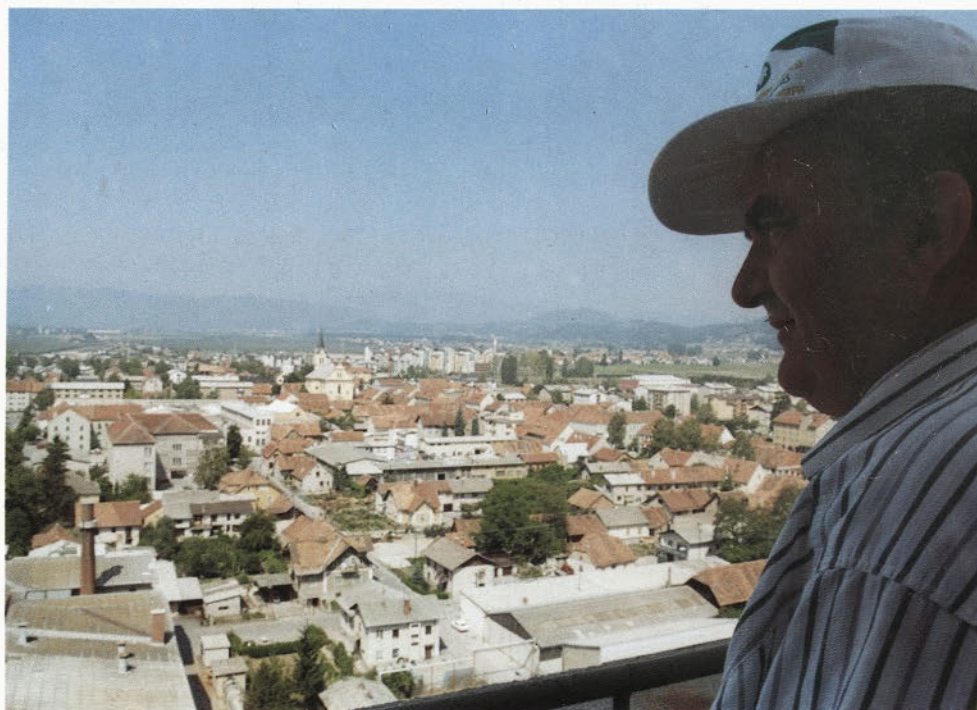
Hello friends! This is Slovenia, on the sunny side of the Alps! Young state, old culture, fantastic scenery

A nation of two million, with a distinctive and clear identity, which has preserved its identity in this treacherous sub-alpine crossroads for 1.500 years, built and preserved during this period 3.000 churches, created a rich artistic heritage, published the Slovene translation of the Bible as early as 1584, and has today 9 repertory theatres, 70 publishing houses, and 250 Fine Arts salons; yet, until yesterday, without a capital or her own state. The old city centres are alive with the drama of earlier times; of the southernmost reaches of European Protestantism, of the northernmost boundaries of plundering Turkish raids against Europe, of the East-West gateway under the Alps.

This setting, however, intriguing though it is for the more sensitive and open-minded traveller, does not offer itself in a loud manner, for people here are modest; but they all go overboard in their kindness. Hence, just feel free and ask anyone about anything. Everyone can speak some foreign language: they have to, they are few in number, and they live at a crossroads. In 1820 or so Charles Nodier, a French humanist, referred to Slovenia as a true Academy of Arts and Sciences, given its people's flair for and knowledge of languages.

The first impression of the landscape: green, green, and green still. Over a million hectares of woodland, a half of this entire young state. Only 20 km from Ljubljana the capital city with 300.000 inhabitants and a majestic baroque city centre, broad pedestrian avenues, a modern commercial centre and outstanding cultural events, such as, for example, the world-famous graphics biennial – a skilled hunter will be able to show you a real bear at large. There are more than 70 plants unique to this green stretch spanning the Alps and the Mediterranean. Triglav our highest Alpine peak, is not extremely high (2.864 m, 9.300 feet), but is divinely dominating: pagan Slovenes saw in it a God with three heads – one for controlling the Sky, second the Earth, and third the Underworld. And, indeed, it seems that Slovenia does exist on three levels: above her the mountain sky dazzles with its countless Mediterranean shades, below there are 15.000 underground caves, some of them world-famous: Postojna, Škocjan; the deepest is 1000 m deep, the longest extends more than 20 km.

It may sound like exaggeration – but come and see for yourself: we can show you and tell you everything! To be small is beautiful, and Slovenia, on the sunny side of the Alps, is just that!



*Pogled na Žalec
s stolpnice Hmezad
Export Importa.*

*The view to Žalec from
Hmezad Export Import
scyscraper.*

Dolina zelenega zlata

Značilnost letošnjega 40. svetovnega hmeljarkega kongresa je bila prav gotovo v tem, da je kongres potekal praktično sredi hmeljišč, s katerimi je prepredena žalska občina. Hmeljarstvo pa je tudi ena nosilnih panog žalskega gospodarstva.

Hmeljarstvo na Slovenskem pisni viri prvič omenjajo v srednjem veku, na posestvu brižinskih škofov v okolici Škofje Loke so ga gojili že v 12. stoletju. Pravi razmah pa je hmeljarstvo doživelo mnogo kasneje, v drugi polovici 19. stoletja. Prvi pridelovalec hmelja in lastnik žalske pivovarne **Franc Žuža** je imel v okolici Žalca prve nasade že leta 1854. Gojenje hmelja je čez nekaj let opustil, saj se češki hmelj v naših razmerah ni obnesel. Več uspeha je imel oskrbnik graščine Novo Celje **Josip Bilger**. Okoli leta 1870 je uredil nasad württenberškega hmelja, ki je lepo uspeval, v nekaj letih pa so to vrsto hmelja začeli gojiti tudi v okolici Braslovč. Prelomnico v razvoju savinjskega hmeljarstva pomeni začetek gojenja angleškega goldinga, ki sta ga v Savinjsko dolino prinesla **Haupt in Hausenbichler**, slednji je uradno tudi začetnik hmeljarjenja v Savinjski dolini.

Pred drugo svetovno vojno je bilo v Sloveniji s hmeljem zasajenih 2500 do 2800 hektarov površin, od tega kar 90 odstotkov v Savinjski dolini. Danes pridelujejo na Slovenskem na 2,8 odstotkih svetovnih površin kar 3,3 odstotke svetovne pridelave hmelja. Savinjskemu goldingu so se v zadnjih letih pridružile po hmeljiščih še novi kultivarji kot so aurora, apolon, atlas in ahil, ki dajejo večji hektarski donos, hkrati pa je za te kultivarje značilna večja vsebnost alfa kislin. Slovenski oziroma predvsem savinjski hmelj je znan in cenjen na vseh koncih sveta. Glavni kupci so Nemčija, Anglija, Japonska, Avstrija, Švica in ZDA, slovenski hmelj pa ima v zadnjih desetletjih pomembno mesto v vseh pomembnejših pivovarnah sveta.

Hitro širjenje hmeljišč je narekovalo organizirano povezovanje pridelovalcev hmelja. Že leta 1880 sta največja savinjska hmeljarja **Haupt in Hausenbichler** ustanovila v Žalcu Južnoštajersko hmeljarsko društvo, ki je z društvenimi pravili bdelo nad razvojem stroke. Kmalu se je pokazala tudi potreba po hmeljarni, v kateri bi lahko pripravljali blago za trgovino. Tako je bila na pobudo hmeljskega društva leta 1902 ustanovljena Hmeljarna – zadruga, ki je imela naprave za pripravo in pakiranje hmelja. Zadruga je zelo uspešno delovala in so jo že čez pet let povečali s pomočjo državnih dokladov. Leta 1908 je bila

The valley of green gold

The 40th hop-growers' congress took place practically in the middle of hop-gardens which the community of Žalec is well-known for. Hop-growing is one of the most important activities of their economy.

Hop-growing was mentioned in written sources for the first time in the middle age. Hop was grown already in 12th century on the property of the bishops of Freising in Škofja Loka. The real amplitude of hop-growing began a bit later in the second half of the 19th century. The first hop-grower was the owner of the brewery in Žalec **Franc Žuža**. In 1854 he already had the first hop-gardens in the surroundings of Žalec. But he gave them up after some years, because the czechoslovakian hop didn't turn out well in local circumstances. The landlord of the castle in Novo Celje **Josip Bilger** was more succesful. Around year 1870 he arranged a plantation of württenberg hop, which did well and some years later it was also grown in the surroundings of Braslovče. The turning point of hop-growing in the Savinja Valley is the time when **Haupt and Hausenbichler** brought English golding to the Valley and started to grow it. That's the official begin of hop-growing in the Savinja Valley.

Before the Second World War hop was planted on a surface from 2500 to 2800 hectares. 90 per cent of that gardens were in the Savinja Valley. Today on about 2,8 per cent of the world's surfaces we produce about 3,3 per cent of the world's hop production. New hop cultivars, such as aurora and some others, have joined the golding in our hop-gardens, new sorts give a larger crop, and at the same time this these cultivars contain more alfa acids. The Slovene hop and especially the hop coming from the Savinja valley is wellknown and appreciated all over the world. The most important importers are Germany, England, Japan, Austria, Switzerland and the United States of America. The Slovene hop has got an important place in all significant breweries in the world.

The fast spread of the hop-gardens dictated an organised co-operation of the hop-growers. In 1880 the greatest hop-growers **Haupt and Hausenbichler** established the Southern Steiermark hop-growing association in Žalec. They supervised the developement of their branch with several regulations. Soon they also needed a hop-store-house, where they could prepare the goods for sale. In 1902 the hop-growing co-operative was established, which possessed devices for preparing and packing

ustanovljena še oznamkovalnica za hmelj, hmelj z blagovno znamko **južnoštajerska dolina** pa je pridobil na imenu in ugledu.

Hmeljarstvo se je uspešno razvijalo tudi v času med obema vojnoma. Število članov v **Hmeljarskem društvu Slovenije**, kot se je po letu 1918 imenovalo Južnoštajersko hmeljarsko društvo, se je stalno povečevalo in združevalo že 1673 članov. Tudi hmeljarska zadruga ni bila več kos potrebam savinjskih hmeljarjev, zato so ustanovili hmeljarsko eksportno družbo **HED**. Ta je leta 1926 v Žalcu zgradila svojo hmeljarno.

Na prelomu stoletja so naši hmeljarji sodelovali na številnih razstavah v tujini, kjer so osvajali nagrade za kakovosten pridelek, med drugim na svetovni razstavi v Parizu leta 1900, devet let kasneje pa v Berlinu in v Barceloni.

Svetovna gospodarska kriza je pustila sledove tudi v hmeljiščih, cene hmelju so doživele katastrofalen padec, zaradi česar so se precej zmanjšale površine s hmeljem. Hmeljarstvu niso bili naklonjeni tudi časi po drugi vojni vihri, ko so večino hmeljišč spremenili v žitna polja. Vendar je po vojni ustanovljena hmeljarska zadruga Hmezad obnovila hmeljišča in poskrbela za razvoj panoge. V šestdesetih letih se je zadruga povsem posvetila pridelavi, na novo so oblikovali trgovino za prodajo na domačem in tujem tržišču, strokovno delo s hmeljarji pa je prevzel hmeljarski inštitut, ustanovljen leta 1952. Leta 1961 so v Žalcu ustanovili še **Hmeljarsko poslovno združenje**.

V preteklosti so bili pridelovalci hmelja združeni skupaj s pivovarnami, Hmezadom, Export Importom in inštitutom v **Poslovno skupnost za hmeljarstvo Slovenije**, v okviru katere so združevali pridelavo hmelja s potrebami domačih pivovarn in prodajo na tujih tržiščih, hkrati pa razvijali sodobno tehnologijo in jo uvajali v prakso. Danes je za skupen nastop hmeljarjev izredno pomembna ustanovitev **Hmeljarske družbe Slovenije**, ki jo vodi **Jože Brežnik**.

Še en dogodek je izredno pomemben za razvoj slovenskega in savinjskega hmeljarstva. Po razpadu Jugoslavije je namreč Slovenija marca letos postala samostojna članica Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze. Samostojno članstvo v takšni organizaciji pomeni dostop do številnih pomembnih informacij in izmenjavo izkušenj s hmeljarji sveta, kar zagotavlja nadaljnji razvoj tudi savinjskim hmeljarjem.

of hop. The co-operative operated successfully and after five years it was enlarged with the help of state allowances. In 1908 the labelling department for hop was established. Hop with the mark **Southern Steiermark Valley** gained the name and reputation.

Hop-growing was successfully developing during the period between both world wars. In 1918 the Southern Steiermark Hop-growing Assosiation was called **The Hop-growing Assosiation of Slovenia**. The number of the members increased all the time. 1673 members joined in the assosiation. The Hop-growing co-operative couldn't suffice the demands of the hop-growers in the Savinja Valley, either. That's why they established the hop-growing export company **HED**, which built its own store-house in 1926 in Zalec.

At the turn of the century our hop-growers took part in different exhibitions abroad, where they obtained prizes for the quality crop, for example on the world's exhibition in Paris in 1900, nine years later in Berlin and in Barcelona.

The world's economic crises left its traces also in the hop-gardens, the prices of hop dropped enormly. That's why the surfaces with hop decreased. Not even the time after the second world war grew sympathy for hop-growing. Most of the hop-gardens were transformed to cereal fields. But, however, after the war the hop-growing co-operative Hmezad was established, which restored the hop-gardens and took care for the development of the branch. In the sixties, the co-operative concentrated completely on the hop-production. They formed a trade for selling on the foreign and home market. The hop-growing institute was established in 1952 and it took over the professional work with the hop-growers. In 1961 the **Hop-growing business assosiation** was established in Žalec.

In the past, the hop-growers were united into the **Business Assosiation for Hop-growing in Slovenia**, where the production of hop was united with the demands of the home breweries and the sale on foreign markets. At the same time they were developing a modern technology and they used it practically. Today the establishment of the **Hop-growing company of Slovenia**, which is led by **Jože Brežnik**, is very important for the collective appearance of the hop-growers.

There's another event which is extremely important for the development of hop production in the Savinja Valley and in Slovenia. After the fall of Yugoslavia, Slovenia became an independant member of the IHGC. The independant membership caused the entry to numerous important information and the exchange of experiances with hop-growers from all over the world, which provides a further development for the hop-growers from the Savinja Valley.

Hmeljarstvo, industrija, turizem

Med osmimi občinami, ki sestavljajo celjsko območje, se žalska občina po nekaterih ekonomskih kazalcih uvršča na drugo do tretje mesto v regijskem gospodarstvu.

Občina Žalec s površino 349 kvadratnih kilometrov, obsega spodnjo Savinjsko dolino in gričevno hribovsko območje med celjsko in velenjsko kotlino. V občini živi 37.340 prebivalcev. Nekoč pretežno agrarna občina se je po vojni industrijsko zelo razvila, tako da znaša delež kmečkega prebivalstva okoli 12 odstotkov, vendar se zaradi tega ni zmanjšala kmetijska pridelava. Ta je povezana v poslovnem sistemu **Hmezad**, v katerem je združena tudi predelovalna industrija celjskega območja, predvsem mesna in mlekarska industrija. Pred leti je bila v Arji vasi zgrajena nova mlekarna, ki lahko predela dnevno 150 tisoč litrov mleka. Osrednja dejavnost sistema Hmezad pa je vsekakor hmeljarstvo. Podjetje Hmezad Export-Import prodaja na tuja tržišča kar 95 odstotkov slovenskega, pretežno savinjskega hmelja. V občini je močno razvita tudi tekstilna industrija, ki je v zadnjih desetletjih v celoti posodobljena, med nosilce tekstilne proizvodnje pa sodijo **Tekstilna tovarna Prebold, Tovarna nogavic Polzela in Juteks Žalec**.

Hop-growing, industry, tourism

Among eight communities, which compose the region of Celje, the community of Žalec ranges from the second to the third place in the regional economy.

On the surface of 349 square kilometres the community of Žalec includes the lower Savinja Valley and the hilly mountainous area between the Celje and Velenje basin. It's population totals 37.340 inhabitants. Once a predominantly agrarian community developed it's industry after the World War II. Now the rate of the rural population is about 12 per cent, however, the agricultural productivity hasn't decreased at all. The agricultural production is united in the managing system of **Hmezad**, which includes the secondary industry of the Celje region, above all there's butcher and dairy industry. Years ago a new dairy was built in Arja vas, which can daily produce 150 thousand litres of milk. The central activity of the Hmezad system is in any case the production of hop. The enterprise Hmezad Export-Import sells about 95 per cent of the Slovene hop, mainly grown in the Savinja Valley, on foreign markets. In the community the textile industry is quite developed, and it has been completely modernized in the last years. The outstanding factories of the textile production are



*Ogled doline zelenega
zlata.*

*From the trip to valley
of green gold.*

Izreden vzpon je v začetku osemdesetih let doseglja kovinsko predelovalna industrija. **Sip Šempeter** se je razvil v največjega slovenskega proizvajalca kmetijskih strojev, **Ferralit Žalec** je zgradil novo livarno, v Libojah ima sedež **keramična industrija**, ki ima že več kot stoletno tradicijo v kraju. Pohištvna industrija je razvita v podjetju **Garant Polzela**, v zadnjih letih pa se uspešno razvija tudi kemična industrija **Aero Šempeter**.

Žalska občina razpolaga s številnimi naravnimi ter ustvarjenimi turistično rekreacijskimi možnostmi za oblikovanje dobre turistične ponudbe. Razen hotelov v Žalcu in Preboldu privabljajo obiskovalce znamenite rimske izkopenine v Šempetru ter jama Pekel s svojo gozdno ekološko potjo. Nadvse zanimiv je obnovljeni trg Braslovče z bližnjima jezeroma, prav tako je v občini ohranjenih precej objektov kulturne dediščine, med drugim graščini Novo Celje ter Šenek pri Polzeli.

Gospodarstvo je v letu 1991 zaposlovalo 9.416 delavcev, vse pomembnejši dejavnik gospodarstva v žalski občini pa predstavlja obrtništvo, kjer je bilo lani zaposlenih skupaj s popoldanskimi obrtniki 834 ljudi. Spodbudno je tudi nastajanje manjših podjetij, njihovo število se je v zadnjem letu skoraj podvojilo. V celotnih prihodkih občine predstavljajo ta podjetja 10 odstotni delež in skoraj polovico vse ustvarjene akumulacije. Kljub težavam je žalsko gospodarstvo lani doseglo pomemben delež med občinami na Celjskem, zlasti na področju izvoza, kjer je z 10 odstotno rastjo v primerjavi z letom 1990 doseglo najhitrejšo rast. S 14 milijardami tolarjev skupnega prihodka je bila žalska občina na drugem mestu v regiji, po višini bruto dobička ter akumulacije pa ji pripada tretje mesto med osmimi občinami celjskega območja.

V težavnih pogojih gospodarjenja se nekatera podjetja niso mogla izogniti izgubam. V letu 1991 je z rdečimi številkami poslovalo 39 pravnih oseb, izguba je znašala 209 milijonov tolarjev, v teh podjetjih pa je zaposlenih 12,5 odstotkov vseh delavcev v žalski občini.

Tekstilna tovarna Prebold, Tovarna nogavic Polzela and Juteks Žalec.

The metal manufacturing industry has achieved an extraordinary increase at the beginning of the eighties. **SIP Šempeter** has become the biggest producer of agricultural machines in Slovenia, **Ferralit Žalec** has built a new iron foundry, in Liboje there is the seat of **pottery industry**, which already has a more than hundred years tradition. The furniture manufacturing industry is presented in **Garant Polzela** and in the last years the chemical industry of **Aero Šempeter** develops successfully.

The community of **Žalec** is rich on numerous natural and artificial possibilities for forming good tourist offers. Except of the hotels in **Žalec** and **Prebold** visitors are attracted by the famous Roman excavations in **Šempeter** and the cave **Pekel** with its ecological forest path way. Also very interesting is the restored village **Braslovče** and the two lakes nearby. There are also many well-kept objects of cultural inheritance, for example the castles in **Novo Celje** and in **Šenek** near **Polzela**.

In 1991, the economy has employed 9416 workers. A more and more important factor of the **Žalec** economy is craft industry, where 834 people were employed in the last year. The rise of smaller enterprises is stimulating, the number of those enterprises has doubled in the last few years. Those enterprises represent 10 per cent of the total income and almost a half of the created accumulation. In spite of the troubles which the **Žalec** economy faces, it has reached an important share among the communities in the **Celje** region, particullary in the sphere of export, where it has reached the fastest rise in comparison to the year 1991(+10%). With 14 billion tolar of the collective income the community of **Žalec** was second in the region.

In the hard conditions of managing some enterprises couldn't avoid the losses. In 1991, 39 firms ran a business unsuccessfully, and losses totalled 209 million tolar. About 12.5 per cent of all workers in the community of **Žalec** are employed in those enterprises.

Hmeljarski slovar

Po 25 letih so ob letošnjem 40. svetovnem kongresu hmeljarjev pripravili nov hmeljarski slovar. Zanj so se posebej potrudili v Znanstveni komisiji Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze. Slovar vsebuje preko tisoč besed in pojmov s področja hmeljarstva, pisan pa je v petih jezikih: nemškem, angleškem, francoskem, češkem in slovenskem jeziku.

A new hop-growers dictionary

After 25 years a new dictionary for hop-growers has been presented for the congress. It was prepared with the help of the Scientific commission of the IHGC. The dictionary includes more than a thousand words concerning the hop industry. It's written in five languages: in German, English, French, Czechoslovakian and Slovene.

Dr. Alojz Četina, generalni sekretar
Mednarodne hmeljarske organizacije

Razvoj in pomen Mednarodne hmeljarske organizacije

Proizvodne in ekonomske posebnosti hmeljske pridelave in trgovine so že v zgodovini zahtevale od pridelovalcev, da so se združevali in s tem koncentrirali ponudbo. Združevanje je omogočalo izmenjavo tehnoloških znanstvenih in tržnih informacij in to kljub konkurenčnosti posameznih pridelovalcev na svetovnem trgu. Takšno združevanje se je razvijalo tako na ravni pridelovalnih regij, državni ravni in kasneje na mednarodni ravni.

Regionalna, kakor tudi državna združenja hmeljarjev so se ponekod ustanovljala na podlagi političnih strank (še danes se s tem problemom soočajo npr. v Belgiji, Španiji, kar jim za namen, zaradi katerega se združujejo, zelo škoduje), drugje pa popolnoma neodvisno od politike, preko regionalnih v državne hmeljarske zveze (npr. ZDA, ZRN, Velika Britanija, Francija, Slovenija).

V nekaterih državah, tudi zahodnih, je v preteklosti država zakonsko uveljavljala razne oblike »tržnega

Dr. Alojz Četina, general secretary of the
International Hop-Growers Organisation

The development and the meaning of the International Hop- Grower Convention

The production and the economic peculiarities of hop growing and trade demanded long ago from the hop-growers to unite themselves and in this way concentrate their offer. The union enabled the exchange of technological, scientific, and commercial information and this in spite of the competition of some individual hop-growers on the world market. Such uniting grew and developed itself on the regional, state and international level.

Regional, as well as the state associations of hop-growers were founded on the basis of political parties (this problem is still faced in eg. Belgium, Spain, which is quite harmful for the goal they are getting united), in other countries they were founded as politically independent associations (eg. U.S.A., Germany, Great Britain, France, Slovenia).

In some countries, including the western ones, the state authorities installed various forms of »the trade order for hop« (eg. Great Britain, Spain, U.S.A. at



*Med zdravilnimi zelišči
na farmi inštituta za
hmeljarstvo.*

*On the herb farm at the
Institute for
hop-growing and
brewering at Žalec.*

reda za hmelj« (npr. Velika Britanija, Španija, ZDA v določenem obdobju, Francija). V vzhodnih državah pa je bilo to doslej itak urejeno v okviru diriganega gospodarstva na državni ravni. Mimo določenih elementov »tržnega reda« z uvajanjem določenih zaščitnih ukrepov (carin, subvencij za programe prestrukturiranja pa ni mogla niti Evropska gospodarska skupnost.

Od kakršnekoli dirigirane ureditve hmeljarskega trga v svetu se vedno bolj odstopa. »Tržni redi« v Veliki Britaniji, ZDA, Španiji so bili ukinjeni, kar je povezano s politiko ES in pogajanj z državami GATT.

Zato bo povezovanje hmeljarjev vedno bolj pomembno vsaj iz dveh razlogov:

a) ker omogoča bolj koncentrirano in organizirano ponudbo na trgu.

b) in omogoča boljše informiranost pridelovalcev, da se na tehnološkem in znanstvenem področju pripravijo na nove tržne razmere.

Evropski hmeljarji so potrebo po povezovanju spoznali že davno.

Leta 1911 so se s tem namenom sestali predstavniki nemških in avstrijskih (v okviru Avstro-ogrske so bile tedaj sedanje hmeljarske dežele: Češkoslovaška, Slovenija, Madžarska) hmeljarjev in že leta 1912 ustanovili »Centralo hmeljarskih korporacij srednje Evrope« (Zentralstelle der Hopfenbaukorporationen Mitteleuropas). po prvi svetovni vojni je razpadla. Med obema vojnoma je bil z enako težnjo na Dunaju osnovan Hmeljarski biro za srednjo Evropo. Med 2. svetovno vojno je bil razpuščen.

Korenine sedanje organiziranosti segajo v leto 1950, ko so se v strasbourg v Franciji sestali predstavniki hmeljarjev Belgije, Nemčije, Anglije in Španije in sklenili ustanoviti Evropski hmeljarski biro (Europäisches Hopfenbaubüro). Leta 1951 je bil ustanovni kongres v Strasbourgu. Zveza je registrirana na sodišču v Strasbourgu, kjer ima uradni sedež. Kasneje so se tej evropski hmeljarski zvezi priključile še države pridelovalke hmelja: Češkoslovaška, Jugoslavija, Poljska, Bolgarija, NDR in Madžarska. Ko so za priključitev pokazale zanimanje tudi ZDA in Avstralija se je zveza preimenovala v Mednarodno hmeljarsko zvezo – MHZ (Internationales Hopfenbaubüro, International Hop Growers Convention).

Cilj organizacije je bil vedno strogo interesno povezovanje ne glede na takratni politični položaj (železna zavesa). To želi tudi ostati. Sedaj je v Mednarodno hmeljarsko zvezo vključenih 15 dežel: Avstralija, Belgija, Bolgarija, ZR Nemčija, ČSFR, Španija, Francija, Anglija, Madžarska, Jugoslavija, Poljska, ZDA, Ukrajina, Nova Zelandija in od marca letos Slovenija kot samostojna država.

Države vključene v MHZ pridelujejo trenutno blizu 80% svetovne količine hmelja. Obstaja težnja, da bi

a definite time, even France). In the eastern countries, all that has been arranged inside the dictated economy on the state level. Even the EEC couldn't avoid certain elements of »the market order« by introducing certain protection measures (customs duty, subventions for the programmes of prestructure).

Any dictated arrangement of the hop market in the world is being more and more abandoned. The »market orders« in Great Britain, U.S.A., Spain have been abolished because of the EEC policy and the negotiations with the states of GATT.

Therefore, the uniting of hop-growers will become more and more important out of two reasons:

a) because it enables a more concentrated and organized offer on the market

b) it enables better information for the hop-growers so that they are on the technological and scientific field better prepared for the new commercial circumstances.

The European hop-growers got aware of the need for getting united long ago.

For this reason in 1911, the German and Austrian (inside Austro-Hungary there were the today's Czechoslovakia, Slovenia, Hungary) representatives arranged a meeting, and soon after in 1912 founded »The head-office of the hop-grower corporations for Central Europe«. It came to an end after the First World War. During the time between both wars »The hop-grower bureau for Middle Europe was founded with the same aim. It was cancelled during WWII.

The roots of today's organisation date back into the year 1950, when the hop-growers representatives from Belgium, Germany, Great Britain and Spain gathered in Strasbourg and agreed on the foundation of the European Hop-Grower Bureau. The founding congress took place in Strasbourg in 1951. The association is registered at the court of justice in Strasbourg, where there is also the official seat. Later, some other hop-growing countries such as Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Poland, Bulgaria, East Germany and Hungary joined the union. When U.S.A. and Australia also got interested in joining the union, the association got another name i.e. International Hop Growers Convention

The aim of the organisation has always strictly joined the hop-growers' interests disregarding the political circumstances (iron curtain). It also intends to remain politically independent. Now there are 15 members of the International Hop Growers Convention: Australia, Belgium, Bulgaria, Germany, Czechoslovakia, Spain, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Poland, U.S.A., Ukraine, New Zealand, and from March this year Slovenia as a sovereign state.

The membership states of the International Hop Growers Convention produce at the moment 80% of the world's quantity of hop. There is a tendency to

vkjučili še druge države pridelovalke hmelja: npr. Kitajsko, Japonsko idr.

Glavni smoter in cilj Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze je izmenjava tržnih, ekonomskih, strokovnih in znanstvenih informacij. V ta namen so oblikovane tri stalne komisije Ekonomska, Tehnična in Znanstvena komisija. Po potrebi pa se za določene konkretne probleme oblikujejo delovne skupine. Za uresničitev ciljev organizacije je izdelan tudi sistem izmenjave informacij o površinah hmeljišč, pridelku, tržni situaciji, ki se izmenjajo na zasedanjih predsedstva, komisij in na letnih kongresih. Predsedstvo, v katerem ima vsaka članica enega predstavnika, zaseda dvakrat letno, marca navadno v Parizu in ob priliki hmeljarskega kongresa, ki je običajno avgusta vsako leto v drugi državi—članici. Tako je bil 40. kongres po vrsti od 03. do 07.08.1992 pri nas v Žalcu. Ekonomska in Tehnična komisija zasedata ob priliki kongresa, v ožjem sestavu pa še marca v Parizu, Ekonomska komisija pa še decembra v Muenchnu. Znanstvena komisija zaseda vsako drugo leto s svojim programom izmenjave znanstvenih rezultatov hmeljarskih inštitutov in obravnava druge aktualne probleme po naročilu predsedstva.

Kongres je bil že tretjič v Sloveniji; na Dobrni 1953, v Ljubljani 1969 in letos v Žalcu. Poleg tega pa je bil 1960 v Beogradu in 1981 v Novem Sadu.

Težišča aktivnosti MHZ trenutno in v bodoče so naslednja:

- Sistematična izmenjava informacij na hmeljskem tržišču, o površinah in pridelku hmelja s ciljem dinamičnega usklajevanja med ponudbo in povpraševanjem.

- Zdravstveni predpisi in predpisi o varstvu okolja v posameznih deželah v povezavi z uporabo pesticidov v hmeljarstvu vplivajo na omejevanje izvoza in povečanje stroškov. Težnja MHZ je harmonizacija predpisov o uporabi pesticidov na svetovni ravni.

- Povečanje pridelkov z vzgojo rodnejših kultivarjev in brezvirusnih sadik.

- Mednarodna primerjava stroškov pridelave z nakazovanjem možnosti zmanjševanja le-teh, da bi se pridelovalci lahko vključevali v konkurenčni boj na trgu.

- Smotrno vključevanje sodobne tehnike za racionalizacijo pridelave hmelja.

Sodelovanje slovenskih hmeljarjev je bilo že od vključitve v MHZ leta 1952 (40 let) zelo aktivno:

Tako v okviru predsedstva zdaj teče že tretji dveletni mandat Slovenije

make the rest of the hop-growing countries, eg. China, Japan etc., join the union.

The main aim of International Hop Growers Convention is the exchange of commercial, economic, expert and scientific information. For this reason, three constant commissions have been formed: the Economic, Technical and Scientific commission. According to the needs, the work groups are formed to solve certain problems. To realise the aims of the organisation, a system has been arranged to exchange information on areas of hop-gardens, the crop, market situation. The presidency, in which each member has its own representative, holds sessions twice a year, in March usually in Paris, and in August every year in another country at the time of the hop-growers congress. So 40th congress was from 3rd to 7th August 1992 in Žalec. The Economic and Technical commission hold sessions at the time of the congress, and in a smaller circle also in March in Paris. The Economic commission has sessions every second year. There the scientific results of the hop institutes are exchanged, and other actual problems exposed by the presidency are discussed. For the third time the congress has been held in Slovenia: It was held in Dobrna in 1953, in Ljubljana in 1969, and this year in Žalec. Besides, it was held in Belgrade in 1960, and in Novi Sad in 1981.

The main activities of the IHGC this time and in future are the following:

- A systematic exchange of information on hop market, areas and hop crop with the goal of a dynamic adjustment between the offer and requirements.

- The regulations of the Health Authorities and Protection of the Environment concerning the use of pesticides in some countries diminish the export and increase the production costs. The aim of the IHGC is a worldwide harmonization of regulations concerning the use of pesticides.

- An increase in the hop production by developing more fruitful and virus resistant plants.

- An international comparison of the production costs with the tendency of their reduction so that the hop growers could be more competitive on the market.

- The use of modern technology to rationalize the hop production.

The Slovene hop-growers have been co-operating very actively since Slovenia became a member of the IHGC in 1952 (40 years).

Slovenia is now running its third two yearly mandate

1961-65 podpredsednik A. Četina
1967-69 predsednik A. Četina
1981-83 predsednik V. Kolenc
1991-93 predsednik J. Brežnik

1961-1965 vice-president A. Četina
1967-1969 president A. Četina
1981-1983 president V. Kolenc
1991-1993 president J. Brežnik

Tudi mesto generalnega sekretarja MHZ je že od leta 1969 poverjeno Slovencem in sicer:

1969-1983 dr. Peter Pavlič, Gospodarska zbornica Slovenije

1983-dr. Alojz Četina, Biotehniška fakulteta, Odd. za agronomijo, IHP Žalec

Vseskozi je bilo delovanje naših predstavnikov v predsedstvu MHZ in v posameznih komisijah zelo aktivno: kot konstruktivni a vendar zmerni udeleženci na strokovnih razpravah zasedanj smo bili vedno dobro sprejeti. Prav temu gre pripisati, da so nam člani MHZ zaupali tako pomembne funkcije v organizaciji.

Kljub konkurenčnemu nastopanju na trgu, je povezovanje hmeljarjev na mednarodni ravni zelo pomembno. Naše dolgoletno neprekinjeno sodelovanje v MHZ, kar je bolj ali manj običajno tudi pri predstavnikih drugih dežel, je ustvarilo izjemno domačen odnos, tako da govorimo o **svetovni hmeljarski družini**. Prav to pa lahko zelo olajša reševanje zapletenih problemov, s katerimi se srečujemo v sodobnem svetu.

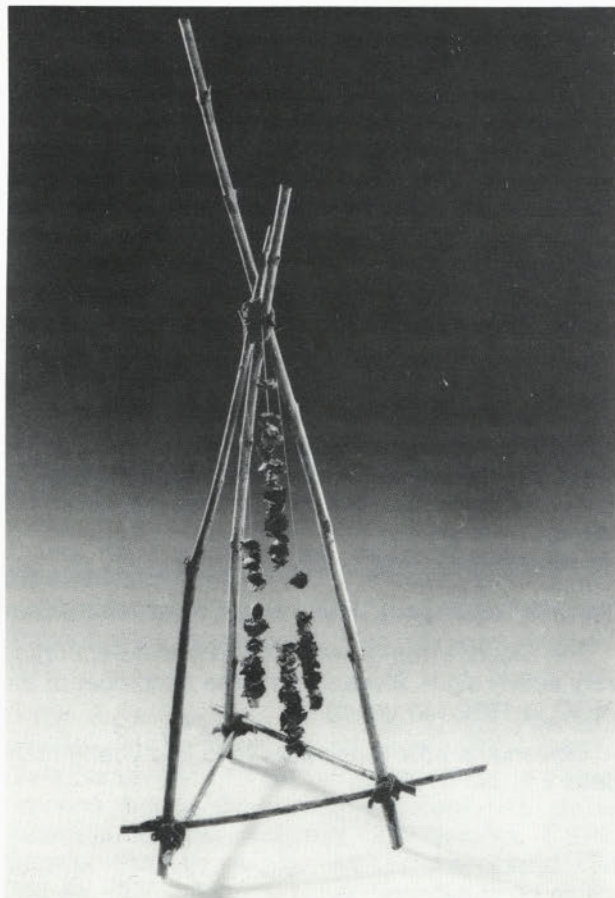
The Slovenes have also performed the duties of the general secretary in the years:

1969-1983 Dr. Peter Pavlič, Chamber of Economy Slovenia

1983- Dr. Alojz Četina, Biotechnical college, agriculture dep., IHP Žalec

All those years our representatives have been active in the presidency of IHGC and in several commissions. As constructive, but moderate participants in session discussions, we have been trusted to perform important duties in this organisation.

In spite of all the competitive appearance at the market, we are aware that the international association for common purpose is quite relevant. Our long uninterrupted co-operation in the International Hop Growers Convention, which is common also for other countries, has created an extraordinary friendly relationship among us, so that we speak of the »world's hop-grower family«. In this way, the complicated problems we are facing in our contemporary world can more easily be solved.



Eno od razstavljenih umetniških del – Anton Herman: Kopica.

One of the exponents – Anton Herman: The stack.

Razstavi za kongresnike

Udeleženci svetovnega hmeljarskega kongresa so si v Žalcu ogledali dve zanimivi razstavi. V Savinovem salonu so svoja dela postavili na ogled savinjski likovni umetniki. Izbrana dela so razstavljali Terezija Bevc-Bastl, Ciril Cesar, Anton Herman, Slavko Krajnc, Jože Muhovič, Darinka Pavletič-Lorenčak, Rudi Španzel, Veljko Toman, Alojz Zavolovšek ter Jelica Žuža. V prostorih občinske matične knjižnice pa je bila v času kongresa odprta razstava z naslovom Žalec in savinjska hmeljarska tradicija. Gradivo so pripravili strokovnjaki domoznanskega oddelka Osrednje knjižnice Celje.

Two exhibitions for the participants of the congress

The participants of the International hop-growers' congress have seen two interesting exhibitions in Žalec. The artists of the Savinja valley have exhibited their work in Savinov Salon. The selected works have been exhibited by Terezija Bevc-Bastl, Ciril Cesar, Anton Herman, Slavko Krajnc, Jože Muhovič, Darinka Pavletič-Lorenčak, Rudi Španzel, Veljko Toman, Alojz Zavolovšek and Jelica Žuža. In the municipal library the exhibition with the title »Žalec and the hop-growing tradition in the Savinja Valley« was opened during the congress. The display has been prepared by the experts of the Central library of Celje.

Dobrodošlica po slovensko

Srečanje hmeljarske družine se je v Žalcu začelo s prisrčnim sprejemom pred Domom drugega slovenskega tabora. Prihod gostov so spremljali godbeniki Mladinskega pihalnega orkestra glasbene šole Žalec, folkorna skupina iz Šempetra, Savinjski oktet ter hmeljske starešine. Prijetno bivanje v mladi slovenski državi in uspešno delo sta kongresnikom zaželela lanskoletni hmeljski starešina Hugo Antloga ter žalski župan Milan Dobnik, ki je zvečer pripravil še uradni sprejem za vse udeležence v prostorih žalskega hotela.

A welcome in Slovenian way

The meeting of the hop-growers' family begun with a warm reception at the open in Žalec. The arrival of participants was accompanied by the musicians of the Youth brass orchestra of the Žalec music school, the folk-dance group from Šempeter, the Savinjski octet and the hop-growers seniors. The last year hop-growers senior Hugo Antloga and the Mayor of Žalec Milan Dobnik welcomed all the participants of the congress and wished them a nice stay in our country. In the evening, the Mayor gave an official reception for all the congress participants at the hotel in Žalec.



Kongres odprl minister

»S hmeljarstvom je povezana zgodovina številnih narodov, danes pa je za to panogo značilna izjemno intenzivna pridelava ter skoraj neverjeten tehnološki razvoj.« Tako je kongresnikom v svojem govoru dejal slovenski kmetijski minister **Jože Protner**, ki je uradno odprl 40. svetovni kongres hmeljarjev.

Kmetijski minister kot predstavnik slovenske vlade, uradne pokroviteljice kongresa, je opozoril še na pomen Mednarodne hmeljarske organizacije. Članstvo v njenih vrstah je po njegovi oceni še posebej pomembno za manjše države, kakršna je Slovenija. Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza namreč združuje 15 držav članic, ki pridelajo 80 odstotkov svetovne hmeljske pridelave. Izmenjava informacij med njimi omogoča lažje vključevanje v konkurenčen boj na svetovnem tržišču tudi slovenskim hmeljarjem, je še dejal Protner.

Na otvoritvi je kongresnikom spregovoril še predsednik Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze in predsednik Hmeljarske družbe Slovenije **Jože Brežnik**. Bil je zadovoljen zaradi številne udeležbe na kongresu, kar po njegovi oceni potrjuje potrebo po takšni organizaciji. Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza postaja vse pomembnejša ne samo za hmeljarje, temveč tudi za hmeljske trgovce in pivovarje. Med uglednimi gosti na uradni otvoritvi in na kongresu je bila še predstavnica komisije Evropske gospodarske skupnosti, ki se ukvarja s področjem hmeljarstva.

Potrebe narekujejo pivovarji

Potrebe po hmelju narekuje tudi pivovarska industrija v svetu. Za en hektoliter piva potrebujejo pivovarne povprečno 110 gramov hmelja. ZDA načrtujejo letos povečanje proizvodnje piva za en odstotek. V Veliki Britaniji je proizvodnja z dobrih 59 milijonov hektolitrov upadla na 55 milijonov hektolitrov, razlog so visoke cene piva. Nemčija bo svojo proizvodnjo 118 milijonov hektolitrov piva verjetno še povečala za odstotek, Čehi zmanjšujejo proizvodnjo piva za 5 odstotkov, Slovenci pa ostajamo pri svojih 2 in pol milijonih hektolitrov piva.

The congress was opened by the Minister

»The history of numerous nations is connected with hop-growing. Today, a very intensive production and an almost incredible technological development is characteristic for that branch.« That's what the Slovene Minister for agriculture **Jože Protner**, who officially opened the 40th International hop-growers' congress, told the participants of the congress in his speech.

The Minister for agriculture as a member of the Slovenian government, which was the official sponsor of the congress, has also called attention to the meaning of the international hop-grower organisation. The membership in that organisation is particularly important for smaller countries such as Slovenia. The International Hop-growers convention unites 15 countries, that produce 80 per cent of the world's hop production. The exchange of information among them provides an easier entrance into the competitive struggle on the world's market for Slovene hop-growers, Protner added.

At the opening ceremony the president of the International Hop-growers' convention and the president of the Slovene Hop-growing Company **Jože Brežnik** spoke to the participants. He was satisfied with the numerous participation on the congress. That proves the importance of such an organisation, he said. The International Hop growers' convention (IHGC) becomes more and more important not only for the hop-growers, but also for the hop tradesmen and representatives of breweries. Among the respectable guests on the official opening there was also a representative of The European Economical Community, who is responsible for the hop-growing branch.

Breweries dictate the demands

For one hectoliter of beer the breweries need 110 grammes of hop on average. The USA plan is to increase the production of beer for one per cent. In Great Britain the production has fallen from 59 million hectolitres to 55 million hectolitres. Germany will enlarge their 118 million hectolitres for one per cent, The Czechoslovaks decrease their production of beer for five per cent. The Slovenes will still produce two and a half million hectolitres of beer.

Kako se je odvijal program 40. svetovnega hmeljarskega kongresa

V okviru 40. svetovnega kongresa hmeljarjev od 4. do 6. avgusta 1992 v Žalcu, so bila, kot je to že običajno, naslednja zasedanja:

- zasedanje ekonomske komisije
- zasedanje tehnične komisije
- seja predsedstva in
- zasedanje generalne skupščine

Na zasedanju ekonomske komisije, ki ga je vodil predsednik te komisije **g. Finance** iz Francije, so dali člani poročila o površinah hmeljišč, pričakovanem pridelku, o količini že v naprej prodanega hmelja, cenah in drugih posebnostih letošnje pridelave. Iz teh poročil je bila izdelana skupna ocena za vse dežele Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze, ki je prikazana v razpredelnici. Kljub povečanju hmeljišč v letu 1992 za 1,3% so delegati ocenili, da bo skupni pridelek manjši za skoraj 7% z bojaznijo, če se bo suša še nadaljevala, bo lahko pridelek že znatno manjši od ocene. Zelo nepredvidljiva je ponudba kitajskega hmelja tako glede količine kot glede kakovosti. Da bi tudi proizvodnjo in trg hmelja na Kitajskem bolje spoznali, je bilo že večkrat sproženo vprašanje včlanitve Kitajske v našo organizacijo. Bilo je celo predlagano, da bi poskusili organizirati kongres na Kitajskem.

Nadalje je tekla beseda o problemih varstva rastlin in pesticidov, ki predstavljajo velik problem v svetovnem prometu s hmeljem. Po konferenci v Washingtonu septembra lani so bili navezani določeni stiki z ustreznimi mednarodnimi organizacijami s ciljem, da bi prišli do harmonizacije predpisov o pesticidih, ki jih je mogoče uporabljati v hmelju.

Vprašanje pridelovalnih stroškov hmelja in njihove mednarodne primerjave, na katerem delamo že več kot je bilo dano poročilo na zasedanju tehnične komisije. Poglobljeno razpravo o problemih in smotrih take primerjave pa bomo imeli na seji ekonomske komisije v ožjem sestavu decembra v Munchenu.

Zasedanje tehnične komisije je vodil njen predsednik **g. A. Maton** iz Belgije. Na njem so bili predstavljeni referati in sicer:

- A. Četina, M. Pavlovič: Problematika medna-

The development of 40th world's hop-grower congress

During 40th world's hop-grower congress, which lasted from 4th to 6th August in Žalec, the following sessions took place:

- the session of the economic commission
- the session of the technical commission
- the session of the presidency, and
- the session of the general assembly

On the session of the economic commission, headed by its president Mr. Finance from France, the members reported about the areas of hop-gardens, the expected crop, the quantity of hop already sold, prices, and particularities of this year production. From these reports a common assessment for all the countries of the International reports a common assessment for all the countries of the International Hop-Grower Union was made. It is presented in table.

Although the area of hop-gardens was increased for 1,3% in 1992, it is estimated, that the total crop will be lower for nearly 7%. Even more, the crop is feared to be far smaller than the assessment mentioned if the drought continues. The offer of the Chinese hop concerning quality and quantity is quite unpredictable. In order to learn more about the production and the hop market in China, several attempts have been made to incorporate China in our organisation. Even a congress was attempted to be organized in China. Furthermore, the protection of plants and the use of pesticides was discussed. The pesticides occupy a great problem in the hop trade in the world. After the conference in Washington in September last year, some contacts have been made with the adequate international organisation in order to harmonize the legislation about the use of pesticides in hop-growing.

On the session of the technical commission the hop production costs were analysed and compared. A more detailed discussion on these problems and aims of such comparison will be held at the meeting of the Economic commission in December in Munich.

The session of the Technical commission was led by its president Mr. M. A. Maton from Belgium. Here the following reports were presented:

- A. Četina, M. Pavlovič: The international compa-

rodne primerjave tehnike pridelave in proizvodnih stroškov hmelja

– A. Maton: Primerjalne raziskave postopka sušenja pri različnih kultivarjih hmelja

– J. Zupanec: Zmanjšanje količine grenčičnih smol in aromatičnih olj v procesu sušenja hmelja

Nadalje je g. dr. H. Deimel podal še zanimiv prispevek kot informacijo o zanimivem novem insekticidu confidorju, ki je zelo učinkovit proti listnim ušem na hmelju. Zaradi dobrega sistemičnega delovanja kaže, da bo s confidorjem možna tudi ekološko sprejemljivejša aplikacija.

Seja predsedstva je potekala v ožjem krogu (člani predsedstva s spremljevalci). Po uvodnih formalnostih je bilo sklenjeno, da se glede na embargo ZN do nadaljnjega zamrzujejo odnosi z Jugoslavijo. Sprejet je bil predlog, da se na generalni skupščini podeli odlikovanje »hmeljarskega viteza« 26 zaslužnim hmeljarjem sveta. Na zasedanju generalne skupščine so bila podeljena odlikovanja, ki jih je potrdilo predsedstvo, sprejet je bil finančni obračun za leto 1991/1992 in predračun za 1992/1993. Sprejeto je bilo letno poročilo generalnega sekretarja. Izvoljena sta bila finančna kontrolorja g. Finance (Francija) in g. Wullepit (Belgija). Poleg uradnih zasedanj je bil pripravljen bogat strokovni in turistični program za udeležence kongresa, na katerem je bilo dovolj priložnosti za klepet članov svetovne hmeljarske družine.

rišon of the production technique and the hop-production costs.

– A. Maton: Comparable researches of the drying procedures at different hop cultivators.

– J. Zupanec: The reduction of the bitter acids and the essential oil content during drying of hops.

Furthermore, Dr. H. Deimel contributed some interesting information about a new insecticide, called confodor, which is very effective in killing the hop aphids. It is expected that because of its positive systemic activity, the ecologically more acceptable application will be possible.

The session of the presidency was held in a limited circle (the members of the presidency and their escort). After the opening formalities it was agreed that according to embargo laid by the UN all further relations with Yugoslavia will be frozen. The proposal that 26 highly respected »hop-grower knight« was accepted. On the session of the general assembly the honours were bestowed, the financial account for the year 1991/92 and the preaccount for 1992/93 were accepted. The general secretary's report was given. The finance controllers IHGC Mr. Finance (France) and Mr. Wullepit (Belgium) were elected. Apart from official sittings a rich expert and tourist programme for the congress participants was arranged. There were plenty of opportunities for the members of the hop-grower family to exchange their views and opinions.



Na otvoritveni slovesnosti so se zbrali vsi udeleženci kongresa.

The opening ceremony gathered all the participants of the congress.

Zbirni podatki držav članic MHZ o površinah in pridelku hmelja 1991-1992

Year Jahr	n 1992	C.I.C.H.- I.H.G.C. ECONOMIC COMMITTEE SUMMARY OF REPORTS - FIGERS I.H.B. - WIRTSCHAFTSKOMMISSION ZUSAMMENFASSUNG DER BERICHTE						FORM 2	Place - Ort	Day Tag	Month Monat	Year Jahr		
									<i>Žalec</i>	<i>04</i>	<i>08</i>	<i>1992</i>		
COUNTRY LAND	Hopacreage Hopfenflaeche				Hopproduction Hopfenproduktion			ALPHA TONS	Estim. - Schaetz. Acreage - Flaeche				Prod. Ztr	
	n-1 1991		Ha		n-1 1991		Ztr		n 1992		Ha			
	AROMA	ALPHA	SUM	new h.	AROMA	ALPHA	SUM		AROMA	ALPHA	SUM	new h.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
AUSTRALIA	40	1085	1125		1600	53900	55500	263.6	10	1145	1155		62260	
BELGIQUE	131	258	389	56	3892	8735	12627	50.2	134	305	439	50	14065	
BULGARIA	p	363	550	913	5920	11330	17250	52.1	363	560	923	10	17250	
BRD		13120	9447	22567	1226	425729	303348	729077	2287	13997	8918	22915	1125	655000
ČSFR		11580		11580	170	222000		222000	414.1	11600		11600	120	185000
U.K.		1294	2219	3513	167	43633	76703	120336	388.9	1251	2233	3484	178	104520
ESPANA			1370	1370			38408	38408	172.83		1165	1165		38408
FRANCE		507	77	584	78	12376	2370	14746	25.9	560	82	642	61	19460
HUNGARIA		45	326	371	30	807	10087	10894	28.6	10	305	315	29	8900
YUGOSLAVIA		260	295	555	20	4400	7700	12100	28.78	260	300	560	5	11400
POLSKA		2065	160	2225	75	47495	5120	52615	149.5	2062	200	2262	64.6	49764
U.S.A.		6317	9690	16007		197899	429469	627368	2847	6664	10446	17110		604400
UKRAINA		6620	540	7160	180	108652	12528	121180	460.9	6292	400	6692	80	125125
NEW ZEALAND		27	189	216		918	8171	9089	56.3	31	231	262		11748
SLOVENIJA		2264	165	2429	132	70360	5260	75620	214.53	2254	142	2396	98	68500
I.H.G.C. - IHB total		44633	26371	71004	2134	1145681	973129	2118810	7440.24	45488	26432	71920	1820.6	1975800
I.H.G.C. n-2 1990		44759	22645	67304	1856	997054	753179	1750234	5708.3	44633	26371	71004	2134	2118810 *
DIF. (n-1)-(n-2) 1991-1990		-126	3726	3700	278	148627	219950	368576	1731.94	855	61	916	-313.4	-143010 **
IND. (n-1)/(n-2) 1991/1990		99.7	116.5	105.5	115.0	114.9	129.2	121.1	130.3	101.9	100.2	101.3	85.3	93.3 ***
+- %		-0.28	16.45	5.50	14.98	14.91	29.20	21.06	30.34	1.92	0.23	1.29	-14.69	-6.75 ***

Angaben aus dem Bericht :

p ... von Paris, März 1992

* n-1

Data from Report :

p ... from Paris, March 1992

** n-(n-1)

*** (n/n-1)100

Hmeljarski ordeni v prave roke

Kongres hmeljarjev je vsako leto priložnost, da podelijo priznanja zaslužnim hmeljarjem in vsem tistim, ki širom sveta s svojim delom vplivajo na razvoj hmeljarstva ter pripomorejo k uveljavljanju panoge v gospodarstvih posameznih dežel.

Na 40. svetovnem kongresu v Žalcu so hmeljarske ordene prejeli: Raimund Eberle, Peter Schumacher in Johann Schneiderbauer iz Nemčije; Jaroslav Duška, Adolf Repi in Čestimir Theimer iz Češke in Slovaške federacije; Leszek Telec, Jan Wozniak in Wladyslaw Szafran iz Poljske; Petr P. Poutil in Roman V. Pohorelov iz Ukrajine; George Hutson in Martin Jolly iz Velike Britanije; LeRoy A. Hefflinger, Alcid J. Roy in Ronald L. Brulotte iz ZDA; Noel Lee Savage iz Nove Zelandije; Charles Kuhn iz Francije; Arthur Vandroogenbroek iz Belgije; Vladimir Tordaji iz Jugoslavije; Martin Kranjc, Rudi Štampe, Anton Kuder, Edi Svet in Vlado Boldirev iz Slovenije ter Herbert Ehrmaier, kot član Znanstvene komisije mednarodne hmeljarske zveze.

Vsem dobitnikom hmeljarskih ordenov iskreno čestitamo in želimo uspešno delo tudi v prihodnje.

The hop-grower medals got into the right hands

Every year, the hop-growers' congress is an opportunity to award the acknowledgement to deserving hop-growers and to all that influence worldwide the development of hop-growing with their work and who help to put into force the branches in the economy of the individual countries.

On the 40th International congress in Žalec the hop-grower medals were obtained by: Raimund Eberle, Peter Schumacher and Johann Schneiderbauer all from Germany. Jaroslav Duška, Adolf Repi and Čestimir Theimer from Czechoslovakia. Leszek Telec, Jan Wozniak and Wladyslaw Szafran from Poland. Petr P. Poutil and Roman V. Pohorelov from Ukraine. George Hutson and Martin Jolly from Great Britain. LeRoy A. Hefflinger, Alcid J. Roy and Ronald L. Brulotte from the USA. Noel Lee Savage from New Zealand. Charles Kuhn from France. Arthur Vandroogenbroek from Belgium. Vladimir Tordaji from Yugoslavia. Martin Kranjc, Rudi Štampe, Anton Kuder, Edi Svet and Vlado Boldirev from Slovenia. Herbert Ehrmaier from the Scientific commission of the IHGC.

We congratulate all the awarded medalists and we wish them successful work in future.



*Darilo Georgu
Sebacherju je podelil
Jože Brežnik.*

*The present to Georg
Sebacher was
bestowed by Jože
Brežnik.*

Slovesno na zasedanju generalne skupščine

Z zasedanjem generalne skupščine Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze se je končal uradni del letošnjega kongresa.

Generalna skupščina se je tokrat začela s podelitvijo hmeljarskih ordenov zaslužnim hmeljarjem iz vsega sveta in vsem tistim, ki s svojim delom pomagajo pri razvoju hmeljarstva v posameznih deželah. V nadaljevanju so udeleženci slišali oceno letošnje hmeljske letine. Na skoraj 72 tisoč hektarih hmeljskih površin bodo države članice po ocenah pridelale približno 1,975.800 centnerjev (ztr = 50 kg) hmelja. Letina bo za 10 do 15 odstotkov slabša kot minulo leto, razlog je predvsem velika suša, ki pesti hmeljarje od Evrope do ZDA in Avstralije.

Na zasedanju generalne skupščine so opozorili tudi na vse večji pritisk kitajskih hmeljarjev na svetovno tržišče. Kitajska prodaja hmelj po dokaj nizkih cenah, kakovost je pogosto vprašljiva, vse to pa povzroča sive lase hmeljarjem po vsem svetu.

V zvezi s problemi pri varstvu hmelja so kongresniki menili, da se stvari premikajo na bolje, predvsem po zaslugi bilateralnih sporazumov med državami. Na Evropsko gospodarsko skupnost pa bodo hmeljarji naslovili prošnjo, da se hmelju določi pomembnejše mesto pri pogajanjih v okviru GATT-a. Zasedanja generalne skupščine se je udeležil tudi predsednik deželne vlade Zgornje Bavarske **Raimund Eberle**.

Za konec na Dobrno

Zaključno slovesnost so organizatorji tokrat pripravili v Zdravilišču Dobrna. Za slovo je gostom še enkrat spregovoril žalski župan Milan Dobnik. Opozoril je na velik pomen kmetijstva in zlasti hmeljarstva po vsem svetu, hmeljarjem pa priporočil, da na prihodnjih kongresih namenijo kakšno besedo tudi varovanju okolja. Na Dobrni so slovenski hmeljarji podelili še spominsko darilo velikemu prijatelju Slovenije in človeku, ki že vrsto let sodeluje pri organizaciji hmeljarskih kongresov po vsem svetu, gospodu Georgu Seebacherju iz Nemčije.

The festive Session of the General Assembly

The Session of the General Assembly was the final official part of the congress.

The General Assembly started with awarding the deserving hop-growers from all over the world and to hop-growers who with their work help to develop hop-growing in different countries. After that the participants could hear the assessment of the hop crop of this year. On almost 72 thousand hectares of hop-growing surfaces there will be according to estimation about 1,975.800 ztr (zentner equals 50 kg) of hop produced by the member countries. The crop will be at least ten to fifteen per cent lower than last year. The main reason is the drought, which makes the hop-growers worry from Europe to the USA and Australia.

On the General Assembly they also called attention to the growing pressure of the chinese hop-growers on the world's market. China sells hop at very low prices, the quality is often questionable. All that seems to be a big problem for all hop-growers from all over the world.

In connection with the problems concerning the protection of the plants, the participants of the congress assessed, that things are getting better, above all because of the bilateral agreement among the countries. The hop-growers will address an application to the European Economic Community to determine a more important place for hop at the negotiations inside GATT. The president of the regional government of Upper Bavaria **Raimund Eberle** has also attended the session of the General Assembly.

In the end they went to Dobrna

The final ceremony was prepared in health spa Dobrna. The Mayor of Žalec Mr. Dobnik had a short speech. He called attention to the importance of agriculture, chiefly of hop-growing all over the world. He advised the hop-growers to talk about the protection of the environment on the following congresses. In Dobrna, the hop-growers also gave a present to Georg Seebacher from Germany, who is a big friend of Slovenia, and who has helped to organize several congresses all around the world for years.

Rekli so

It's been said

Raimund Eberle, predsednik deželne vlade Zgornje Bavarske:

»Prvič sem v Sloveniji in prvič tudi na kongresu hmeljarjev. Moji vtisi o Sloveniji so lepi, ljudje so zelo prijazni in počutim se kot doma, na Bavarskem. O kongresu menim, da se tu zbira krog prijateljev. Seveda so hmeljarji tudi konkurenti, ki pa se zavedajo pomena takšne organizacije, kakršna je Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza ter skupnega reševanja problemov, predvsem zaščite hmelja pred boleznimi in škodljivci. Ker prihajam z Bavarske, naj povem, da z našim kakovostnim hmeljem oskrbujemo sto držav sveta, predvsem izvažamo v ZDA in na Japonsko. Na Bavarskem imamo 80 odstotkov vseh hmeljskih površin v Nemčiji. Sam se ukvarjam predvsem s kontrolo kakovosti hmelja. Na Bavarskem smo namreč močno zainteresirani, da se naš hmelj pojavi čist in kvaliteten na svetovnem tržišču ter da se na ta način ohranja naše dobro ime.«

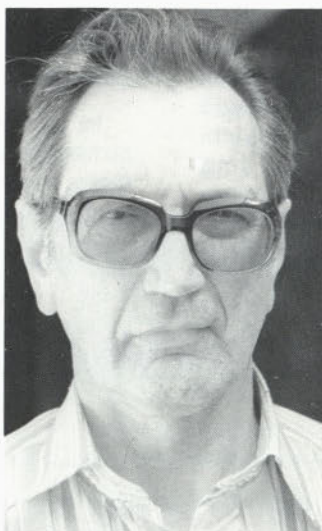
Raimund Eberle, Vorsitzende der Landesregierung Oberbayerns:

»Zum ersten Mal bin ich in Slowenien und auch zuerst an den Kongress der Hopfenbauern teilnehmend. Meine Eindrücke von Slowenien sind schön, die Leute sind freundlich und ich fühle mich wie Zuhause in Bayern. Ich nehme an, dass an dem Kongress sind ein Freundekreis versammelt. Begreiflicherweise sind die Hopfenbauer auch Konkurrenten, die bewusst sind, was eine Organisation wie die Internationale Hopfenverbindung »Bund, Union« bedeutet für zusammenlösung der Schwierigkeiten, vor allem Krankheits und Befallschutz des Hopfens. Weil ich aus Bayern komme, soll ich sagen, dass wir mit unserem Qualitätshopfen hundert Staaten in der Welt versorgen. Wir exportieren in erster Linie nach USA und Japan. In Bayern haben wir 80 Prozent von allen Deutschlands Hopfenflächen.

Ich selbst arbeite an die Kontrolle des Hopfenqualität. In Bayern sind wir nämlich in hohem Grade interessiert, dass unser Hopfen an den Weltmarkt rein und von Primaqualität kommt, damit sich auf diese Weise unser guter Ruf erhalten kann.«

Alojz Četina, generalni sekretar Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze:

»Prepričan sem, da je letošnji kongres dobro uspel in da je bila odločitev o tem, da bo kongres v Savinjski dolini, pravilna. Gostje so bili zadovoljni, zaradi česar smo še posebej veseli vsi organizatorji. Sam delam v tej organizaciji že od leta 1961, od leta 1983 sem generalni sekretar Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze. Bila so obdobja, ko smo energijo trošili s prepiri, koliko površin hmelja lahko ima neka država. Toda v zadnjih letih je prevladalo spoznanje, da nismo organizacija, ki bi nekemu predpisovala hektarje ali določala kontingente. Smo organizacija, kjer hmeljarji, trgovci in drugi izmenjujejo informacije. Ko smo se dokopali do tega spoznanja, je Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza dobila nov polet in trdim, da njena vloga postaja vse pomembnejša.«



Alojz Četina, general secretary of the International Hop-growers' convention:

»I'm sure, that the congress has been successful and that it was a good decision to organize it here in the Savinja Valley. The guests were satisfied, which makes us happy. Personally I've worked in this organisation since 1961, and I've been the general secretary of the IHGC since 1983. There were periods, when we spent energy fighting about how many surfaces of hop some country might have. But in the last years we realized, that we are not an organisation, which could prescribe hectares or determine the contingents. We're the organisation, where hop-growers, tradesmen and others exchange information. When we became aware of this, the IHGC got new swel and I claim, that its role is becoming more and more important.«

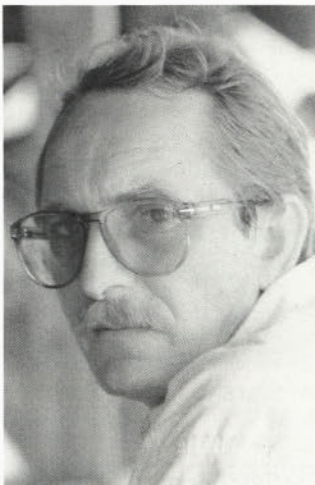


Milan Dobnik, župan občine Žalec:

»Svetovni kongres hmeljarjev v Žalcu je veliko priznanje za savinjske hmeljarje in Slovenijo. O organizaciji kongresa na naših tleh so se dogovarjali še v času, ko smo bili del Jugoslavije. Naši hmeljarji so se že takrat odločili, da naj bo kongres v središču našega hmeljarstva, v Žalcu. To ni bil običaj, ponavadi so bili kongresi v deželah, kjer so hmelj gojili, vendar v večjih mestih, daleč stran od hmeljišč. Tudi z udeležbo smo lahko zadovoljni. Potrudili smo se, da kongresnikom prikažemo Slovenijo in naš Žalec v najlepši luči. Upam, da bodo udeleženci po tem kongresu povedali drugim, da imajo pri nas resnično kaj videti.«

Milan Dobnik, Mayor of Žalec:

»The world's hop-grower congress in Žalec is a great prestige for the hop-growers in the Savinja Valley and for Slovenia. We discussed the organisation of the congress in time, when we were still a part of Yugoslavia. Our hop-growers decided, that the congress should be in the middle of hop-growing area. That wasn't so in the past, because the congress used to be in hop-growing countries, but it took place in bigger cities, far away from the hop-gardens. We can also be content with the participation. We made an effort to show the participants of the congress the best side of Slovenia and our Žalec. I hope that after the congress they will tell the others, that there really is something interesting to see in our country and in our Valley.«



Ivo Bračun, direktor Hmezad Export Importa:

»Svetovni kongres hmeljarjev ne pomeni samo srečanja pridelovalcev hmelja, temveč prihaja na podobne shode vse več hmeljskih trgovcev. V svetu se trenutno ocenjuje, da bo letina nekoliko slabša, so pa ocene zelo različne. Nekateri hmeljarji trdijo, da bo letina slabša za 10 odstotkov, drugi napovedujejo 15 odstotkov manj hmelja, različne so tudi ocene kvalitete, ki prav tako vpliva na ceno hmelja. Kongres pomeni predstavitev Slovenije in Savinjske doline svetu, predvsem pa predstavitev kvalitete slovenskega hmelja, ki je tudi sicer znan širom po svetu. Slovenija proda na tuje 95 odstotkov hmelja, to pomeni perspektivo slovenskim hmeljarjem, takšna promocija, kakršni smo priča tokrat, pa tudi trgovcem omogoča lažji nastop na tujih tržiščih. Za nas trgovce so pomembne predvsem informacije o gibanju hmeljarske pridelave, hektarskih donosih in kultivarjih v posameznih državah.«

Ivo Bračun, manager of Hmezad Export Import:

»The world's hop-growers' congress isn't only a meeting of hop-growers, on the contrary, it gathers more and more tradesmen. It's assessed in the world, that the crop will be worse, but the estimations are various. Some hop-growers claim, that the crop will be 10 per cent lower than last year, others forecast a 15 per cent lower crop. Also the assessments of the quality are different, which influences the price of hop. The congress means the presentation of Slovenia and the Savinja Valley to the world, and above all the presentation of hop from the Savinja valley, which is already known all over the world. Slovenia sells about 95 per cent of its hop on the foreign market and that means a good perspective for the Slovene hop-growers. Such a promotion also enables an easier appearance on the world's market for our tradesmen. Above all, informations about the trends in the hop production, hop acreage, crop and hop cultivars in different countries are important for merchants.«



Jože Brežnik, predsednik organizacijskega odbora kongresa in predsednik Mednarodne hmeljar-ske zveze:

»Na letošnjem kongresu smo bili zelo aktivni, slišali smo številne razprave na zasedanjih posameznih komisij, predsedstva ter skupščine, kar kaže na velik pomen organizacije. Tudi z udeležbo smo organizatorji lahko zadovoljni. Gostje na kongresu so dobili predvsem informacije o letošnjem pridelku, večino pa so seveda zanimale cene. Glede letošnjega pridelka udeleženci kongresa ocenjujejo, da bo zaradi suše za 10 odstotkov manjši v primerjavi z lanskim. Cene ostajajo neznanka, ker ne vemo, kaj se bo dogajalo na Kitajskem in koliko njihovega hmelja bo prišlo na svetovno tržišče.

Srečanje hmeljarske družine ima velik pomen tudi za Slovenijo in Savinjsko dolino. Gostje ocenjujejo, da je bil kongres dobro organiziran, vse je potekalo po programu in brez večjih motenj. Tujci so izredno presenečeni nad Slovenijo, o njej so imeli povsem drugačno mnenje. Pogosto smo slišali ocene, da bi se kongresa udeležilo še več tujcev, če bi bile informacije o Sloveniji v njihovih medijih bolj realne. Presenečeni so bili nad splošnim izgledom Slovenije, njenimi naravnimi lepotami in vsem tistim, kar smo ustvarili ljudje. Morda to najbolj nazorno kaže izjava enega izmed ameriških udeležencev kongresa. Ta namreč ni mogel verjeti, da je vse, kar je videl, nastalo v času komunizma.«

Jože Brežnik, Chairman of the Organizing Committee and president of the International Hop-growers' convention.

»We've been quite active during this year's congress. We've heard various discussions on the sessions of the commissions, of the presidency and the assembly, which stresses the importance of our organisation. We're also satisfied with the participation. The guests on the congress could first of all get information about the crops, but most of them were interested in the prices. The crops is assessed to be about ten per cent lower than last year because of the drought. We still don't know the prices, because we don't know what'll happen in China and how much of their hop will get to the world's market.

The meeting of the hop-growers' family is also important for Slovenia and the Savinja Valley. The guests consider the congress to have been well organized, everything just went on after the program and without any serious disturbances. The foreigners are extraordinarily surprised with Slovenia. We've often heard that there would still be more foreign visitors if the information in their mass media were more realistic. They were surprised at the general look of Slovenia, the natural beauties and about everything that people had created here. Maybe that's most clearly shown in a statement of an American participant, who couldn't believe, that all that he saw, had been created in communism.«

František Chvalovský, predsednik Hmeljarske zveze Žatec, Češka in slovaška federacija:

»Moji vtisi in vtisi mojih sodelavcev so zelo ugodni. Moja dežela že precej časa tesno sodeluje s slovenskimi hmeljarji, hmeljarskim inštitutom in Hmezadom. Naše sodelovanje je bilo vedno plodno. Slovenskemu hmeljarstvu zadnje čase dobro kaže. Letos sem videl zelo veliko hmeljarjev in hmeljišč, ki sodijo v sam evropski vrh. Na tem srečanju velike hmeljarske družine smo z mnogimi kolegi izmenjali mnenja in ideje. Mislim, da je hmeljarstvo edina dejavnost v kmetijstvu, ki je tako složna. Stanje na hmeljskem trgu je odvisno od vremena. To pa nam letos ni najbolj naklonjeno. Zelo je sušno, letina pa bo po dosedanjih ocenah vsaj za 10 odstotkov nižja kot v prejšnjih letih. Sicer pa v moji domovini pridelujemo zelo kakovosten hmelj. To dokazujejo tudi najvišje cene našega hmelja na svetovnem tržišču.«

František Chvalovský, head of the Hop-growers' Union Žatec, Czechoslovakian federation:

»My impressions and the impressions of my colleagues are brilliant. My country has co-operated with the Slovenian hop-growers, with the hop-growing institute and with Hmezad for quite a long time. Our co-operation has always been successful. The Slovene hop-growing is doing well. Lately I've met a lot of hop-growers and hop-gardens, that belong to the top of Europe. I have exchanged a lot of ideas and opinions with my colleagues on that congress of the big hop-grower family. I think that the hop-growers' family is the only family in the agriculture in the world, which would be that harmonious. The situation on the hop-market depends on the weather, which isn't the best for us. It's very dry, the crop is assessed to be at least ten per cent lower than in the last few years. In our country we grow high quality hop. That's proved by the highest prices our hop reaches on the world market.«

**Johannes Raiser, predsednik Zveze hmeljar-
skih trgovcev, Nemčija:**

»Hmeljarski kongres je odlično organiziran. Gostoljubje je veliko. To smo sicer tudi pričakovali, saj je bilo tako vedno, ko smo prišli v Slovenijo. Za vse, ki se ukvarjamo s tržiščem, so na takšnem kongresu najpomembnejše ocene letine v posameznih deželah. Slovensko hmeljarstvo je zelo napredovalo, njegova kakovost je na visoki ravni, sodi v sam evropski vrh. Sploh pa je lepo videti, s kakšnim navdušenjem se Slovenci s to dejavnostjo ukvarjate. Predpisi na področju varstva hmelja so zelo različni, to pa predstavlja velik problem. V Nemčiji je hmeljarstvo v okviru kmetijstva zelo pomembna dejavnost. Nemčija je namreč vodilni pridelovalec hmelja na svetu, saj dosega tretjino celotne svetovne pridelave. Takšno medsebojno povezovanje je dobro zamišljeno. Včasih se sicer med posameznimi državami pojavljajo rivalstva. Tekmovalnost je sicer sama po sebi konstruktivna, ne sme pa preprečevati skupnega dela.«

**Johannes Raiser, Scharrer, KG, Nürnberg,
Deutschland:**

Der Kongress der Hopfenbauern ist hervorragend organisiert, die Gastfreundschaft ist gross. Das haben wir auch erwartet, es war nämlich immer so, wenn wir nach Slowenien gekommen sind. Für uns alle, die sich mit dem Markt beschäftigen, sind an solchem Kongress von überragender Wichtigkeit die Ertragsschätzungen in einzelnen Ländern.

Der slowenische Hopfenbau ist sehr fortgeschritten. Seine Qualität ist an hohem Niveau und zählt in der Spitze Europas. Überhaupt ist schön zu sehen, mit welcher Begeisterung sich ihr Slowenen mit dieser Tätigkeit beschäftigt.

Die Schutzvorschriften für den Hopfen sind sehr verschieden, das aber bereitet grossen Problem. In Deutschland ist Hopfenbau im Rahmen des Landwirtschafts sehr wichtige Tätigkeit. Deutschland ist nämlich der führende Hopfenbau in der Welt, da es doch ein Drittel von der Weltertragnis erreicht.

Solche Gebundenheit ist gut gemeint. Manchmal kommt es zwischen den einzelnen Staaten zur Rivalität. Die Rivalität ist zwar am und für sich konstruktiv, sie darf aber nicht die Zusammen- arbeit verhindern.

**Micheline Wauters-Vaes, Evrop-
ska skupnost:**

»Pred kratkim sem prevzela to funkcijo v Evropski skupnosti. Tako sem na kongresu prvič in moram priznati, da sem prijetno presenečena nad dogajanjem, nad ljudmi, ki jih tu srečujem in nad informacijami, ki jih tu lahko dobim. Organizacijo moram pohvaliti, tudi za družabno življenje je poskrbljeno. Kar zadeva zakonodajo v hmeljarstvu, moram povedati, da imamo nekaj predpisov, ki urejajo probleme. Govorijo o licenci, o uvozu in izvozu, o marketingu in o trgovini. Predpisi nenehno nastajajo. Zato bi težko opisala novosti v zakonodaji. V primerjavi s hmeljarstvom drugih evropskih držav, je slovensko dobro. Če Slovenija želi priti v Evropsko skupnost, pa samo hmeljarstvo ni merodajno. Treba se je uveljaviti tudi v drugih sektorjih, ki so pomembni. Mislim pa, da imate za vstop v Evropo dobre pogoje. Pridelovanje hmelja je po mojem težko delo, saj morajo pridelovalci opraviti precej dela ročno. Njihov letni dohodek je nizek, odvisen je od svetovnega trga. V bistvu nimajo hmeljarji nobene prave zaščite. Mislim, da je to problem, saj nimajo nobenega jamstva za dohodek.«



**Micheline Wauters-Vaes, rep-
resentative of the European
economical community:**

»I took over this function not a long time ago. So it's the first time for me to be on such a congress. I must admit, that I'm positively surprised about the congress and the people that I have met and the information I have got. The organisation deserves all the praise and the pleasant side of social life hasn't been neglected, either. About the legislation in hop-growing, I must tell that we have some regulations about certifications, import, export, marketing and trade. The regulations appear all the time. So I can hardly tell you anything new. Slovene hop-growing in comparison with the rest of Europe is very good. But if Slovenia wants to join the European community, only hop-growing won't be enough. Slovenia must also make an advance in other activities which aren't less relevant. I think that you've got very good chances to get into the European community. Hop-growing is hard work, I believe, because there is so much manual work to be done. Hop-growers yearly income is low, it depends of the world's market. Actually the hop-growers haven't got any protection. I think that is a problem, because they haven't got any assurance for their income.«

Jakob Maier, predstavnik za Lupofresh, Nemčija:

»To je prvi tovrstni kongres, ki se ga udeležujem. Bil sem presenečen nad samim potekom. Sicer pa mislim, da bi bile teme lahko nekoliko podrobnejše obdelane. Osebnostno bi si želel več predavanj. Težko je sicer reči, s katerega področja. Osebnostno se ukvarjam s pridelavo. Posvetujem se s pridelovalci, da bi jim približal zahteve naše firme. Zato me seveda zanima največ s tega področja ali pa tudi o sušenju hmelja. Seveda ne smem posploševati, saj je še veliko drugih zanimivih tem. Na kongresu sem izvedel ogromno novega. Najbolj všeč mi je bilo predavanje o varstvu rastlin in sušenju hmelja. Le povzetki so bili morda predolgi. Raje bi videl več in krajših prispevkov. Mislim, da je takšno povezovanje zelo koristno, da skupaj ugotavljamo smernice novih trendov. Težko je reči, kam kažejo. Zahteve posameznih pivovarn se tako hitro menjajo, da je težko slediti nekemu trendu. Zahteve pivovarn pa je treba uresničiti.«

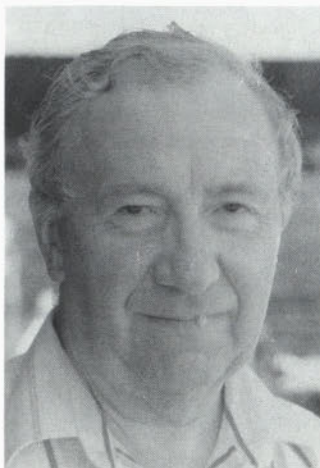
Jakob Maier, Vertreter für Lupofresh, Deutschland:

»Das ist der erste diesbezüglicher Kongress an dem ich teilnehme. Ich war überrascht über den Verlauf selbst. Zwar denke ich, die Themen könnten etwas ausführlicher bearbeitet sein. Ich persönlich wünschte mir mehr Vorträge. Es ist schwer zu sagen von welchem Bereich.

Pesönlich beschäftige ich mich mit Hopfenbau. Ich berate mich mit die Hopfenbauer um die Ansprüche unserer Firma nahe zu bringen. Deswegen interessiert mich grösstenteils von diesem Bereich oder auch was von Hopfendarren. Natürlich darf ich nicht generalisieren, weil es doch viele andere Themas gibt. Ich habe viel neues erfahren. Am meisten hat mir der Vortrag von der Pflanzenschutz und Hopfendarren gefällt. Nur die Zusammenfassungen waren vielleicht zu lang. Lieber hätte ich mehr und kürzere Beiträgen. Ich denke, dass solche Gebundenheit sehr vorteilhaft ist, dass wir zusammen die Richtlinien neuen Tendenzen feststellen können. Ist schwer zu sagen, wohin sie führen. Die Forderungen einzelner Bierbräuereien ändern sich so schnell, dass es schwer ist, einen Trend zu folgen. Die Forderungen der Bierbräuereien aber muss man realisieren.

André Maton, predsednik Tehnične komisije Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze, Belgija:

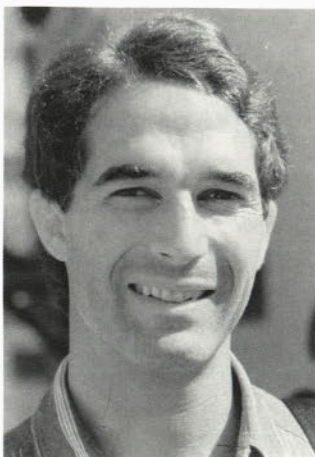
»Tukaj v Sloveniji sem že tretjič in opazil sem spremembe, napredek. Mislim, da je to posledica neodvisnosti Slovenije. Kongres je odlično organiziran. Imamo vse, kar potrebujemo. Mislim predvsem na sinhrono prevajanje, poskrbljeno je bilo za mikrofone med občinstvom, da so se lahko vključevali v razprave. V hmeljarstvu je pomemben biotehnološki napredek na področju genetskega inženiringa. Danes lahko vstaviš gene z odpornostjo proti boleznim. V tehnični komisiji smo se pogovarjali o sušenju hmelja. Mnogi pridelovalci namreč hmelja ne posušijo dovolj. To pa seveda škodi kakovosti pridelka. Profesor Četina in njegov sodelavec Martin Pavlovič iz Slovenije sta govorila o matematičnem modelu za izračunavanje pridelovalnih stroškov. Mednarodna hmeljarska zveza je začela kot evropska organizacija. Pred petnajstimi leti so se nam pridružili še Američani, s tem je postala svetovna organizacija. Pred kratkim so vstopili še predstavniki Nove Zelandije in Ukrajine. Pogovarjali smo se tudi z Japonsko in Kitajsko. Tako bo v naši Mednarodni hmeljarski zvezi vedno več članic in to je vsekakor v redu.«



André Maton, Chairman of the IHGC Technical commission:

»It's the third time that I'm here in Slovenia and I've noticed the changes, the progress. I think that this is the result of being independent. The congress was wonderfully organized.

We had all we needed. I think especially of the synchron translations. There were also microphones among the audience, so everybody could join the discussions. In hop-growing the biotechnical progress in genetics is very important. I think of gene transplation, which prevents diseases. In the Technical commission we were talking about drying hop. A lot of producers don't dry it enough and that is harmful for the quality of hop. Professor Četina and his colleague Martin Pavlovič from Slovenia have talked about the mathematical model for calculating the production costs. The International Hop growers' convention has begun as a European organisation. Fifteen years ago the Americans joined us and so it really became world organisation. Not long ago New Zealand and Ukraine joined us. We also talked to Japan and China. So there will be more and more members in our union and that's great.«

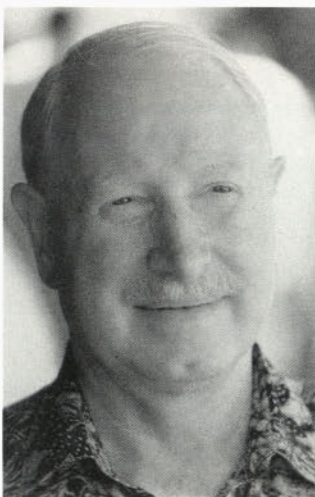


Norm Batt, predstavnik Hmeljar-ske zveze ZDA:

»Slovenija me nekoliko spominja na južno Štajersko v Avstriji. Ljudje pa so zelo dobrodušni in prijazni, predvsem pa ponosni na svojo lepo deželo. Očitno je, da je bilo v kongres vložnega ogromno dela. Hmeljarstvo v Ameriki je drugačno od ostalih. Imamo večje farme kot drugod, večinoma so v zasebni lasti. Pri nas hmelj tudi umetno namakamo. Pridelek je višji od povprečja, cene pa nižje. Sodi med manj pomembne dejavnosti, saj ga gojijo le v treh državah. Združene države pa so zato najpomembnejši uvoznik hmelja, dobimo ga iz Slovenije, Nemčije, Češke in slovaške federacije ter morda še iz Poljske.«

Norm Batt, Hop-growers of America, Inc., United states of America:

»Slovenija reminds me of southern Steiermark in Austria. The people seem extremely nice and warmhearted and friendly and very proud of their country. A lot of work has been put into that congress, that's obvious. Hop-growing in the USA is different than in any place elsewhere in the world. There are larger farms than anywhere else, they're privately owned in all cases. Another difference is the irrigation, which other countries do not employ. So the crop is higher than the world's average and the prices are lower than the world's average. Hop-growing in the USA is a minor activity. It occurs only in three states. That's also why the USA are the most important hop-importer. A lot of hop imported to America comes from Slovenia or Germany, Czechoslovakia and in some cases from Poland.«



Patrice Finance, predsednik ekonomske komisije Mednarodne hmeljarske zveze, Francija:

»Na kongresih ponavadi govorimo o letini, kar je za nas hmeljarje velikega pomena. Slišimo ocene letine, na osnovi katerih se oblikujejo cene. Toda zdaj je o tem še prezgodaj govoriti, saj vreme še lahko vpliva na letino. Vemo, da bo letina zaradi neugodnih vremenskih razmer slabša. Temu primerno pa bo tudi povpraševanje. Cene hmelja bodo zaradi tega verjetno višje. Največji problem z gospodarskega stališča je prilagoditev prostemu trgu. Na svetu je mnogo hmeljišč, morda celo preveč. Do sedaj še sicer ne prihaja do viškov zaradi velike suše v zadnjih treh letih. Če pa bi se zgodilo, da bo hmeljska letina maksimalna, bi prišlo do viškov, cene na trgu pa bi padle. Rekel bi, da je Slovenija zelo čista dežela. V teh letih, kar me ni bilo tukaj, se je zelo spremenila. Čuti se, da se ljudje želijo prilagoditi času.«

Patrice Finance, Chairman of the IHGC Economical commission:

»On the congress we usually talk about the crop, which is very important for us. The yearly crop is assessed, which helps us to form the prices. But it's still too early to talk about that, because the weather could still influence the crop. We know already, that the crop won't be that good because of the bad weather conditions. Therefore the prices will probably be higher than usual. The biggest problem concerning economy is the adjustment to the free market. There are many hop-gardens in the world, maybe even too many. Up till now there hasn't been any hop left unsold because of the terrible drought of the last three years. But if there was a maximum hop crop, there surely would be an abundance of hop and the prices on the market would fall. I'd say that Slovenia is a very clean country. In those years, since I haven't been here, a lot of things have changed. I feel that people living here want to get used to living to the time.«

Gregory Lewis, podpredsednik in tehnični direktor Hopunion, ZDA:

»Hmeljarski kongres je bil letos zelo uspešen, predvsem zaradi obravnave vseh problemov, ki zadevajo hmeljarstvo širom po svetu. Razpravljali smo o različnih pesticidih in o uskladitvi njihove širše uporabe, o pridelavi hmelja in o proizvodnji piva, o pršenju, obiranju in sušenju hmelja. Zelo sem zadovoljen s kongresom, saj so bile skupine majhne, torej zelo primerne za pogovore. Ne morem reči, da smo se osredotočili na eno samo problematiko, v hmeljarstvu namreč ni samo enega, enotnega problema, ki bi zadeval vse nas. Na kongresu namreč niso le pridelovalci hmelja, pač pa tudi trgovci, predstavniki industrije piva, raziskovalci in znanstveniki. Hmelj se uporablja izključno za proizvodnjo piva. Mnogi ljudje z različnih koncev sveta ob pitju piva občutijo mnogo zadovoljstva. Rad bi videl, da bi tako ostalo tudi vnaprej, zato pa moramo ohraniti dobro hmeljarstvo.«

Gregory Lewis, Hopunion, USA:

»The hop-growers' congress has been very successful, especially in view of all the problems in hop-growing all over the world. We've discussed different pesticides, their worldwide use, we talked about producing hop and beer, about spraying, picking and drying hop. I'm very content with the congress, because there were small groups, which were really convenient for discussions. I can't say we talked about one problem only, there is no unique problem in hop-growing concerning everybody among us. On the congress, there weren't only hop-growers, there were also tradesmen, researchers and scientists. Hop is used only for producing beer. A lot of people enjoy drinking beer. I wish this to be continued, that's why we must keep our hop-growing at a high quality level.«

Prihodnji kongres bo v Belgiji

Hmeljarji vsega sveta so se lani zbrali na kongresu na Madžarskem. Prihodnje leto jih avgusta pričakujejo v Belgiji.

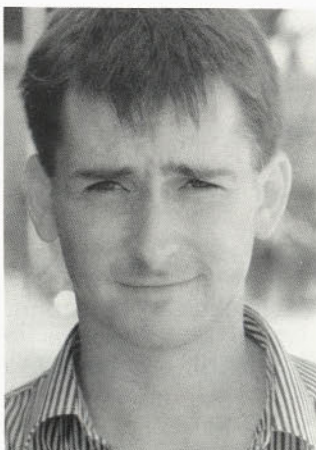
Next congress will be held in Belgium

The hop-growers from all over the world met in Hungary last year. Next year in August they are expected in Belgium.



Udeleženci kongresa na izletu v Braslovčah.

The congress participants at their trip to Braslovče.



Thomas Frankomb, predstavnik Avstralije:

»Ko sem prišel sem, sem bil prese-nečen. Bilo je drugače kot sem pričakoval. Mislil sem, da bom videl posledice državljanske vojne, a počutim se varno. Na kongresu sem prvič, srečujem pa se z ljudmi iz različnih koncev sveta, kar je zame zelo pomembno. O slovenskem hmeljarstvu še ne vem veliko, toda zato sem tu, da se kaj naučim. V Avstraliji gojimo hmelj pretežno na otoku Tasmanija ter približno tretjino proizvodnje še v pokrajini Victorija. Hmeljišča obsegajo približno tisoč hektarjev. Pridelujemo grenčične kultivarje hmelja. Mislim, da je položaj na avstralskem hmeljskem trgu ugoden. Hmelj izvažamo, predvsem na Irsko in v Malezijo, kar nam marsikdo težko verjame.«

Bernhard Ingwiller, predsednik družbe Cophoudal, Francija:

»Slovensko hmeljarstvo je prilagojeno svetovnemu in je zelo konkurenčno. To pri nas, v Franciji, ni tako. Vsaka dežela ima svojo vrsto hmelja. Treba pa se je prilagoditi tržišču in pivovarnam. Hmeljarstvo na nacionalni ravni v Franciji nima tolikšnega pomena. Francija je sicer velika kmetijska dežela, najpomembnejše kulture pa so žita in vinska trta. Nimamo veliko hmeljišč, so pa pomembna za različna kmetijska podjetja. Hmelj gojimo predvsem v pokrajini Alzaciji. Nimamo posebnih tehničnih problemov, težave se pojavljajo na strukturni in funkcionalni ravni. Naša največja težava pa je, kako saditi hmelj na velikih površinah in kako ga pripeljati do pivovarn. Mislim, da je lepo, da se hmeljarji že toliko let srečujemo v različnih deželah. Letos smo prišli iz petnajstih držav. Pogovarjamo se o tehničnih in ekonomskih problemih. Takšno srečanje je pomembno za vsakogar med nami.«

Hmeljarji poskušajo vino

Razen Savinjske doline so si udeleženci kongresa ogledali tudi starodavno slovensko mesto Ptuj. Po ogledu Ptujkega muzeja so obiskali vinsko klet in se prepričali, da Slovenci poleg kvalitetnega hmelja pridelujemo tudi odlično vinsko kapljico.

Na Gorci so kongresnikom pripravili okusno večerjo. In skoraj brez izjeme so vsi namesto piva pili odlično haloško vino...

Thomas Frankomb, representative from Australia:

»When I got here, I was surprised. It was different to what I expected. I thought there would still be consequences of the civil war, but now I'm sure to be safe here. It's the first time for me to take part in such a congress. I have met different people from all over the world. That's very important for me. I don't know much about Slovenian hop-growing, but that's why I'm here to learn about it. In Australia we grow hop mainly in Tasmania and about thirty per cent in Victoria. Hop-growing is a very small industry, we have about thousand hectares. We produce alfa-hop. I think the situation on the Australian hop-market is quite good. We export hop especially to Ireland and Malaysia, what some people find hard to believe.«

Bernhard Ingwiller, head of Cophoudal, France:

»The Slovene hop-growing is adopted to the world and it's very competitive. That is not the case in France. Every country grows its own sorts of hop. You need to get accustomed to the world's market and to the breweries. Hop-growing in the national sence isn't that important. It's true that France is a big agricultural country, the most important cultures are cereals and wine. We haven't got many hop-gardens, but those that we have are important for different agricultural enterprises. We mainly grow hop in Alsatia. We haven't got any technical problems, the troubles appear on the structural and functional level. Our biggest problem is how to plant hop on large surfaces and how to transport it to the breweries. I think it's nice for the hop-growers to meet in different countries. We have come from fifteen countries this year. We talked about technical and economic problems. Such meetings are important for everybody among us.«

Hop-growers drank wine

During their visit of Ptuj the participants of the congress visited the local well known wine cellar and had a nice dinner later in Gorca. And nearly everybody drank wine...

Med hmeljišči

Zadnji dan kongresa so si gostje 40. svetovnega kongresa hmeljarjev ogledali Savinjsko dolino. Njihova pot se je začela med hmeljišči Loke ter z ogledom hmeljarskega centra v Arji vasi.

Hmeljarska enota Loke obsega 45 hektarov, na teh površinah pridelujejo tri kultivarje hmelja: **savinjski golding, auroro ter bobek**. Veliko zanimanja je vzbudil tudi eden največjih hmeljarskih centrov v Sloveniji Arja vas, kjer stojijo štirje obiralni stroji in štiri tračne sušilnice z navlaževalnimi ter hladilnimi napravami. Nasadi v Lokah ter center v Arji vasi so sicer sestavni del družbenega podjetja Hmezad Kmetijstvo, ki prideluje hmelj na 1050 hektarih rodnih nasadov, skupni letni pridelek hmelja pa je med 1600 do 1900 tonami hmelja. Podjetje je sestavljeno iz štirinajstih tehnološko in prostorsko zaokroženih enot v velikosti 60 do 100 hektarov.

Naslednja postaja na poti po Savinjski dolini je bil **Hmezad Export Import** v Žalcu. Pogled z vrha njihove stolpnice odkriva velik del Savinjske doline in prepredenost doline s hmeljišči. Hmezad Export Import se ponaša z dolgoletno tradicijo v trgovini s hmeljem, njegovo predelavo in dodelavo. Je edini prodajalec svetovno znanega Štajerskega hmelja (Styrian Hops), v svojem centralnem skladišču v Žalcu pa kondicionira, predeluje in embalira ves v Sloveniji pridelan hmelj. Danes prodaja Hmezad Export Import na tuje kar 95 odstotkov hmelja, slovenski hmelj izvaža v evropske države, Severno in Južno Ameriko, Japonsko, Azijo in Afriko.

Na drugem koncu mesta Žalec so se avtobusi z domačimi in tujimi gosti ustavili pred **Inštitutom za hmeljarstvo in pivovarstvo**. To je raziskovalna, svetovalna in izobraževalna organizacija, ki deluje že od leta 1952. Sestavlja jo več organizacijskih enot, predvsem oddelek za hmeljarstvo, varstvo rastlin, agrokemijo, ekonomiko in pivovarstvo. V Inštitutu imajo tudi lastno poskusno posestvo. Da znajo teorijo povezati s prakso, so gostom najbolj prepričljivo dokazali s tem, ko so jim ponudili odlično pivo, pripravljeno v njihovih laboratorijih.

Pot skozi Savinjsko dolino se je za udeležence kongresa končala v **Braslovčah**, kraju z bogato zgodovino in enem osrednjih turističnih središč v občini. Pod velikim šotorom so pravo gostijo pripravili člani Turističnega društva Braslovče, kaj zmorejo in znajo pa so, kot že neštetokrat doslej, dokazale kmečke ženske, ki so pripravile pogostitev. V Braslovčah ni manjkala tudi prava domača pesem, spremljana z zvoki slovenskih citer. Bil je to resnično dan, ki bo ostal v spominu na Slovenijo, Savinjsko dolino in 40. jubilejni kongres hmeljarjev.

Among the hop-gardens

On the last day of the congress the guests of the congress toured the Savinja Valley. Their way began in Loke and with the visit of the hop-centre in Arja vas.

The hop complex Loke includes 45 hectares. On that surface three hop cultivars are grown: »**Savinjski golding, aurora and bobek**.« The hop-centre in Arja vas was also very interesting for the guests. There are four picking machines and four hop-kilns belt-type drying kiln and conditioning equipment. The plantation in Loka and the centre in Arja vas are the constituent part of the Hmezad Agriculture enterprise, which grows hop on 1050 hectares of fruitful plantations. The total yearly crop ranges between 1600 and 1900 tons of hop. The company includes fourteen technologically and space limited units on 60 to 100 hectares.

The next stop on the way through the Savinja Valley was **Hmezad Export Import** Žalec. The view from the top of the skyscraper discovers a large part of the Savinja Valley and the hopgardens. Hmezad can be proud of its long lasting tradition in the hop trade, in its cultivation and perfection. It's the only vendor of the worldwide famous Styrian hop. In their warehouse in Žalec hop from the whole Slovenia is conditioned, transformed and packed. Hmezad Export Import sells about 95 per cent of hop on foreign markets, Slovene hop is exported to Europe, Northern and Southern America, Japan, Asia and Africa.

On the other side of the town of Žalec, the buses stopped in front of the **Institute for Hop-growing and brewing**. That's a researching, promoting and educating organisation, which was established in 1952. It includes a department for hop-growing, for plant protection, agrochemie, economics and brewing. Within the institute they've also got their own experimental agricultural property. To show the guests that they know how to join theory and praxis they offered them excellent beer, which had been prepared in their laboratories.

Their trip through the Savinja Valley was ended in **Braslovče**. That's a place with rich history and it's one of the tourist centres in the community. The members of the local tourist association prepared a real feast in a big tent. Like so many times before the farmers' women proved themselves to be excellent hostesses. It was really a day which will remain in their memories on Slovenia, the Savinja Valley and the 40th jubilee congress.

Kongresniki gredo na izlet

Štirje veliki sodobni klimatizirani Kompasovi avtobusi so kongresnike kmalu po slovesni seji generalne skupščine 40. hmeljarskega kongresa odpeljali proti Ptuju, da bi spoznali tudi eno najpomembnejših vinorodnih območij Slovenije.

Ogledali so si prenovljeni ptujski grad z muzejem. Samo letos je na gradu na ogled zanimiva razstava z naslovom »Srečanje z jutrovim na Ptujem gradu«.

Skoraj v središču mesta pa imajo na Ptuju vinsko klet, kjer hranijo različna haloška vina, najstarejše je letnik 1917. Po ogledu vinske kleti so obiskovalci lahko ob koščku francoskega kruha in sira poskusili pet najboljših haloških vin, v sosednji trgovini pa so si lahko kupili steklenico najljubšega za popotnico.

Večerjo in prijetno vzdušje ob glasbi so kongresnikom pripravili na Gorci v prijetnem okolju med vinogradi, ob značilnem zamolklem ropotu klopota.

Najvztrajnejši so se zadovoljno zavrteli na plesišču. Bila je že temna, a jasna in topla noč, ko so se vračali proti domu. Utrujeni, zadovoljni in polni prijetnih vtisov...

The participants of the congress go for a trip

Four big modern buses took the participants of the congress soon after the festive session of the General Assembly to Ptuj. So they could also see one of the most important vine-growing district in Slovenia.

They visited the restored castle of Ptuj and the local museum. This year only there's a very interesting exhibition under the title »Meeting with Orient« in the castle of Ptuj to see.

Nearly in the centre of Ptuj there is a wine cellar, where different wines from Haloze are kept. The oldest wine is from the year 1917. After seeing the cellar, the visitors could taste five of the best wines from Haloze, and in the shop next door, they could buy a bottle of their favourite.

Dinner and a pleasant atmosphere, accompanied by music, were arranged in Gorca, in an agreeable milieu among vineyards, from where they could hear the characteristic hollow sound of the wind-rattle.

The most persistent danced on the dancing floor. It was already dark, but the night was bright and warm, when they returned home. They were tired but satisfied and full of pleasant impressions and memories.



*Srečanje
s hmeljarskimi
starešinami je bilo
prisrčno.*

*The pleasant meeting
of hop-growing
seniors.*

Pokrovitelj/General sponsor

Vlada Republike Slovenije/The Government of the Republic of Slovenia

Sponzorji/Sponsors

Skupščina občine Žalec/The assembly of the community Žalec

Hmezad Export–Import Žalec

Pivovarna Laško, d.d.

Zavarovalnica Triglav, d.d., Ljubljana, območna enota Celje

Ljubljanska banka Splošna banka Celje, d.d.

Hmezad banka, d.d. Žalec

Pinus, tovarna kemičnih izdelkov Rače, p.o.

»Klasje«, mlinsko predelovalno podjetje Celje

Bayer AG 5090 Leverkusen – Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Steyr Landmaschinentchnik Ges m.b.H – Austria

Agroprogres Ljubljana, generalni zastopnik firme Steyr

Zveza hranilno kreditnih služb Slovenije

Slovenska zadružna kmetijska banka, d.d. Ljubljana

Hmezad Agrina Žalec

Gospodarska zbornica Slovenije

Mednarodno podjetje Zlatarne Celje

Hmezad Strojna Žalec

Kemijsko-tekstilno podjetje Juteks Žalec

Hmezad poslovni sistem Žalec

Kompas Celje

Tekstilna tovarna Motvoz in platno p.o. Grosuplje

Jata Ljubljana

Hmezad trgovsko podjetje NAMA Žalec

Hmezad Mlekarna Celeia Arja vas

Tovarna dušika Ruše, Kemija d.o.o.

Ivanc Bogdan elektroinstalacije in meritve, Žalec

Janič Peter elektroinstalacije in meritve, Gotovlje

Ferralit Žalec

Savinjski magazin Žalec

Cinkarna Celje

Hmezad tovarna krmil

Zadružna zveza Slovenije

Semenarna Ljubljana, t.e. Celje