

European Commission
Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

**Country Report
on the
Slovak Republic**

July 2002

Foreword

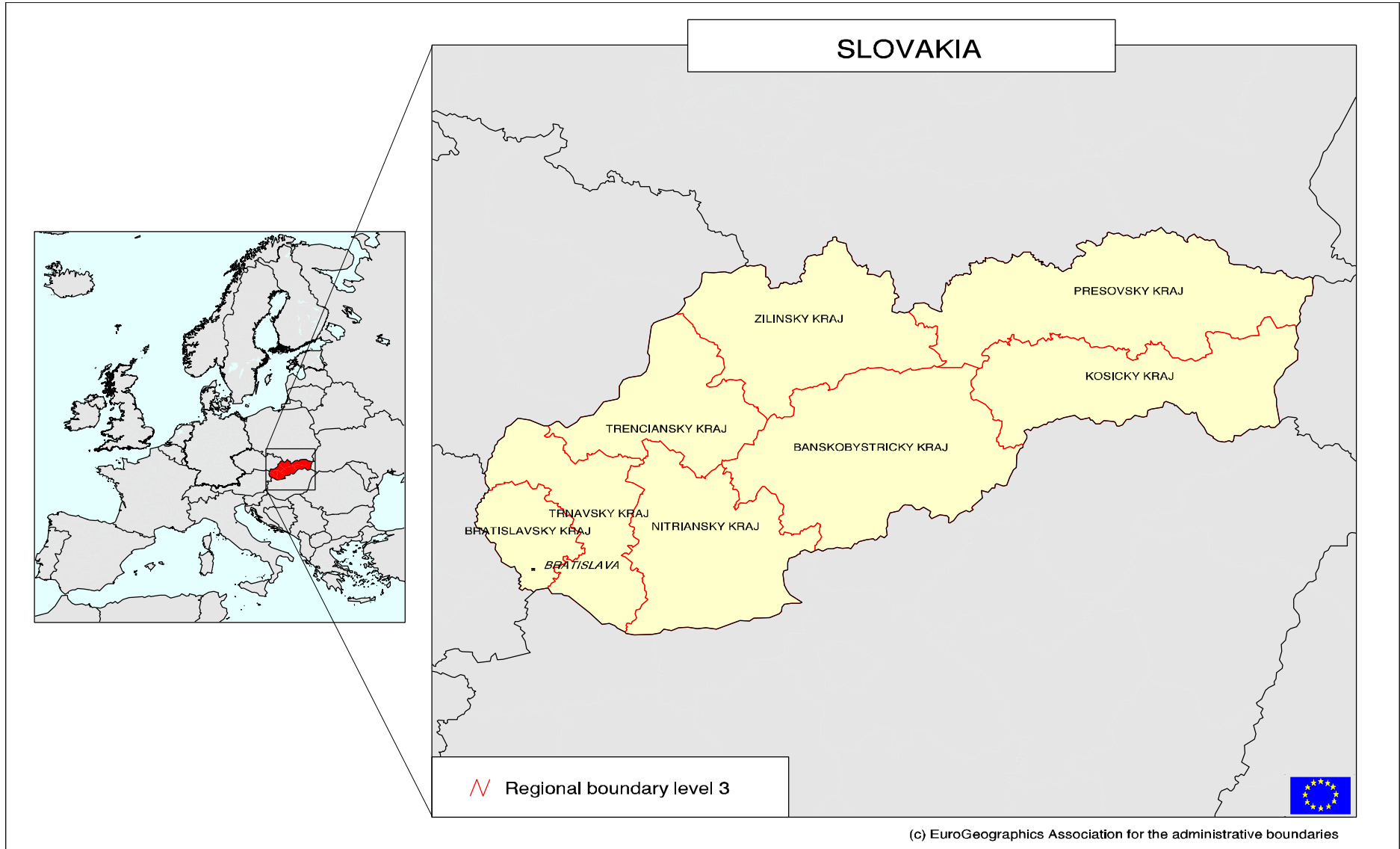
This report is one of a series of short reports aimed at providing key statistical and economic information on the agricultural situation in each Candidate Country.

The report has been prepared within the Directorate General for Agriculture by Paul Minty in co-operation with Clemens Fuchs and is based on the information available in May 2002. It is primarily based on statistical information available from Eurostat. Where necessary, use has also been made of data from the FAOSTAT database as well as from national statistics. The country experts participating in the Network of Independent Experts in the Central and Eastern European Candidate Countries (CEECs), set up by the European Commission in 2000 in order to obtain expertise and up-to-date information on agriculture in the Candidate Countries, have provided a significant part of the information contained in the report and valuable insights on the data. In particular, the following experts have contributed to this report: Marian Bozik and Jerzy Michalek.

The views expressed in the report do not necessarily correspond to those of the European Commission.

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1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

With a total area of 49,035 km² the Slovak Republic is 1.5 % the size of the EU-15 area, being slightly bigger than Denmark, and represents 4.5 % of the area of the CC-12. About half of the area is agricultural land, of which arable land makes up 1.46 Million ha (or 60 % of agricultural land). Forests cover just over 40 % of the country, most of which is hilly or mountainous.

Figures for 2000 put the Slovak population at 5.4 million, which equates to about 5 % of the population of the CC-12 (or 1.4 % of that of the EU-15 and 1.1 % of the EU-27). With an average population density of 110 inhabitants per square kilometre (similar to France and Portugal), Slovakia is more densely populated than the CC-12 average (97 inh/km²), but is just below the EU-15 average of 116. Its population density would be very close to the overall average for the EU-27 of 111 inh/km². Around 48 % of the population live in the rural regions of Slovakia, 40 % in intermediate regions and 12 % in urban regions.

The total gross domestic product (GDP) of the Slovak Republic expressed in PPS¹ amounted to 58.3 billion € in 2000, accounting for 6.3 % of the combined GDP of the CC-12. This equates to less than 1 % of the total GDP of the EU-15. GDP per capita in PPS was 10,800 €, which is higher (123 %) than the CC-12 average but equivalent to just under half (48 %) that of the EU-15 average.

Table 1: Slovak Republic – Area, Population and GDP in 2000 compared with CC-12 and EU

	Area 000 km ²	Population End of period (Million)	Density Inhabitant s/ km ²	GDP in PPS ⁽¹⁾		
				Bio € PPS ⁽¹⁾	Per capita PPS ⁽¹⁾ (€)	PPS ⁽¹⁾ / capita EU15 = 100
Slovakia	49	5.4	110	58.3	10,800	48 *
CC-12	1,088	106	97	929	8,798	39 *
EU-15	3,236	375	116	8,510	22,520	100
EU-27	4,324	481	111	9,439	19,626	87 *
<i>Slovakia as % of CC-12</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>113</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>122.8</i>	
<i>Slovakia as % of EU-15</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>95</i>	<i>0.7</i>	<i>48.0</i>	
<i>Slovakia as % of EU-27</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>1.1</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>55.0</i>	

(1): Purchasing Power Standard (Source: EUROSTAT), f = forecast, * = estimate
SOURCES: EUROSTAT, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1. General Economy

¹ PPS : Purchasing Power Standard

In spite of early fears, Slovakia's economic situation improved rapidly in the years immediately following the separation of the Czech Republic and the Slovak Republic in 1993. During the 1990s the economy continued to benefit from macroeconomic stabilisation and economic growth, with GDP growth rates ranging between 4.9 % and 6.7 % being achieved until 1997. In 1997 the macroeconomic situation worsened, and the annual GDP growth rates for 1998, 1999 and 2000 fell to 4.1 %, 1.9 % and 2.2 % respectively. However, the recent upturn in GDP growth since 2000 is expected to continue, with latest estimates showing Slovakia's real GDP growth expected to reach 3.3 % in 2001 and to accelerate to 3.6 % in 2002.²

In the years following separation from the Czech Republic inflation was reduced, being curbed to around 6.1 % by 1999. However, 2000 saw inflation rise again to 12 % before it fell back again in 2001 to around 7.3 %. The current more positive inflation outlook is expected to continue and lead to a decreased level of inflation of around 4.1 % in 2002. Unemployment also fell in the years immediately after separation, so that by 1996 it had been brought down to around the EU-average. The situation worsened, however, in 1997 and unemployment began to increase again, reaching around 19.2 % by 2001 (using ILO³ methodology). As a consequence of continued enterprise restructuring and privatisation, a malfunctioning labour market, and a lack of employment creation, the unemployment rate is expected to decrease only slowly to 18.8 percent in 2003.

Having fallen heavily between 1998 and 2000 (from 10 % to 3.7 % of GDP) the current account deficit widened substantially in 2001 and is expected to narrow only slowly in 2002 and 2003. In comparison to 2000, it is predicted to at least double in 2001 and reach 8.8 % of GDP. The current account development is dominated by the trade deficit which is expected to widen from 4.7 % of GDP to 10.7 % in 2001.

2.2. Agriculture in the Economy

In Slovakia the gross value added of agriculture amounted to € 560 million in 2000 (equal to 3 % of that of the CC-12 but only 0.3 % of that of the EU-15), with agriculture's contribution to total national GDP being equivalent to around 4.5 % (compared to 2 % in the EU-15), reflecting the industry- and service-oriented nature of Slovakia's economy. The contribution of agriculture to national GDP is declining (in 1995 agriculture contributed around 5.7 % of GDP).

From a total area of 4.9 million hectares, utilised agricultural area (UAA) represents 2.44 million hectares or 49.8 % of the total territory, this being equivalent to 4.2 % of the total for the CC-12. Arable land represents around 60 % of UAA, while pastures and meadows account for approximately 35 %. This distribution of agricultural area has remained fairly stable since 1994. About 2 million hectares of the total area (or about 40 %) is covered by forest.

² European Commission, DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002.

³ ILO : International Labour Organisation

In 2000 agricultural employment, including fishery and forestry, was at a level of 119,000, representing around 6.7 % of total national employment (similar to the level in Spain, and higher than the EU-15 average of 4.3 %). These figures are based on the Labour Force Survey (LFS), which is the most harmonised and reliable source for employment figures in the Candidate Countries. Data from the LFS also indicates that agricultural employment in Slovakia is declining, down from a level of 214,000 (or 10.1 % of total employment) in 1994, and with the largest decline in agricultural employment occurring in the more recent years since 1997.

For Slovakia, the most important partners in terms of agricultural trade are other CEECs (particular in the Czech Republic), with trade with other CEECs accounting for around 59 % of Slovakia's agricultural exports averaged over the years 1997 to 2000, and 41 % of Slovakia's agricultural imports. The EU-15 is the second most important agricultural trade partner, accounting for 23 % of Slovakia's agricultural exports and almost 39 % of its imports over the same period.

Table 2: Slovak Republic – The Role of Agriculture in the Economy

Year	Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture ⁽¹⁾		Agricultural Employment ⁽²⁾		Food Expenditure as % of total expenditure
	UAA ⁽³⁾ (000 Ha)	% of total area	Million EUR	Share of Agric. In GDP (%)	Workers (000)	as % of total employment	
	2000						1998
Slovakia	2,440	49.8	560	4.5	119	6.7	31.8
CC-12	58,808	54.1	18,552*	4.5	8,950*	22.0	39.1
EU-15	131.619	40.6	167,197	2.0 *	6,767	4.3	17.4 b
EU-27	190.427	44.0	185,748	2.2	15,717	7.9	19.5
<i>Slovakia: % of CC-12</i>	4.2		3.0		1.3		
<i>Slovakia: % of EU-15</i>	1.9		0.3		1.8		
<i>Slovakia: % of EU-27</i>	1.3		0.3		0.8		

a = 1994 / b = 1997 / c = 1998 / d = 1999 * = estimate p=provisional : = n.a.

SOURCES: DG AGRI G2, EUROSTAT, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT

(1): Purchasing Power Standard (Source: EUROSTAT), (2): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector, (3): Utilised Agricultural Area, (4): All Agricultural Products – less fish and fish products but incl. UR products.

3. STRUCTURE OF FARMING

Based on the preliminary information from the farm structural census (December-31-2001), the number of agricultural farms in Slovakia was 6,724 with an average size of 306 ha. Of these, 79 % are individual farms (average size 36 ha) and the remaining 21% farms are legal person (average size 1,322 ha) (Table 3). One state farm has remained, all others have been dissolved. The land formerly cultivated by state farms is now, by and large, in the hands of limited liability companies. These farms cultivate 22.7% of all agricultural land. All together the farms of legal persons have a share of 79 % of agricultural land while individual farms account for 7.9 %. About 16.1 % of the agricultural land was used by not registered small farmers, subsistence farms, household plots and gardens.

According to 1999 data, the number of holdings of ‘not registered small farmers, subsistence farms, household plots and gardens’ was about 270,000. On the base of the area figures given in Table 3, the average size of this class of farms would be approximately 1.5 ha.

Table 3: Slovak Farm Structure (2001)

	Number of farms	Agricultural land in ha	Average size in ha	Share of total agricultural land
State undertakings	1	924	924	0.0 %
Co-operatives	695	1,126,238	1,620	46.2 %
Commercial companies total, <i>of which:</i>	707	727,894	1,030	29.8 %
- <i>general commercial partnerships</i>	3	699	233	0.0 %
- <i>limited liability companies</i>	616	553,500	899	22.7 %
- <i>share holding companies</i>	88	173,695	1,974	7.1 %
Total legal persons	1,403	1,855,056	1,322	76.0 %
Individual farms	5,292	191,988	36	7.9 %
Other land*	x	392,364	x	16.1 %
Total	6,695	2,439,408	x	100 %

* - includes not registered small farmers, subsistence farms, household plots, gardens...

Sources: RIAFE survey on Regional Offices of the Ministry of Agriculture (December -31-2001) -

Structural census of farms SR 2001, preliminary results - individual farms; in greenaport 2002

The process of structural change is still ongoing. After a period in which new **individual farms** had been founded, their number decreased, by 30 % between 1994 and 2001 (Table 4).

Table 4: Structural Development of Individual Farms in Slovakia (1994 and 2001)

	Number of farms	Agricultural land in ha	Average size in ha	Share of total agricultural land
Year 1994	7581	115331	15.21	4.70 %
Year 2001	5292	191998	36.28	7.87 %
Change of absolute values	-2289	76667	21.06	3.17 %
Change in %	-30 %	66 %	138 %	

Sources: Agricultural census 1994. Farm structural census in SR, year 2001- preliminary results.

The economic situation Slovakia's farmers currently face will have quite some impact on future development. As profitability is rather low quite a substantial fraction of farms with hired labour may cease operating, especially in regions where farming conditions are unfavourable.

4. VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, PRICE RELATIONS AND FARM INCOME

4.1. Value of Agricultural Production

In terms of overall value, agricultural production in the Slovak Republic amounted to just over € 1.5 billion in 1998 but declined to just under € 1.3 billion in 1999 (Table 5). The value of livestock production fell most, accounting for around € 0.15 billion of the drop in overall production value.

Table 5: Agricultural Production in the Slovak Republic

	1998		1999	
	in million€	in %	in million€	in %
Agricultural output	1515	100.0	1288	100.0
Crop output	629	41.5	569	44.2
Animal output	815	53.8	661	51.3
Other (Services, ...)	70.7	4.7	58.2	4.5

Source: Eurostat

The most important agricultural products in Slovakia (measured by the value of agricultural output in the years 1998 & 1999, Table 6) are pork (18.9 %), cereals (15.6 %, of which wheat (7.4 %) is the main crop), milk (12.1 %), vegetables (9.4 %), beef (8.9 %), and poultry (5.5 %).

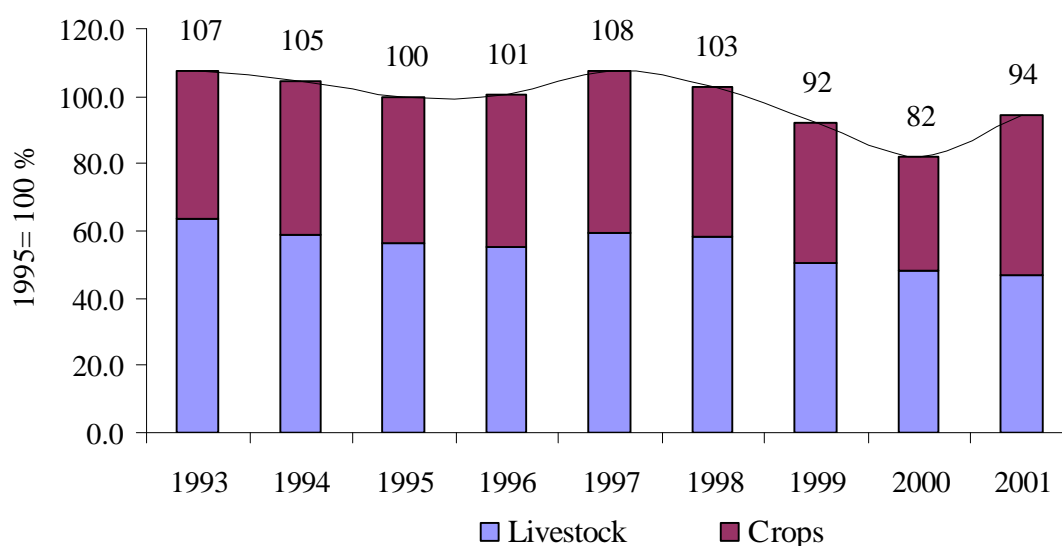
Table 6: Share of the Average Value of Production (1998-1999)

Products	in % of total
Cereals	15.6
• <i>Wheat</i>	7.4
• <i>Barley</i>	3.5
• <i>Maize</i>	3.9
• <i>Oat</i>	0.2
• <i>Rye</i>	0.4
• <i>Other cereals</i>	0.1
Rapeseed	2.0
Sunflower	1.4
Sugar	1.8
Vegetables	9.4
Potatoes	3.1
Fruits	3.7
Milk	12.1
Beef	8.9
Pork	18.9
Eggs	3.8
Poultry	5.5
Sheep meat	0.4

Source: Eurostat

Overall agricultural production remained fairly stable over the period 1993 to 1998, but fell heavily in 1999 and 2000 to about 86 % and 76 % respectively of its 1993 level (Figure 1). This was mainly due to a large fall in livestock production after 1999, although there had already been a generally decreasing trend in this sector over previous years. While livestock production has clearly lost much of its previous importance in Slovak agriculture, crop production has remained fairly stable, except for the year 2000.

Figure 1: Slovak Republic - Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100%) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1993 -2001)



Source: FAO and Eurostat

4.2. Current Economic Conditions and Income

Since 1999 a new methodology in calculating economic accounts for agriculture (EAA) has been applied in the Slovak Republic. For data comparability the results for 1997 are presented according to both the new and old methodologies.

Table 7 displays the results of EAA calculations according to the new methodology, beginning with 1997, which somewhat modifies the previous calculation of on-farm consumption and was adjusted to take into account economic effects of service activities and other secondary activities provided by agricultural enterprises. The results show that performance of these activities, although considered to be very important for improving the liquidity problem, had only secondary impact on the farms' net income. The new EAA results confirm the significant drop (by 11%) in total revenues experienced by agricultural enterprises between the years 1997 and 1999. Although both intermediate consumption of inputs used on the farms and depreciation diminished by 10% and 12% respectively, the total net value added generated by agricultural and non-agricultural activities carried out by agricultural enterprises dropped between the years 1997 and 1999 from 301.1 million Euro to 205.3, i.e. as much as 32%. Furthermore, after taking into consideration lower spending on hired labour (a net result of a decrease of farm employment combined with an increase in wages), a positive net financial effect of taxes and subsidies provided to agriculture and the effect of interests and rents received and paid by agricultural companies, the net disposable entrepreneurial income changed from 8.8 million Euro in the year 1997 to a loss of 32.2 in 1998 and a smaller loss of 1.5 million Euro in 1999.

Profitability differs among farm types and also between regions. Among the agricultural companies, i.e. farms run by legal persons, 52 % reported profits and 48 % losses in 1999. For the individual farms the figures were almost opposite; 47 % showed surpluses and the remaining 53 % deficits in that year. However, profitability of the individual farms was generally higher than that of the agricultural companies, which is attributed to their lower debts, use of fewer intermediate inputs and lower overhead costs. Individual farms mostly specialised in crop production, which represented their major source of revenues. Only a low percentage of individual farmers were engaged in livestock production.

Table 7: Economic accounts for agriculture for Slovakia from 1995 to 1999

(million Euro)

		1995	1996	1997*	1997**	1998	1999***
	The production account						
1	Gross agricultural output (GAO)	1411	1555	1637	1637	1483	1273
	Crops	682	721	715	715	645	587
	Livestock	729	833	922	922	837	686
2	Agricultural service activities				84	71	58
3	Inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities				125	123	91
4	Agricultural production (1+2+3)	1411	1555	1637	1846	1677	1422
5	On-farm consumption	268	313	263	39	28	40
6	Final agricultural production (4-5)	1143	1241	1375	1807	1649	1382
7	Intermediate consumption	781	780	883	1260	1182	990
8	Gross value added (6-7)	362	461	492	547	467	392
9	Consumption of fixed capital	165	90	94	246	230	187
10	Net value added (8-9)	196	371	398	301	238	205
	Generation of income account						
11	Compensation of employees	314	309	322	404	374	308
12	Other taxes on production	33	26	31	19	17	21
13	Other subsidies on production	161	157	183	183	171	158
14	Net operating surplus/net mixed income from the independent activity (10-11-12+13)	10	193	228	62	17	34
	Entrepreneurial income account						
	<i>Property incomes</i>						
15	Interests				6	7	5
16	Rent				1	0	1
17	Interests paid*	45	46	44	44	41	27
18	Rent paid	16	16	16	16	16	14
19	Net entrepreneurial income (14+15+16-17-18)	-51	131	168	9	-32	-2

EAA 1995 - based on so called "gross principle" of GAO, i.e. that net income was the same as an account profit in accountancy. 1995-1997* EAA in old structure (ESA 89). 1997**-1999 - New approach of intra-branch consumption evaluation into the final production (subtracted from the GAO before the year 1997). Intra-branch consumption includes intra unit consumption only. *** estimation.

Source: Ministry of Agriculture of the Slovak Republic, Report on Agriculture and the Food Industry in the Slovak Republic (Green Report), Bratislava 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000

Companies, on the other hand, have output from animal production as their main source of income. As data for this farm type shows, earnings before tax, calculated per hectare of agricultural land, were continuously negative during the years 1995-1999. After increasing between the years 1995-1997, earnings started to fall again from 1998 onwards.

The main reason for the low level or negative level of entrepreneurial income is a statistical one. Most of the employees of the large farms are in fact share holders, meaning that the entrepreneurial income is already paid to them in form of wages.

Other factors which can have contributed to the losses by these farms are stagnating commodity and financial flows leading to insolvency, unfavourable climatic conditions and an increased price disparity as a result of reduced farm prices and an increase in input prices. In addition, there are other reasons which appear to be important but were closely related to factors such as ineffective agricultural policies as well as the institutional weakness of a transformation system unable to efficiently enforce the rule of law and/or deal with market imperfections.

According to the EAA, both the level of income measured in NVA from agricultural production and net income from other business activities carried out by agricultural enterprises (i.e. services and other secondary activities) decreased considerably during 1997-1999. The main factor causing this decline was the lower revenue received by farmers from selling their produce. A major drop occurred in livestock production as a consequence of a continuing deterioration of an already low competitiveness in livestock products. In addition, a significant drop in animal production also occurred due to a reduction of the animal stock in order to get cash because of the fast deteriorating liquidity situation for farms.

Due to the decline in revenues from agricultural activities considerable adjustments were undertaken by agricultural producers aiming at solving the growing liquidity problem. Most of these adjustments were targeted at reducing costs of production (i.e. through a significant lowering of on-farm consumption and a decrease in the use of intermediate inputs). Despite these efforts the values of gross value added at market prices fell in 1999 to much below its 1997 level.

Table 8 shows the gross value added per agricultural worker in Slovakia for the years 1997 and 1998. The reader is reminded that persons working in agriculture are quite different in number to AWU (agricultural working units). For 1998, the agricultural gross value added per person working in agriculture was about €3,000 per year. Assuming that the agricultural labour force expressed in AWU is about 50 % of the number of agricultural workers then gross value added per AWU would be in the region of about €6,000.

Table 8: Gross value added per agricultural worker in 1997 and 1998 in the Slovak Republic

	1997	1998
Gross value added at market prices in million€	547	467
Agricultural workers, in 1000	181	160
Gross value added at market prices per agricultural worker, €	3,022	2,921

Source: CEEC Experts Network, 2001

4.3. Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices

The terms of trade in agriculture have generally worsened in the Slovak Republic in recent years (Table 9). While input prices increased by around 30 % from 1995 to 1999, output prices increased by only around 5.6 % over the same period, resulting in the terms of trade for 1999 falling to around 81 % of the 1995 level. However, the terms of trade showed an improved situation in 2001, due to increases in output prices, reaching 88.5 % of the 1995 level.

Table 9: Development of input prices, output prices and terms of trade of agriculture in Slovakia from 1995 to 2001 (1995 = 100)

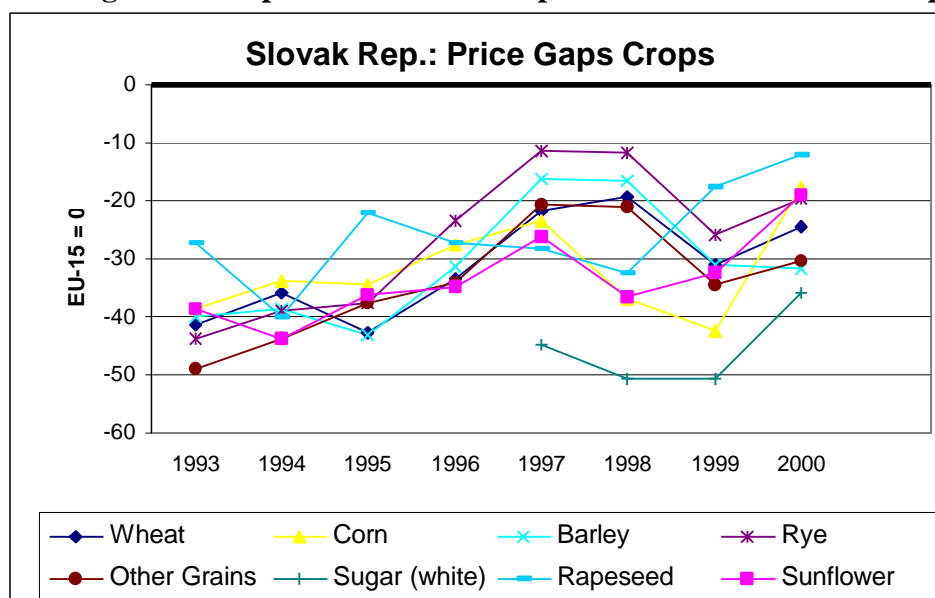
	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
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Input prices	100	109,4	121	123,8	130,4	142,7	142,4
Output prices	100	104,7	111,3	111	105,6	116,8	126
Terms of trade	100	95,7	92,0	89,7	81,0	81,9	88,5

Source: Slovak National Statistics

As indicated previously, developments in output prices in the Slovak Republic have been somewhat mixed. For cereals, prices have remained below EU levels, although the gaps relative to EU prices have narrowed over the period 1993-2000 (Figure 2). In 1993 the range of prices for most crops (except rapeseed) was around 37-50 % below EU prices, but the gap to EU prices closed in recent years so that by 2000 most crop prices were in a range 17-33 % below EU prices. Rapeseed prices have closed from 27 % below EU prices to only 12 % below over the same period. However, in the above comparisons, it should be borne in mind that 2000 was something of an exceptional year in terms of price developments, due to the generally poor crop harvests in the Slovak Republic and the other CEECs.

Figure 2: Average Price Gaps for the Slovak Republic relative to EU-15 Crop Prices



Regarding livestock and livestock products, prices have also remained consistently below EU price levels. Further, price gaps have in general closed less over the period 1993-2000 than has been the case for the crops sector, and for certain important products such as pork (down overall from around 22 % below EU prices in 1993 to 27 % below in 2000, although fluctuating heavily in price in between) and poultry (down from 44 % to 53 % below EU prices) the gap has actually increased. In contrast, the gap for beef prices has narrowed from 72 % to 64 % over this period, but prices remain well below EU levels.

However, in the above comparison it should be borne in mind that the average quality of beef and pork meat in the Slovak Republic is still substantially below average EU levels. Livestock prices in the Slovak Republic represent average prices across all qualities and are compared here to EU prices for the high quality segment (R3 prices, E carcasses). The comparison should therefore be treated with care, and the price gaps for beef and pork should be significantly lower if adjusted for quality.

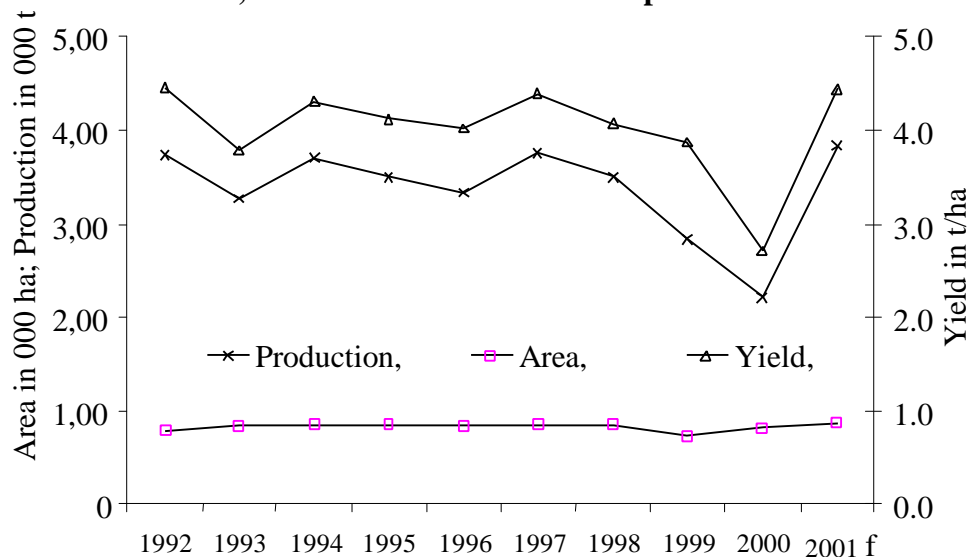
Currently, cereals use just over one third of the agricultural area of 2.44 million ha, accounting for around 0.86 million ha. Apart from the fall observed in 1999, the total cereals area has remained very stable over the period 1994 to 2001 and is more or less unchanged for these two years. The largest cereals area is that allocated to the production of wheat, which accounts for just under half (48 %) of the cereals area with around 0.41 million hectares. Another 0.24 million ha or 28 % of cereals area is allocated to barley production and a further 0.14 million ha or 16 % is planted with maize. While the area allocated to barley has remained more or less stable from 1994 to 2001, the area used for wheat production has decreased from the 1994 level by around 6 % while that used for maize production has increased by 14 %. The areas allocated to the production of oats, rye and other cereals have increased from their 1994 levels, but the areas concerned are much less important than those for the three main cereals.

The most significant change in crop area has been that allocated to oilseeds production. Between 1994 and 2001 the area allocated to rapeseed has more than doubled (to 98,000 ha) and that allocated to sunflower almost tripled (to 89,000 ha), so that overall oilseed area has increased by two and a half times over this period, to around 197,000 ha. Oilseeds area now counts for around 8 % of the UAA.

Among the other crops, the areas allocated in 2001 to the production of sugar beet and vegetables have not changed much from the levels of 1994, but the areas allocated to potatoes and fruit have decreased significantly, by 41 % (to 24,000 ha) and 26 % (to 34,000 ha) respectively. Together these four crops account for around 5 % of all UAA.

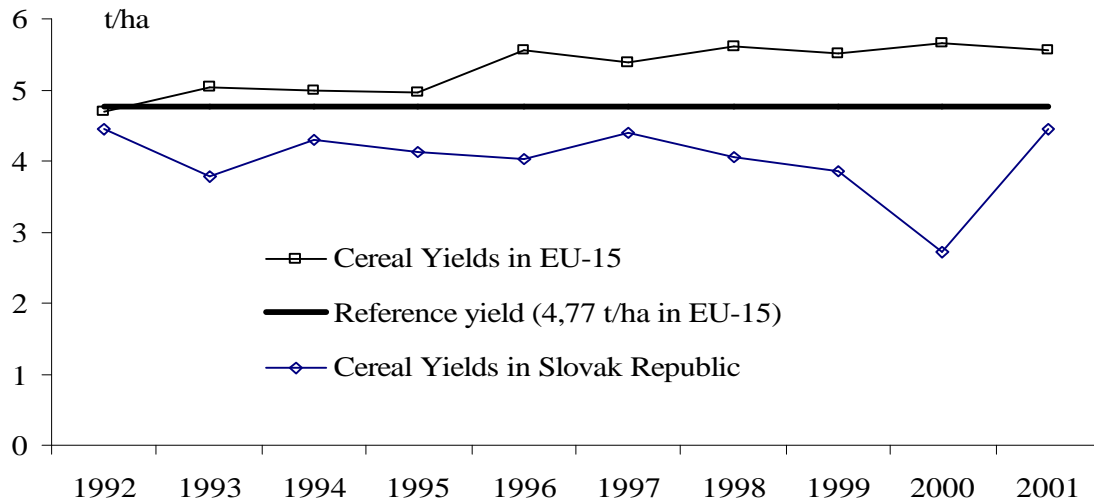
Since total cereals area has been quite stable over the last eight years (apart from 1999), output has varied mainly according to the yield level (Figure 5). Consequently total cereals production remained fairly stable from 1994 to 1998 but then fell heavily in 1999 (due to reduced cereals area and yields) and again in 2000 (due to heavily reduced yields resulting from poor weather conditions), before recovering strongly in 2001 to exceed all previous production levels over the last decade.

Figure 5: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Slovak Republic



Average cereals yields (Figure 6) for the Slovak Republic fluctuated close to 4 tonnes/ha from 1992 to 1999, but then fell heavily to around 2.7 tonnes/ha in 2000, due to poor climatic conditions, before recovering strongly in 2001 to around 4.5 tonnes/ha. The average yields have remained consistently below those of the EU-15, where they reached 5.7 tonnes/ha in 2000. Further, although in 1992 Slovakia's cereal yields were very close to those of the EU-15, the gap relative to average EU cereal yields generally increased through to 2000 and did not narrow significantly until 2001.

Figure 6: Cereal Yields in the Slovak Republic - Compared to EU-15



Individual cereal yields (Figure 7) have shown somewhat similar trends relative to the corresponding levels in the EU-15. Having generally declined quite heavily relative to EU yield levels over the years 1992 to 2000, individual cereal yields recovered in 2001 to levels of around 65-85 % of the EU-levels for the corresponding crops. A potential for further yield increases exists, which is, however, linked to the use of advanced varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, as well as to the restructuring of farms.

Figure 7: Individual Cereal Yields in the Slovak Republic - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

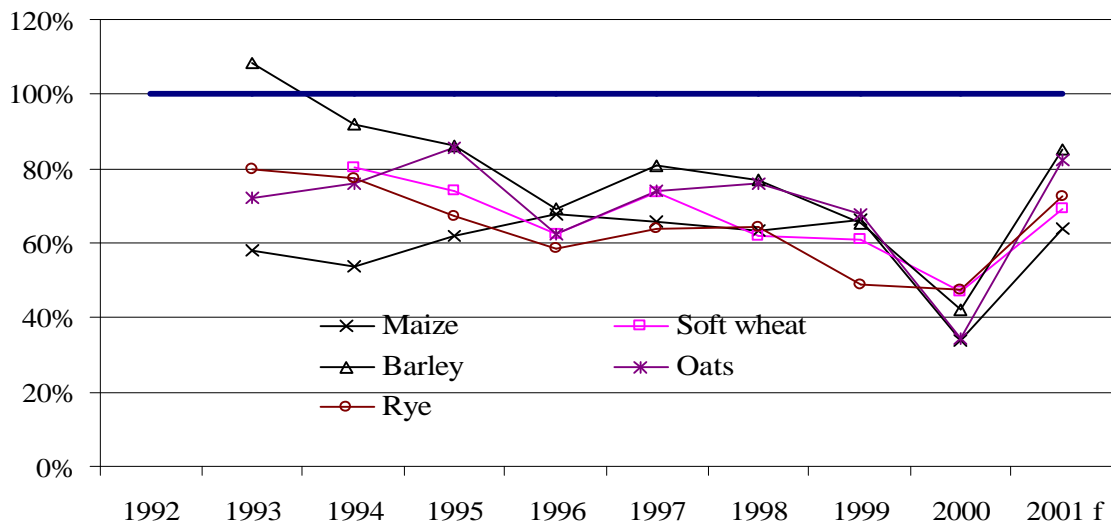


Figure 8 shows developments in the yields, production and use of cereals and oilseeds in the Slovak Republic. Additional information is provided on the share of product groups, as well as of the individual products, in the overall value of agricultural output. Finally, information on the share of Slovak production of these crops relative to total production in the CC-12, relative to EU-15 production, and relative to that of the EU-27, is provided. Figure 9 presents the same type of information for other crops.

Figure 8: Cereal and Oilseed Production and Use in the Slovak Republic

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)

Production share (1998-2000)

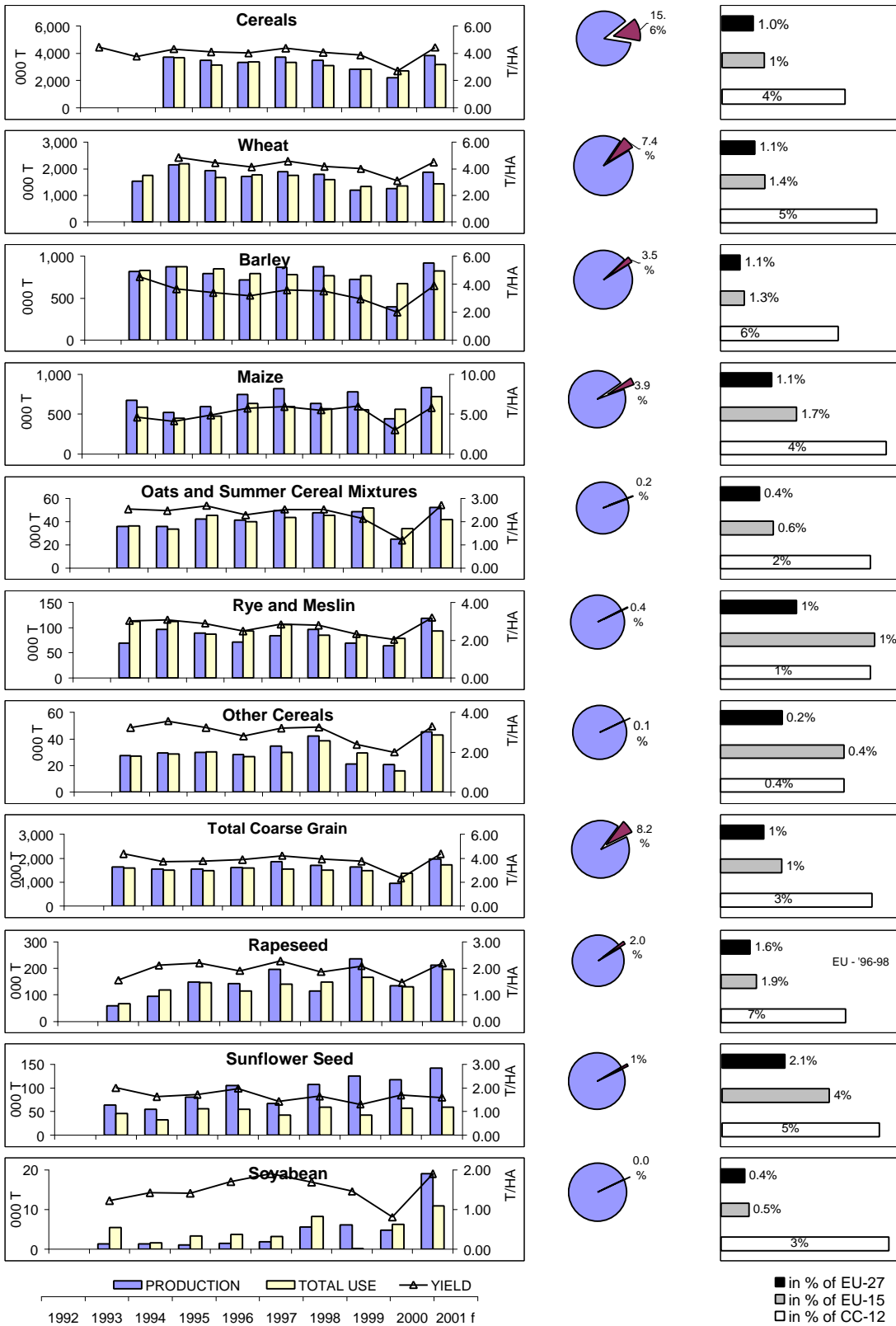


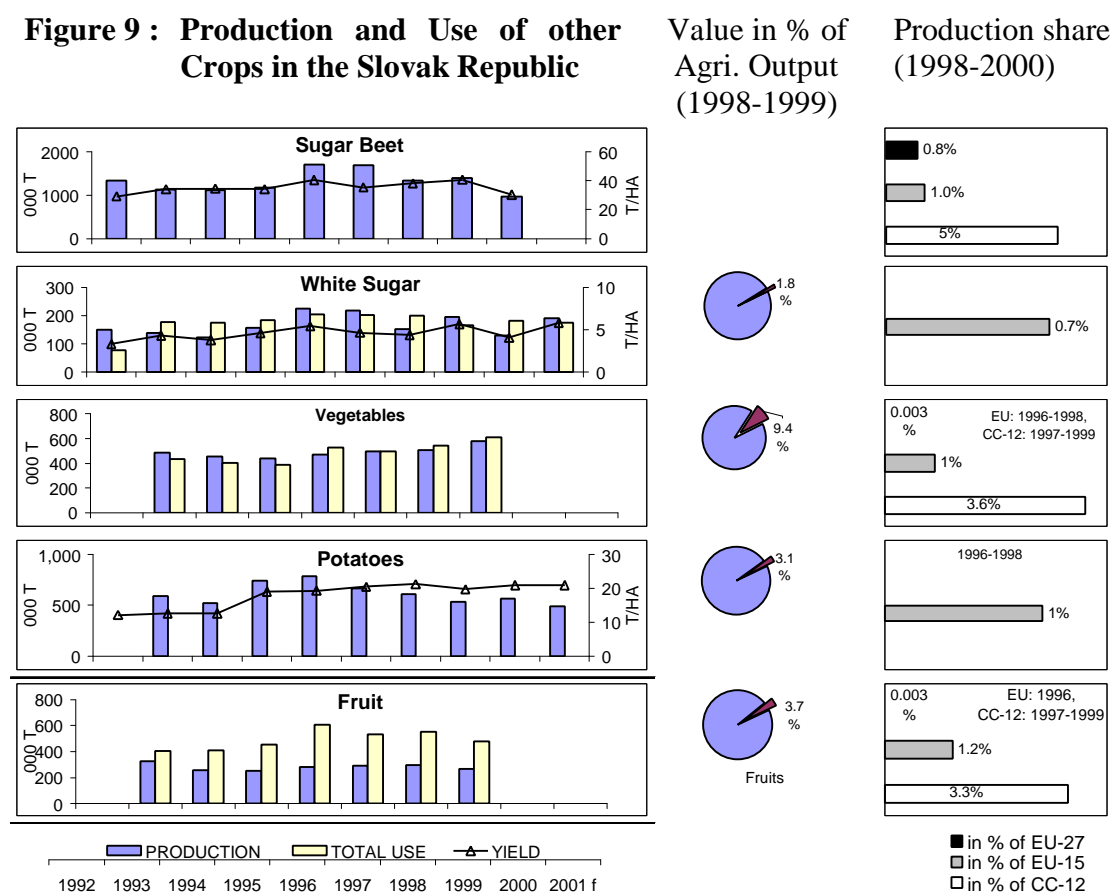
Figure 9 : Production and Use of other Crops in the Slovak Republic

Table 10 shows the level of self-sufficiency for crop commodities in the Slovak Republic. Apart from the year 2000, which was an exceptionally poor year for production, the Slovak Republic has normally been more or less self sufficient for cereals as a whole. Since 1993 self sufficiency for wheat has been between 87 % and 129 %, while that for barley has been between 90 % and 114 % (disregarding the year 2000 situation). Self-sufficiency in maize has nearly always been high (consistently above 110 % except in 2000), as has that for oilseeds as a whole, mainly due to the very strong situation regarding sunflower production. Forecasts for 2001 indicate a situation of strong self-sufficiency for nearly all crops, with production more than meeting internal use requirements.

Table 10: Self-Sufficiency in Crop Production (%)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001f
Cereals	-	101	111	99	113	113	100	81	121
Wheat	87	98	116	96	107	113	89	93	129
Barley	99	100	94	90	111	114	94	59	112
Maize	115	116	125	119	138	112	141	78	115
Rye	62	86	102	76	80	113	82	82	127
Oats	99	105	93	103	113	105	94	73	125
Other	100	97	102	93	86	92	139	77	95
Rapeseed	87	80	101	124	139	76	142	103	108
Sunflower	141	165	145	191	158	180	294	206	236
Oilseeds	134	109	174	98	161	127	173	140	143
Sugar beet	79	69	52	70	108	77	119	71	109

Source: DG AGRI

5.2. Livestock Production

In the Slovak Republic, the volume of both pork and poultry production now far exceed that of beef production (Figure 10). Pork production declined over the last decade but is still the most important product, accounting for around 19 % of total agricultural output by value, while beef accounts for around 9 % and poultry 5.5 %.

Total numbers of livestock decreased for nearly all categories over the period 1993-2000. The number of milk cows fell 27 %, total cattle herd numbers by 35 %, pig numbers by 32 % and sheep numbers by 15 %. By contrast, over the period 1994-2001 the production of poultry increased by 5 %, due to rising consumption.

In line with the falls in animal numbers, meat production has also generally decreased dramatically in volume from 1993 to 2000. Beef production has fallen in volume by 53 % and pork meat by 20 %. In contrast, poultry meat production has increased around 42 % between 1993 and 2000, but despite this increase pork remains the most important meat product in volume as well as value. Finally, despite the large fall in the number of milk cows, milk production has fallen less noticeably (down 12 %), due to rising yields (up around 42 % since 1993).

Figure 10: Livestock and Milk Production in the Slovak Republic (1992-2001)

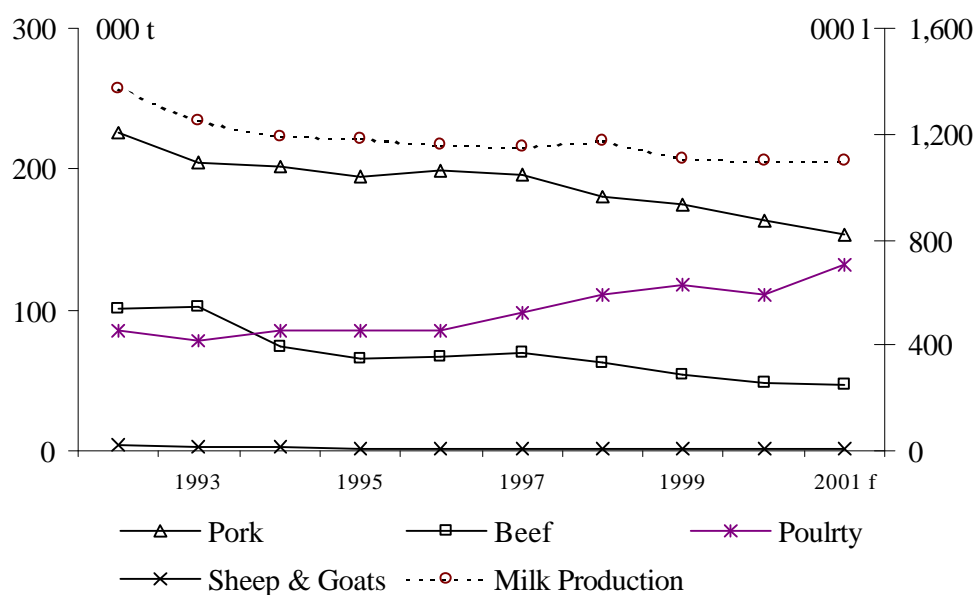


Figure 11: Livestock Production in the Slovak Republic

Value in % of Agri. Output (1998-1999)
Production share (1998-2000)

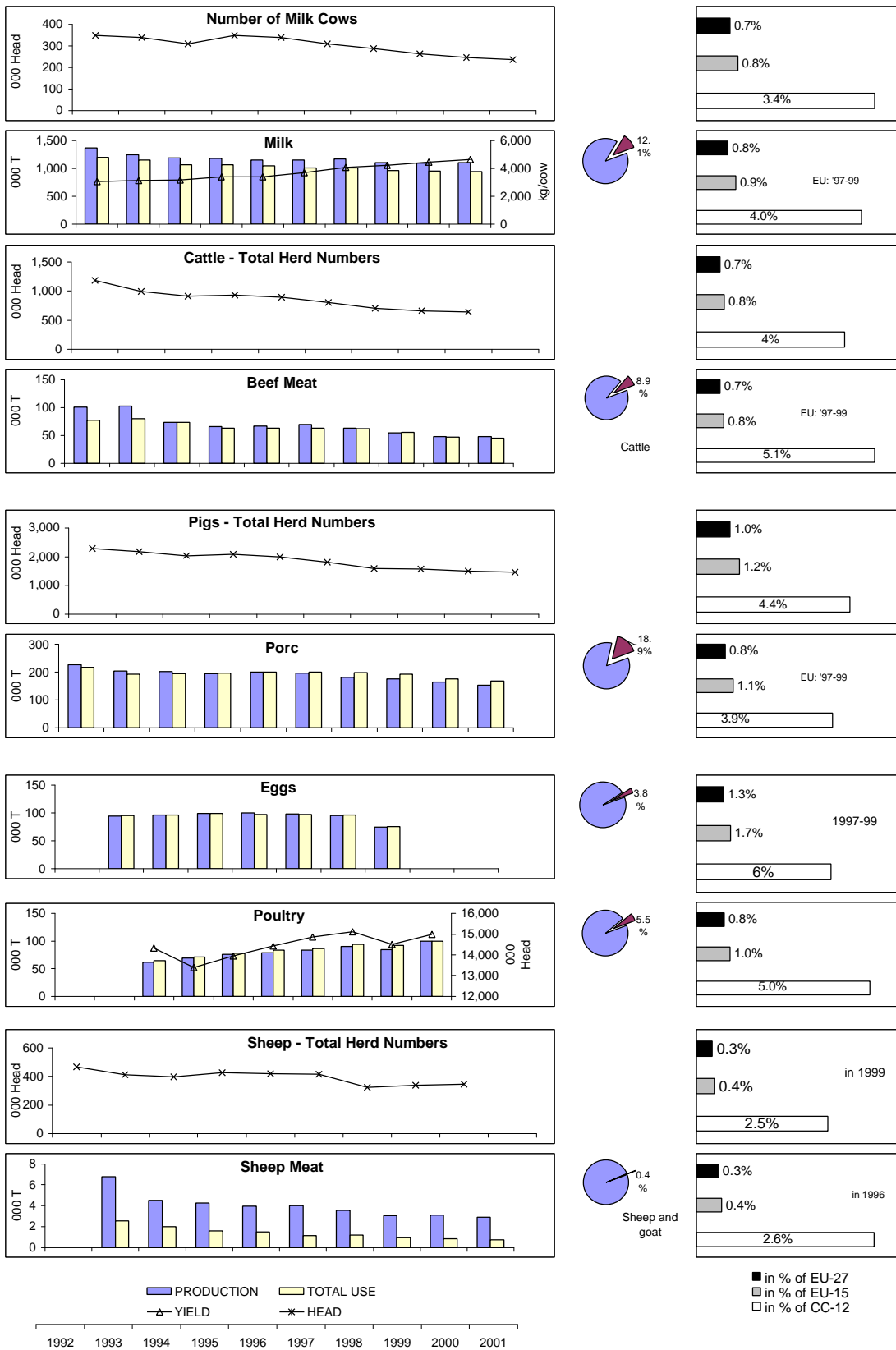


Table 11 shows the level of self-sufficiency of the Slovak Republic for animal products. While Slovakia has always been more or less self-sufficient in recent years for beef and milk, the self-sufficiency for pork fell below 100 % in 1995 and remained at around 98 % until 1998 when it fell to the 91 % level, a level it has remained close to ever since. Self-sufficiency in poultry production has generally remained at the 95-98 % level, but fell to 92 % in 2000, although it is expected to recover strongly in 2001 to reach a level of just over 100 %.

Table 11: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in % (1993-2001)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 f
Beef	129	101	103	107	111	102	99	103	107
Milk			111	110	114	116	115	115	117
Pigs	106	103	98	99	98	91	91	93	92
Poultry			97	98	95	97	96	92	101

Source : DG AGRI

6. FOOD INDUSTRY

6.1. Recent performance of the food industry

The food industry accounts for 4.1 % of national GDP (1999 figure) and 2.4 % of national employment (1997 figure) in the Slovak Republic. Other foods, beverages, meat and dairy processing are the dominant sectors (Table 12).

Table 12: Structure of the Slovak food industry (% of food industry total)

1999	Shares %		Total growth 1993-97 %		
	Output	Employment	Output (local currency)	Output (Euro)	Employment
Meat	20.6	20.0	5.9	-6.7	-2.0
Fish	1.3	1.6	2.8	-9.5	33.3
Fruit & veg	1.7	3.0	-20.2	-29.7	-25.0
Oils	5.7	2.4	23.0	8.4	20.0
Dairy	16.4	9.6	10.1	-3.0	-11.1
Grain mill	6.0	4.2	-18.3	-28.0	-36.4
Animal feeds	5.8	4.6	-2.7	-14.3	-8.0
Other foods	23.7	36.5	23.5	8.8	11.0
Beverages	18.8	18.2	34.9	18.8	-2.2
Tobacco	n.i.	n.i.	n.i.	n.i.	n.i.
Total food	100.0	100.0	12.6	-0.8	-1.8

Source: CEEC Experts Network, 2001

Output has shown a modest increase in nominal terms, led by the expansion in the 'Other foods' and beverages sectors, but in Euros the value of output has stagnated. Significant contraction has occurred in fruit and vegetable processing, grain milling and animal feed production, while meat, dairy and fish processing showed below average growth rates. The relative investment rate (investment relative to value added) has dropped significantly behind the rest of manufacturing industry. Partly as a result, average labour productivity (in terms of value added) in the industry has stagnated since 1995.

6.2. Ownership structures

Privatisation of the food industry has been fully completed in the Slovak Republic. Privatisation took three forms: (a) direct sale by tender, which was the most important method, accounting for 74 % of the total by value, (b) sale of share-holdings, and (c) voucher privatisation. The industrial structure is relatively unconcentrated apart from vegetable oil refining and the tobacco industry.

The food industry has been relatively unsuccessful in attracting foreign investment. Although overall FDI flows into the Slovak Republic are low anyway, the food industry did not even achieve a 1 % share in any year in recent times. The reasons given for this poor performance include huge sectoral over-capacities, low competitiveness, technological obsolescence, low adaptability, resistance towards changing market conditions, low vertical integration and stagnating domestic consumer demand.

6.3. Policy issues

Government policy in the food processing sector is focused on the modernisation and restructuring of existing enterprises, particularly in the dairy and meat industries, poultry processing and sugar production, with the objective of meeting EU standards and introducing new technologies. Only a small number of firms are engaged in export to the EU (6.5 % of total food enterprises) although they account for a larger share of overall production (12.4 % in 1999). The sectors with the most significant exports to the EU are the dairy, vegetable oils and beverages sectors.

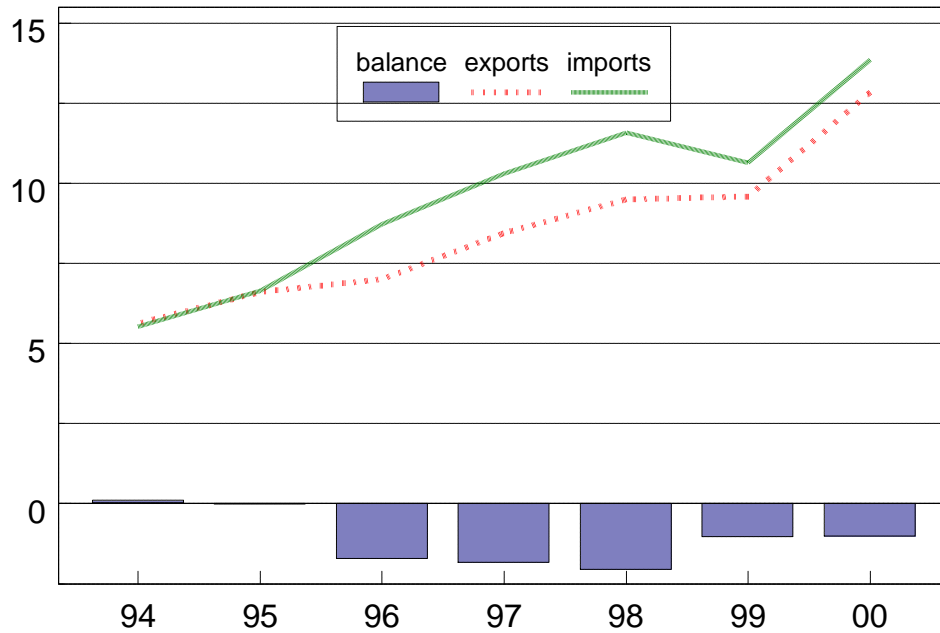
The National Plan for Regional Development (NPRD) will be the main instrument to co-ordinate activities under the pre-accession instruments available for the period 2000-2006. One of the seven priorities in this Plan is the improvement of the agricultural production sector and the food industry and included under this priority is a specific measure to improve the competitiveness of the food industry. Support under this measure focuses on acquis-related investments into dairy, meat, poultry, and fruit and vegetable processing, production of frozen ready meals and fish processing.

7. TRADE

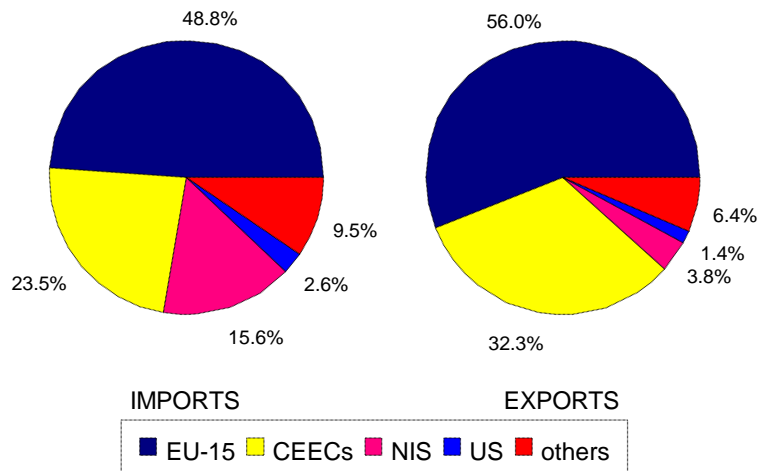
7.1. General Trade

After remaining quite stable and almost completely balanced in 1994 and 1995, Slovakia's trade balance (Figure 12) deteriorated sharply in 1996 and by 1998 had reached almost 2.1 billion euro. In 1999 the deficit was halved, and by 2000 had fallen just below the 1 billion euro level. Underlying this development in the trade balance, the value of Slovak export trade has increased every year since 1994 but has been outstripped by the generally greater rate of growth in imports, although the gap has closed in more recent years.

The Slovak Republic has increasingly integrated into the European economy. Over the period 1997 to 2000 its most important trading partner was the EU-15, accounting for 56 % of all Slovak exports and almost 49 % of all its imports (Figure 13). Its other main trading partners were other CEECs (both for imports and exports) and the NIS (mainly with regard to Slovak imports).

Figure 12: The Development of Total Trade in Slovakia (billion Euro)

Source: Eurostat

Figure 13: Share of Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)

Source: Eurostat

7.2. Agricultural Trade

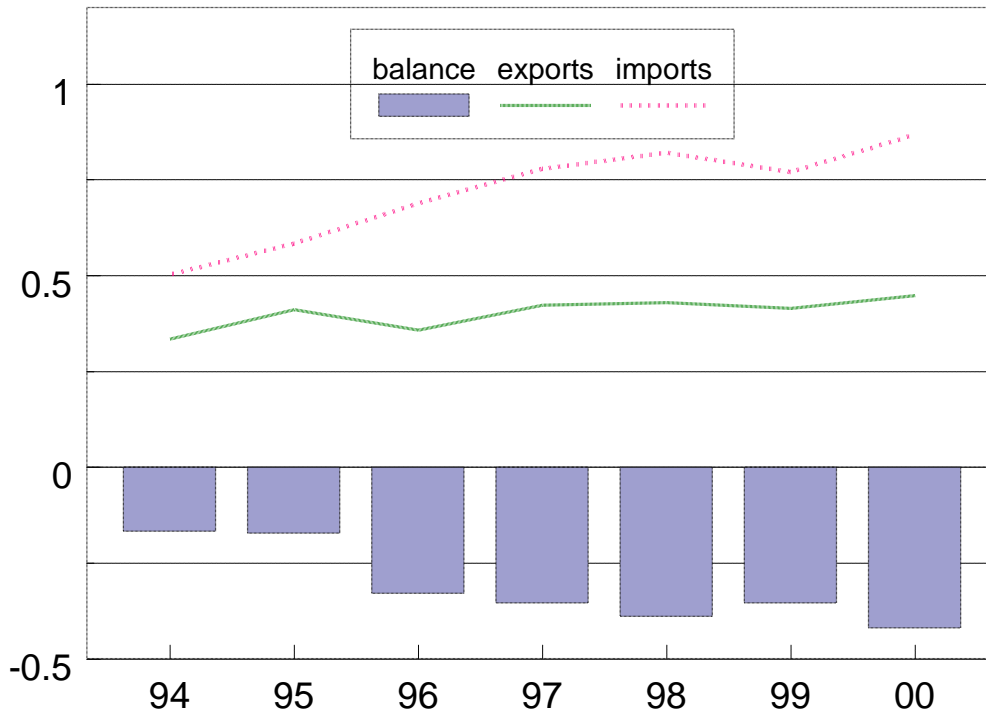
The participation of Slovak agriculture in international trade is determined by the international commitments signed by the Slovak Republic, particularly within the framework of GATT, the Europe Agreement, CEFTA Agreement, the Customs Union Agreement between Slovakia and Czech Republic, and many others.

In comparison with its most important trading partners (EU, Hungary, Poland) Slovakia has applied a rather low level of customs tariffs. For a large number of important agricultural products the current level of applied customs duties is almost equal to the final bound rate allowed by GATT/WTO. In comparison with the European Union, the level of customs duties applied for most commodities was much lower.

In terms of the share of national export totals, in 1999 agricultural products accounted for some 3.8 % of total exports, compared to 6.6 % for the EU-15. This contrasts with the much larger import share of agricultural products, which in 1999 accounted for 7.0 % of total imports (very close to the EU-15 level of 6.8 %).

Total agricultural trade has increased over recent years, especially with the EU-15. However, the balance in agricultural trade generally deteriorated from 1994 through to 2000 (Figure 14). This reflects the situation that while Slovak agricultural exports have increased to just under 0.5 billion euro, imports have jumped from 0.5 billion euro in 1994 to close to 0.9 billion euro in 2000, resulting in an agricultural trade deficit of some 0.4 billion euro.

Figure 14 : Development of Slovak Agricultural Trade (billion Euro)



Source: Eurostat

The share of products in agricultural import or export trade are shown in Table 13 (based on the average share of products in agricultural trade over the period 1997 to 2000). On the import side, items under the headings 'fruits' (9.1 % of agricultural imports), 'residues and waste from food industries; prepared animal fodder' (8.2 %), and tobacco (8.0 %) are the most important. For exports, items under the headings 'milk, eggs and honey' (10.4 % of agricultural exports), 'cereals and rice' (7.3 %), and 'flour, malt and starches' (7.3 %) are the most important.

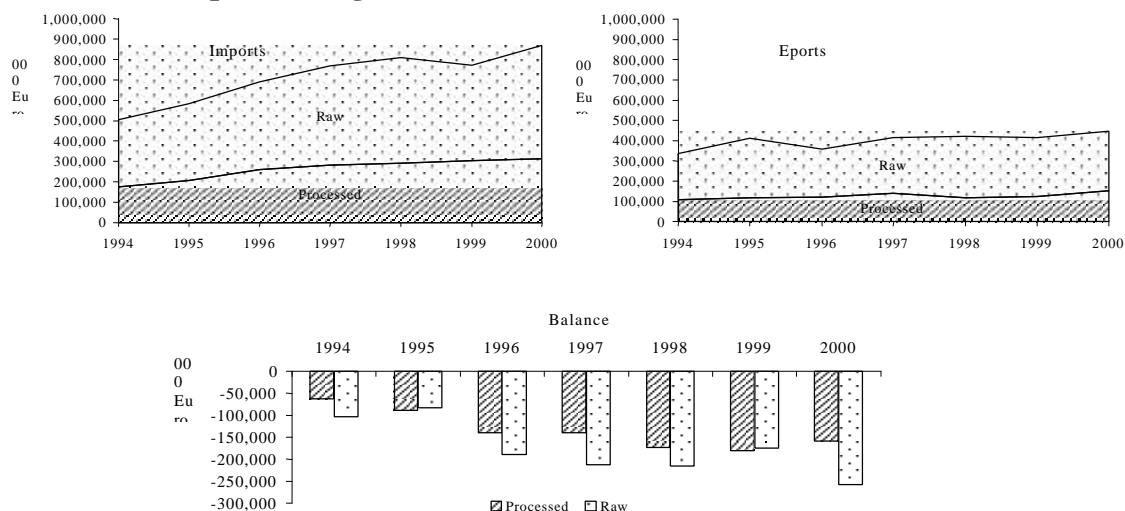
Table 13: Share of most important products or products group on agricultural trade
(average 1997 – 2000)

Products	Imports in %	Exports in %
Animal products	8.8	16.3
• Live animals	1.8	4.4
• Meat and edible meat offal	3.2	1.2
• Milk products, eggs and honey	3.0	10.4
Crop products	27	29.8
• Vegetables	3.0	4.7
• Fruits	9.1	2.3
• Coffee, tea, maté and spices	4.8	1.4
• Cereals and rice	4.2	7.3
• Flour, malt, starches	0.5	7.3
• Oilseeds	2.6	6.2
Prepared foodstuffs		
• Fats and oils	4.2	6.6
• Preparations of meat, of fish	1.6	0.6
• Sugar and sugar confectionery	3.0	4.8
• Cocoa and cocoa preparations	5.1	5.4
• Preparations of cereals and flour	6.2	4.5
• Preparations of vegetables, fruits, nuts	5.6	2.1
• Miscellaneous edible preparations	7.6	5.3
• Beverages, spirits and vinegar	6.2	5.7
• Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	8.2	6.4
• Tobacco	8.0	6.8

Source: Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Imports of both raw and processed agricultural products (Figure 15) increased over the period 1994 to 2000, with most of the increase due to rapidly rising imports of raw products, although imports of processed products have risen significantly also. By contrast, exports have increased only slightly over the same period, with nearly all the increase due to rising exports of raw products and little increase in processed goods exports.

Figure 15: Slovak Republic's Agricultural Trade (Raw and Processed Goods, '000€)

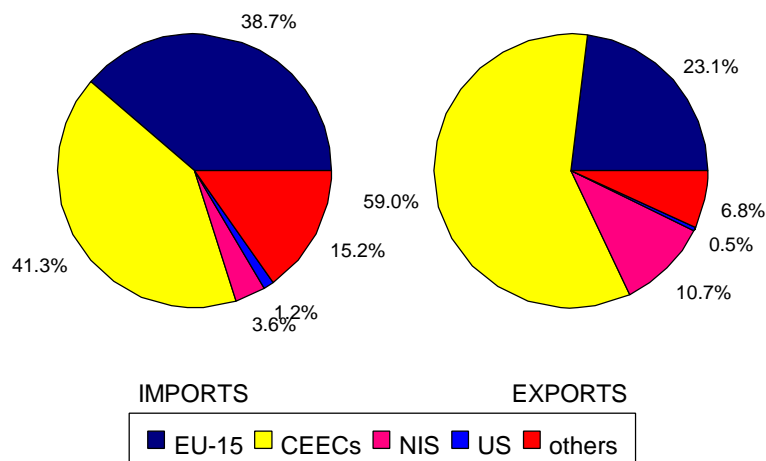


Source: Eurostat

The data presented in this section clearly show a continuous decrease in the trade balance for agricultural commodities, with agricultural imports growing at a much faster rate than agricultural exports. In the same period the competitiveness of the agri-food industry, expressed in terms of the share of agri-food industry in total exports, deteriorated. In principle, the growth in agricultural imports reflects a more general tendency observable also in other CEECs economies in the form of a quite drastic shift in consumer preferences in response to an increase of incomes and a change of tastes. As a result of this trend, more than one third of the overall deficit in agro-food trade was attributable to the imports of commodities which are domestically hardly substitutable (e.g. bananas, citrus fruits, rice, soya meal, fish fillets, coffee, cocoa, and other).

For Slovakia, the most important partners in terms of agricultural trade (Figure 16) are other CEECs (mainly the Czech Republic), with trade with other CEECs accounting for around 59 % (44 % in the years 1999 - 2000 for CZ.R.) of Slovakia's agricultural exports averaged over the years 1997 to 2000, and 41 % of Slovakia's agricultural imports. The EU-15 is the second most important agricultural trade partner, accounting for 23 % of Slovakia's agricultural exports and almost 39 % of its imports over the same period.

Figure 16: Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source: Eurostat

Concerning specifically the agricultural trade with the EU-15 (Table 14), Slovak imports (by value) of both raw and processed products have increased substantially since 1994 (up 2.2 times), although the increase is most significant for raw products (up 2.5 times). Exports to the EU of processed products have risen sharply, although starting from a very low base in 1994, while those of raw products, although still much higher in value, have remained more or less stable. While Slovakia's trade deficit with the EU in processed products did not increase substantially, the marked increase in the deficit for raw products led to the overall agricultural trade deficit with the EU-15 increasing by a factor of 2.6 between 1994 and 2000, reaching €253 million.

Table 14: Slovak Republic's Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million Euro)

	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2000 /1994
Imports								
Raw	105	132	167	199	223	199	260	2.5
Processed	56	66	79	85	92	89	94	1.7
All Agric	161	199	246	284	315	288	354	2.2
Exports								
Raw	63	74	54	78	72	80	71	1.1
Processed	2	1	8	21	16	17	30	14.2
All Agric	65	76	62	99	88	97	101	1.6
Balance								
Raw	-42	-58	-113	-121	-151	-119	-189	4.5
Processed	-54	-65	-71	-64	-76	-72	-64	1.2
All Agric	-96	-123	-184	-184	-226	-191	-253	2.6

Source: Eurostat

8. AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

8.1 Domestic Support Measures

After total support to agriculture (total PSE) continuously declined over the period 1991 to 1996 it more than doubled between 1996 and 1998 and these showed a rather sharp drop in 1999. This latter development reveals the tighter budgetary constraints the Slovak Republic has been facing since 1999. Besides budgetary support, overall market price support declined in the Slovak Republic. This was due to the fall in the exchange rate and the strong reduction in market price support for grains and milk.

The subsidies provided to the agro-food sector are mainly designed to support farming in less favoured areas, partially offset the disparity between developments in input and output prices and support the priorities of development programmes in the area of plant production (fruit and vegetable growing) and animal breeding (bovine animals and sheep) mostly through loans provided from the SSFAFI (State Support Fund for Agriculture and Food Industry).

The Slovak Republic has price intervention schemes for a number of products. In the period 1997 to 1999 intervention purchases declined considerable from 2186 million SKK (57.4 million Euro) to 374 million SKK (8.5 million Euro), partly revealing the tighter budgetary situation of the country. While in the years 1995 to 1998 about two-thirds of the total intervention outlays was spent on crops, in 1999 about 90 % of the much lower total intervention purchases were used to support livestock products, mainly slaughtered pigs. This was due to continued pressure on this product market. CAP related budgetary allocation grew. Some previous input subsidies were diverted into per hectare payments; and previous milk quality premia were transformed into head payments. In 1998, Slovakia launched a new credit mechanism based on a system of public warehouse receipts. To further improve the access of farmers to capital this scheme was complemented in 1999 by subsidies on interest rates payable on such warehouse loans.

8.2 Market Access

Imports are mainly regulated by ad-valorem tariffs. The period 1997 to 2000 showed a reduction in MFN tariff rates for most products to meet WTO commitments. In the year 2000 the applied MFN tariff rates were equal to the final bound rate allowed by WTO for all products except wine from fresh grapes. MFN tariff rates amount to 21.2 % for all cereals, 59.5 % for raw and white sugar and between 34 % (beef) and 110 % (sheep) for meat. The tariff rates also vary considerable for milk and milk products ranging from 9 % for cheese to 68 % for butter.

In 1999 measures were applied to improve the agri-food trade balance; these included for example a stricter application and control of phytosanitary and veterinary conditions; increase of import tariffs for pork meat by making use of the special safeguard clause and introduction of export self-restraint measures in trade with the Czech Republic.

8.3 Export Subsidies

Concerning the use of export subsidies, Slovakia's utilisation rate of the permitted export subsidy quotas have been rather low in the past, showing, however, in the period 1995 to 1999 a strong increase from 10.3 % to 31.9 %. Pronounced differences exist in the utilisation rate between different products. In general Slovakia was close to its WTO limits only for the following products: sheep and mutton, yoghurts, potatoes, other sugar, pasta, ice cream and wine. For the future the Government of Slovakia envisages to provide a support to exports at the highest level which is allowed by the WTO commitments.

The Slovak Parliament has approved the creation of a Central Marketing Agency for farmers and food producers. Its role will be to facilitate the sale of domestic agro-food products both locally and internationally. It can be expected that within the framework of preparation for EU accession, the intervention agency as well as a payments agency and various information systems will soon become operational.

8.4 Agricultural Budget

During the years 1995-2001 no significant changes in the applied agricultural policies could be observed. Some minor policy adjustments reflected an increasing tendency towards additional support of the existing farm structure, mainly agricultural cooperatives, and newly created legal-person enterprises through encouraging farm modernisation and introduction of new technology. In 2000, the agricultural budget amounted to approximately 349 million Euro. In comparison to 1995, allocations for agriculture (incl. subsidies for production, rural development and compensation for catastrophic damage) increased by 43 %, and represented approximately 6.1 % of the State budget (241.1 billion SKK in the year 2000). In comparison with the year 1999 the highest increase of agricultural budgetary expenditures was linked to compensations of drought damage (from 5.9 million Euro to 70.5 million Euro, i.e. almost 12times). However, in 2001 (a good harvest year) this budget item was almost negligible. In the year 2001 the highest share of the agricultural budget was spent on subsidies for producers operating in the less favourable areas (30.3 %), investment subsidies (14.6 %), subsidies for operating input (12.3 %) and milk production (10.1 %). In the same year, the share of different types of agricultural subsidies in total budgetary expenditures reached approximately 88.6 % (247.4 million Euro). In comparison with the year 1995 the highest increase of the agricultural expenditures was linked to support of agricultural investments (70.1 %), milk production, i.e. an increase of milk quality (41.1 %), and operation of state funds (12.4 %). Generally, the observed pattern of budgetary expenditures shows that the "new integrated agricultural and rural policy" (announced in 1998) was mainly focussed on compensation of the adverse effects of a diminution in the profitability of agricultural enterprises and encouraging them to introduce new technologies. Beyond this, no significant changes of policies occurred (i.e. the main focus of the rural development policies is still placed on agricultural enterprises).

Table 15: Agricultural Budget 1995-2001 (million EUR and in %)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	% change 2001/1995
Total expenditures	244.4	237.7	305.6	254.6	242.7	349.0	279.2	14.2
Subsidies (total)	184.9	179.4	226.1	197.4	181.7	269.0	247.4	33.7
of which subsidies for production stabilisation	86.0	89.8	126.3	112.5	93.6	113.7	122.6	42.6
Of which: milk quality	20.0	18.6	24.9	21.5	24.1	25.6	28.2	41.1
operating input	30.6	29.3	46.2	32.7	38.2	33.5	34.2	11.8
investments	24.0	27.8	46.8	39.2	12.4	33.0	40.9	70.1
Subsidised interest cost of credits	5.6	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2	-77.9
Rural development subsidies								
of which support of LFA	90.3	87.4	92.0	71.5	79.2	79.0	84.6	-6.3
Subsidies for compensations of drought/flood damage	0.0	0.0	8.2	2.5	5.9	70.5	0.0	
Operating of state funds	19.9	20.4	36.0	19.3	22.2	33.6	22.4	12.4
General services (e.g. MoA)	39.5	37.9	43.5	37.9	38.9	36.9	37.1	-6.1
In % of "Total expenditures"	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Subsidies (total)	75.7	75.5	74.0	77.5	74.9	77.1	88.6	
of which subsidies for production stabilisation	35.2	37.8	41.3	44.2	38.6	32.6	43.9	
Of which: milk quality	8.2	7.8	8.1	8.5	9.9	7.3	10.1	
operating input	12.5	12.3	15.1	12.8	15.7	9.6	12.3	
investments	9.8	11.7	15.3	15.4	5.1	9.5	14.6	
Subsidised interest cost of credits	2.3	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4	
Rural development subsidies								
of which support of LFA	36.9	36.8	30.1	28.1	32.6	22.6	30.3	
Subsidies for compensations of drought/flood damage	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.0	2.4	20.2	0.0	
Operating of state funds	8.1	8.6	11.8	7.6	9.1	9.6	8.0	
General services (e.g. MoA)	16.2	15.9	14.2	14.9	16.0	10.6	13.3	

9 Annexes

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Slovakia

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Slovakia)

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in SLOVAKIA

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 ^(e)	2002 ^(f)
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	4.9	6.7	6.2	6.2	4.1	1.9	2.2	3.3 ⁽¹⁾	3.6 ⁽¹⁾
Industry + construction	% of total		39.1	40.0	36.6	35.2	5.0	34.2		
Services	% of total		55.2	54.8	58.4	60.2	60.5	61.4		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total		5.7	5.2	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.5		
Inflation	%			9.9	8.3	7.9	6.1	12.0	7.3 ⁽¹⁾	4.1 ⁽¹⁾
Unemployment	% of labour force *		13.1	11.3	11.8	12.5	16.2	18.6	19.2 ⁽¹⁾	19.0 ⁽¹⁾
Government deficit	% GDP				-5.7	-4.9	-5.7	-4.8	-5.5 ⁽¹⁾	-5.0 ⁽¹⁾
Trade balance	mio ECU	49	-174	-1805	-1836	-2097	-1035	-997		
Trade balance	% of GDP	0.4	-1.2	-11.6	-10.2	-11.0	-5.6	-4.7	-10.7 ⁽¹⁾	-10.1 ⁽¹⁾
Current account	mio ECU	559	299	-1655	-1725	-1893	-1088	-744		
Current account balance	% of GDP	4.6	2.1	-10.6	-9.6	-10.0	-5.9	-3.7	-8.8 ⁽¹⁾	-8.1 ⁽¹⁾
PPS per capita	€/ capita	7200	7800	8500	9300	9800	10200	10800		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita	:	44.2	46.0	47.9	48.3	48.0	47.9		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in Slovakia's Agriculture										
Agricultural Employment	1000	214	197	198	202	181		119		
in % of total employment		10.1	9.2	8.9	9.2	8.2		6.7		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	105.4	100.0	101.1	107.9	102.4	79.9			
• Share of Crops	% total	43.2	43.2	44.6	44.5	43.6	50.9			
• Share of Livestock	% total	56.8	56.8	55.4	55.5	56.4	49.1			
(III) Agricultural Structures in Slovakia										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	2446	2446	2446	2444	2445	2444	2444	2440 ⁽²⁾	
In % of total area		49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.9	49.8	49.8		
Number of Commercial Holdings									6,695 ⁽²⁾	
Average farm size	ha								306 ⁽²⁾	

Source: EUROSTAT; ⁽¹⁾ = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002); The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002.

⁽²⁾ Farm structural census in SR, year 2001- preliminary results. ^(e) = estimate, ^(f) = forecast

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: SLOVAKIA)

(million €, average 1997-2000)

Average 1997 - 2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	14.3	3.0	10.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	18.8	11.3	3.6	0.1	0.0	3.8	4.5	8.3	-7.3	0.0	0.0	3.4
02 Meats and edible meat offal	26.1	7.9	15.7	0.0	0.2	2.3	5.2	2.3	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	-20.9	-5.6	-13.0	0.1	-0.2	-2.2
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	24.5	6.6	17.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	44.4	12.7	17.5	1.2	1.4	11.6	19.9	6.1	0.2	1.2	1.3	11.1
05 * Others products of animal origin	6.6	4.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.7	1.6	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.0	-3.9	0.1	-0.0	-0.4	-0.7
Animal Products	71.5	22.1	44.8	0.1	0.7	3.8	70.0	26.9	24.8	1.3	1.4	15.5	-1.5	4.9	-20.0	1.3	0.8	11.7
06 Plants and flowers	14.9	10.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	2.1	2.3	0.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	-12.6	-9.7	-0.2	0.0	-0.7	-2.0
07 Vegetables	24.6	13.4	7.4	0.0	0.1	3.6	20.0	3.1	16.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	-4.6	-10.3	8.8	0.4	-0.1	-3.4
08 Fruit	73.5	33.9	3.5	0.3	0.9	34.8	9.7	3.2	4.3	2.1	0.0	0.1	-63.8	-30.7	0.7	1.8	-0.9	-34.7
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	38.8	5.9	8.8	0.0	0.0	24.1	6.1	0.1	2.3	3.6	0.0	0.1	-32.6	-5.8	-6.4	3.6	-0.0	-24.0
10 Cereals and rice	34.0	13.8	8.1	7.1	1.0	4.0	31.2	1.8	27.6	1.6	0.0	0.3	-2.7	-12.0	19.5	-5.5	-1.0	-3.7
11 Flours, malt, starches	4.5	0.6	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	31.4	2.1	20.2	4.1	0.0	5.0	26.9	1.5	17.0	4.1	0.0	4.4
12 Oilseeds	21.0	7.9	7.8	0.5	0.9	4.0	26.8	16.9	8.8	0.4	0.0	0.6	5.8	9.0	1.0	-0.1	-0.9	-3.4
13 Gums, resins, juices	7.3	6.2	0.7	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-7.0	-6.1	-0.4	0.0	-0.2	-0.2
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	218.7	92.0	41.6	8.0	3.9	73.4	127.9	27.8	81.5	12.4	0.1	6.3	-90.8	-64.2	39.9	4.4	-3.8	-67.1
15 Fats and oils	34.0	11.5	21.0	0.1	0.0	1.3	28.2	1.5	16.1	8.7	0.0	1.9	-5.7	-10.0	-4.9	8.5	-0.0	0.6
16 * Preparations of meats	13.0	0.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	2.6	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.3	-10.4	-0.2	-11.4	1.1	0.0	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	24.7	13.6	10.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	20.8	3.4	13.9	3.0	0.0	0.6	-3.9	-10.2	3.7	3.0	-0.0	-0.3
18 Cocoa and its preparations	41.7	10.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	9.8	23.1	0.9	16.1	5.0	0.0	1.1	-18.6	-9.8	-5.2	5.0	0.0	-8.7
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	49.9	16.9	32.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	19.3	0.2	15.9	3.1	0.0	0.1	-30.6	-16.7	-16.6	3.1	-0.0	-0.4
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	45.1	17.3	19.3	0.1	0.3	8.2	8.9	1.1	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.3	-36.2	-16.3	-12.2	0.4	-0.3	-7.9
21 Preparations of various products	61.3	19.3	32.9	0.1	3.0	6.1	22.9	0.4	18.2	3.3	0.0	1.1	-38.4	-18.9	-14.7	3.2	-3.0	-5.0
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	50.3	13.4	34.6	0.4	0.9	1.0	24.5	2.8	15.3	6.0	0.1	0.3	-25.8	-10.6	-19.3	5.6	-0.8	-0.6
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	66.2	55.3	8.4	0.0	0.5	2.1	27.3	19.4	7.0	0.4	0.1	0.4	-38.8	-35.8	-1.4	0.4	-0.3	-1.6
24 Tobaccos	64.7	10.2	48.5	0.0	0.1	5.9	29.3	4.0	23.8	0.9	0.0	0.6	-35.4	-6.2	-24.7	0.9	-0.1	-5.3
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages;	416.9	156.9	220.2	0.6	4.8	34.4	178.7	32.1	118.4	23.2	0.3	4.8	-238.1	-124.9	-101.8	22.7	-4.6	-29.6
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	68.4	30.5	6.7	20.3	1.1	9.9	24.0	10.7	12.2	0.5	0.0	0.6	-44.4	-19.7	5.5	-19.9	-1.0	-9.3
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	810	313	334	29	10	123	429	99	253	46	2	29	-381	-214	-81	17	-9	-94
Total of all products	11,583	5,658	2,719	1,808	301	1,097	10,084	5,648	3,261	383	144	648	-1,499	-10	542	-1,425	-157	-450
% Agri. products/All products	7.0	5.5	12.3	1.6	3.5	11.2	4.3	1.8	7.8	12.0	1.2	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: SLOVAKIA, million € 2000)

2000 Chapters of Customs Duties	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	12.1	2.8	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	19.1	11.8	4.7	0.1	0.0	2.5	7.0	9.0	-4.4	0.0	0.0	2.4
02 Meats and edible meat offal	35.2	15.1	18.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.5	1.5	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	-30.8	-13.6	-15.4	0.1	0.0	-1.9
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	31.6	8.5	22.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	52.4	14.6	24.5	0.5	1.3	11.5	20.8	6.1	2.0	0.5	1.2	11.0
05 * Others products of animal origin	5.6	4.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.7	-3.3	0.1	-0.0	-0.3	-0.2
Animal Products	84.6	30.7	50.5	0.1	0.3	2.9	77.9	29.0	32.8	0.6	1.3	14.2	-6.7	-1.7	-17.7	0.5	1.0	11.2
06 Plants and flowers	15.9	11.1	2.1	0.0	0.7	1.9	3.0	0.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.9	-10.5	0.3	-0.0	-0.7	-1.9
07 Vegetables	27.5	14.3	8.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	17.5	1.6	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	-10.0	-12.7	7.0	0.1	-0.0	-4.3
08 Fruit	69.0	33.8	3.7	0.4	1.1	29.9	7.8	2.1	5.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	-61.2	-31.7	1.5	-0.0	-1.1	-29.8
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	35.4	4.9	10.2	0.0	0.0	20.4	7.9	0.1	1.5	6.2	0.0	0.1	-27.5	-4.8	-8.7	6.2	0.0	-20.3
10 Cereals and rice	40.9	24.3	7.9	4.9	0.3	3.6	22.9	2.6	19.1	1.0	0.0	0.2	-18.0	-21.7	11.2	-3.9	-0.3	-3.4
11 Flours, malt, starches	7.2	0.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	38.5	2.3	25.3	6.4	0.1	4.4	31.3	1.7	19.1	6.4	0.1	4.0
12 Oilseeds	20.2	8.3	6.7	0.1	0.6	4.5	21.2	12.4	8.2	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.0	4.1	1.5	0.1	-0.6	-4.2
13 Gums, resins, juices	10.4	9.0	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.1	-9.0	-0.6	-0.0	-0.3	-0.2
14 Vegetables plaiting materials	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.0	-0.1
Vegetable products	226.7	106.3	46.4	5.4	3.0	65.6	119.2	21.8	77.6	14.2	0.1	5.4	-107.5	-84.5	31.2	8.8	-2.9	-60.1
15 Fats and oils	41.3	13.9	25.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	29.0	1.3	23.5	2.9	0.0	1.3	-12.3	-12.6	-1.6	2.9	-0.0	-0.9
16 * Preparations of meats	13.6	0.2	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	-12.8	-0.2	-12.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	28.7	14.8	13.0	0.0	0.1	0.7	20.3	3.0	16.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	-8.3	-11.8	3.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.4
18 Cocoa and its preparations	40.3	9.5	22.9	0.0	0.0	7.8	26.0	2.0	20.6	1.3	0.0	2.0	-14.3	-7.5	-2.3	1.3	0.0	-5.8
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	54.6	16.9	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	21.9	0.4	20.2	1.2	0.0	0.1	-32.8	-16.5	-17.0	1.2	-0.0	-0.4
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	49.4	17.2	22.1	0.0	0.2	9.8	8.7	0.9	7.4	0.3	0.0	0.2	-40.7	-16.3	-14.7	0.2	-0.2	-9.7
21 Preparations of various products	63.9	19.0	34.4	0.1	3.7	6.6	37.8	0.3	29.8	6.4	0.0	1.4	-26.0	-18.7	-4.6	6.3	-3.7	-5.3
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	53.0	16.4	34.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	27.7	6.4	19.6	1.3	0.1	0.3	-25.3	-10.0	-14.5	1.1	-1.0	-0.9
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	69.5	57.2	10.6	0.0	0.4	1.3	27.8	17.7	9.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	-41.7	-39.5	-1.5	-0.0	-0.2	-0.5
24 Tobaccos	65.1	12.1	47.3	0.0	0.1	5.5	27.8	10.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	-37.3	-1.3	-30.4	0.0	-0.1	-5.5
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	438.0	163.5	234.8	0.4	5.6	33.7	198.9	41.6	140.5	11.2	0.3	5.2	-239.1	-121.8	-94.3	10.8	-5.3	-28.5
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	77.2	40.0	7.2	18.8	1.9	9.3	23.0	7.6	14.0	0.1	0.0	1.2	-54.2	-32.4	6.8	-18.7	-1.9	-8.1
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	867.6	354.4	364.0	24.7	10.8	113.7	447.9	101.4	288.4	29.0	1.8	27.3	-419.7	-252.9	-75.7	4.3	-9.1	-86.4
Total of all products	13,826.1	6,801.0	2,906.9	2,596.6	277.9	1,243.7	12,807.5	7,592.9	3,897.0	308.2	186.3	823.2	-1,018.6	791.9	990.1	-2,288.5	-91.6	-420.5
% Agri. products/All products	6.3	5.2	12.5	1.0	3.9	9.1	3.5	1.3	7.4	9.4	0.9	3.3	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: SLOVAKIA, million € 1999)

1999	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	12.1	2.1	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	16.5	10.5	3.1	0.0	0.1	2.7	4.4	8.4	-6.3	0.0	0.0	2.3
02 Meats and edible meat offal	24.7	8.2	14.8	0.0	0.1	1.6	5.4	1.5	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	-19.4	-6.8	-11.1	0.1	-0.1	-1.5
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	24.0	6.6	16.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	41.9	11.4	16.7	1.1	1.6	11.2	17.9	4.8	0.1	1.1	1.5	10.4
05 * Others products of animal origin	7.4	5.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.3	-4.6	-0.9	-0.0	-0.2	-0.6
Animal Products	68.2	22.1	42.3	0.1	0.4	3.4	64.9	23.9	24.1	1.3	1.6	14.0	-3.4	1.9	-18.3	1.2	1.2	10.6
06 Plants and flowers	14.6	10.3	1.7	0.0	0.7	1.9	2.3	0.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-12.3	-9.8	0.1	-0.0	-0.7	-1.8
07 Vegetables	24.8	12.4	9.2	0.0	0.1	3.1	19.4	4.3	14.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	-5.4	-8.1	5.5	0.3	-0.1	-3.0
08 Fruit	69.0	32.6	2.9	0.3	1.0	32.1	7.9	2.3	4.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	-61.2	-30.4	1.5	0.8	-1.0	-32.0
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	36.2	5.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	21.8	6.5	0.1	2.3	4.1	0.0	0.1	-29.7	-5.8	-6.3	4.1	0.0	-21.8
10 Cereals and rice	17.7	5.7	6.7	0.0	1.2	4.0	38.1	2.4	33.7	1.3	0.0	0.8	20.4	-3.4	27.0	1.3	-1.2	-3.3
11 Flours, malt, starches	4.8	0.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	32.0	2.9	18.1	6.8	0.0	4.2	27.1	2.4	14.6	6.8	-0.0	3.3
12 Oilseeds	24.9	7.7	12.2	0.0	0.9	4.1	33.4	25.9	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	8.4	18.2	-5.2	0.1	-0.9	-3.8
13 Gums, resins, juices	5.5	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.9	-4.3	-0.4	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	197.8	79.8	45.5	0.4	4.1	67.9	140.2	38.6	82.4	13.7	0.0	5.5	-57.6	-41.1	36.8	13.3	-4.1	-62.5
15 Fats and oils	29.7	10.6	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	26.3	0.9	17.3	5.1	0.0	3.0	-3.4	-9.6	-1.0	5.1	-0.0	2.2
16 * Preparations of meats	13.0	0.2	12.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	-11.2	-0.2	-11.5	0.1	0.0	0.4
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	24.8	12.7	10.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	16.0	1.8	12.9	0.8	0.0	0.5	-8.8	-10.9	2.0	0.8	-0.0	-0.7
18 Cocoa and its preparations	40.1	8.7	21.2	0.0	0.0	10.1	20.5	0.9	17.4	1.5	0.0	0.7	-19.5	-7.8	-3.8	1.5	0.0	-9.5
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	50.9	17.7	32.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	17.4	0.1	16.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	-33.4	-17.5	-16.4	0.8	-0.0	-0.3
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	43.4	16.8	17.5	0.0	0.2	8.8	9.3	0.6	8.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	-34.1	-16.3	-9.5	0.4	-0.2	-8.4
21 Preparations of various products	64.0	18.7	36.8	0.0	3.6	4.9	21.7	0.2	17.0	3.4	0.0	1.1	-42.2	-18.4	-19.8	3.4	-3.6	-3.8
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	47.2	13.0	31.4	0.6	1.2	1.0	18.7	2.7	13.9	1.7	0.1	0.3	-28.5	-10.3	-17.5	1.1	-1.0	-0.7
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	56.6	46.9	7.8	0.0	0.5	1.4	24.7	17.1	7.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	-31.9	-29.8	-0.7	0.0	-0.2	-1.2
24 Tobaccos	74.2	10.5	55.9	0.0	0.1	7.8	30.9	2.1	26.6	0.9	0.0	1.2	-43.3	-8.3	-29.3	0.9	-0.1	-6.6
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	414.1	145.1	226.8	0.7	5.5	35.9	161.1	25.6	120.2	9.8	0.5	5.0	-253.0	-119.6	-106.5	9.1	-5.1	-30.9
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	61.4	30.4	6.4	16.7	1.1	6.8	22.2	8.2	13.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	-39.2	-22.1	6.8	-16.5	-1.1	-6.2
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	771.1	287.9	339.4	17.9	11.1	114.8	414.6	97.3	257.2	30.0	2.1	28.0	-356.5	-190.6	-82.2	12.1	-9.0	-86.8
Total of all products	10,619.7	5,491.7	2,418.1	1,447.3	272.5	990.1	9,580.9	5,698.9	2,865.7	249.6	139.6	627.1	-1,038.8	207.2	447.5	-1,197.8	-132.9	-363.0
% Agri. products/All products	7.3	5.2	14.0	1.2	4.1	11.6	4.3	1.7	9.0	12.0	1.5	4.5	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: SLOVAKIA, million € 1998)

1998	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	20.7	2.9	17.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	19.4	10.5	3.4	0.1	0.0	5.4	-1.3	7.5	-13.8	0.1	-0.0	4.9
02 Meats and edible meat offal	29.9	6.5	19.8	0.0	0.2	3.4	4.9	2.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-25.0	-4.2	-17.4	0.0	-0.2	-3.3
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	21.7	6.7	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	41.6	12.5	13.6	1.5	1.5	12.5	19.9	5.9	-1.0	1.5	1.4	12.0
05* Others products of animal origin	7.5	4.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.3	1.5	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-6.0	-4.3	0.0	0.0	-0.4	-1.3
Animal Products	79.8	20.8	52.7	0.1	0.8	5.5	67.3	25.7	20.5	1.7	1.5	17.9	-12.5	4.9	-32.2	1.7	0.8	12.4
06 Plants and flowers	15.6	10.3	2.4	0.0	0.7	2.2	1.8	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-13.8	-10.0	-0.9	0.0	-0.7	-2.2
07 Vegetables	27.0	15.8	7.4	0.0	0.2	3.6	19.7	3.4	15.5	0.6	0.0	0.1	-7.4	-12.4	8.1	0.5	-0.2	-3.4
08 Fruit	76.9	34.6	3.9	0.2	1.0	37.2	10.4	3.6	3.8	2.8	0.0	0.2	-66.5	-30.9	-0.1	2.5	-1.0	-37.0
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	42.5	6.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	27.0	5.1	0.1	3.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	-37.4	-6.3	-6.1	1.9	-0.0	-27.0
10 Cereals and rice	23.5	7.4	9.0	0.0	1.3	5.8	46.1	1.0	44.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	22.6	-6.4	35.0	1.1	-1.3	-5.7
11 Flours, malt, starches	2.8	0.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	29.1	1.6	21.7	1.2	0.0	4.6	26.3	1.0	20.3	1.2	-0.0	3.8
12 Oilseeds	21.7	8.9	7.6	0.1	1.1	4.0	25.0	15.3	8.5	0.8	0.0	0.4	3.3	6.4	0.9	0.7	-1.1	-3.6
13 Gums, resins, juices	5.8	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	-5.6	-5.0	-0.1	-0.0	-0.3	-0.2
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.3	-0.2	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	216.2	89.3	41.1	0.4	4.5	80.8	137.3	25.4	98.2	8.3	0.0	5.4	-78.8	-63.9	57.1	7.9	-4.5	-75.4
15 Fats and oils	34.8	12.9	20.1	0.5	0.0	1.2	29.8	1.6	15.3	9.6	0.0	3.1	-5.0	-11.3	-4.7	9.1	0.0	1.9
16* Preparations of meats	15.0	0.2	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	4.2	0.0	1.6	2.4	0.0	0.2	-10.8	-0.2	-13.0	2.4	0.0	0.0
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	23.6	14.5	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	29.7	5.9	19.0	3.8	0.0	0.9	6.1	-8.6	10.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
18 Cocoa and its preparations	42.0	12.1	20.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	20.4	0.4	13.6	5.9	0.0	0.4	-21.6	-11.7	-7.1	5.9	-0.0	-8.8
19* Preparations of cereals, flours	50.9	19.1	31.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	15.7	0.1	12.6	2.8	0.0	0.2	-35.1	-19.1	-18.7	2.8	-0.0	-0.2
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	45.3	18.8	18.5	0.0	0.2	7.7	6.4	0.6	5.4	0.2	0.0	0.2	-38.9	-18.2	-13.1	0.2	-0.2	-7.5
21 Preparations of various products	60.3	20.0	32.4	0.0	2.6	5.2	16.3	0.4	12.9	1.9	0.0	1.2	-43.9	-19.6	-19.5	1.9	-2.6	-4.0
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	48.0	11.7	34.3	0.3	0.7	1.0	22.6	0.6	14.1	7.7	0.1	0.2	-25.3	-11.2	-20.1	7.4	-0.5	-0.8
23* Residues and waste from food industries	72.0	61.1	7.9	0.0	0.7	2.3	27.2	19.8	6.8	0.1	0.0	0.5	-44.8	-41.4	-1.1	0.1	-0.7	-1.8
24 Tobaccos	60.3	9.4	44.3	0.0	0.1	6.5	29.1	1.9	24.9	1.6	0.0	0.7	-31.3	-7.6	-19.4	1.6	-0.1	-5.8
Prepared foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	417.3	167.1	212.1	0.4	4.2	33.4	171.6	29.6	110.9	26.5	0.2	4.5	-245.7	-137.5	-101.2	26.1	-4.1	-28.9
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	72.6	30.0	6.9	25.0	0.4	10.2	24.3	10.7	12.5	0.7	0.1	0.3	-48.3	-19.3	5.6	-24.4	-0.3	-9.9
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	820.6	320.1	332.9	26.5	9.9	131.1	430.4	93.0	257.5	46.8	1.9	31.1	-390.2	-227.1	-75.5	20.4	-8.0	-100.0
Total of all products	11,575.9	5,814.6	2,796.2	1,462.0	336.2	1,166.8	9,498.5	5,303.1	3,110.9	400.7	113.8	569.9	-2,077.4	-511.5	314.6	-1,061.3	-222.3	-596.9
% Agri. products/All products	7.1	5.5	11.9	1.8	3.0	11.2	4.5	1.8	8.3	11.7	1.7	5.5	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

Continuation: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: SLOVAKIA, million € 1997)

1997 Chapters of Customs Duties	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world	World	EUR 15	other CEEC's	NIS	USA	Rest world
01 Live animals	12.3	4.2	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	20.3	12.6	3.1	0.0	0.1	4.5	8.0	8.4	-4.6	-0.1	0.0	4.2
02 Meats and edible meat offal	14.5	1.9	10.1	0.0	0.4	2.1	6.1	3.8	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	-8.4	1.9	-8.0	0.2	-0.4	-2.0
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	20.9	4.8	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	41.8	12.2	15.4	1.5	1.2	11.4	20.8	7.5	-0.3	1.5	1.2	11.0
05 * Others products of animal origin	5.7	4.0	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.7	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.8	-3.5	1.1	0.0	-0.8	-0.7
Animal Products	53.5	14.8	33.8	0.1	1.2	3.6	70.1	29.1	21.9	1.7	1.3	16.1	16.6	14.4	-11.9	1.7	0.0	12.5
06 Plants and flowers	13.6	8.9	2.0	0.0	0.6	2.2	2.1	0.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	-11.6	-8.6	-0.4	0.1	-0.6	-2.1
07 Vegetables	19.1	11.2	4.4	0.0	0.2	3.2	23.4	3.2	19.1	0.9	0.0	0.2	4.3	-8.0	14.6	0.8	-0.2	-3.0
08 Fruit	79.1	34.6	3.6	0.3	0.6	40.1	13.0	4.9	3.7	4.3	0.0	0.1	-66.2	-29.7	0.1	4.0	-0.6	-40.0
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	40.9	6.5	7.2	0.0	0.0	27.1	5.0	0.1	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.1	-35.9	-6.4	-4.7	2.2	-0.0	-27.0
10 Cereals and rice	53.7	17.7	8.7	23.5	1.4	2.5	17.8	1.1	13.6	3.0	0.0	0.1	-35.9	-16.6	4.9	-20.5	-1.4	-2.4
11 Flours, malt, starches	3.0	0.6	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	26.1	1.5	15.7	2.0	0.1	6.9	23.1	0.8	13.9	2.0	0.1	6.3
12 Oilseeds	17.2	6.6	4.8	1.7	0.9	3.2	27.6	14.0	11.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	10.3	7.4	6.8	-1.2	-0.9	-1.8
13 Gums, resins, juices	7.6	6.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	-0.0	-7.4	-6.3	-0.7	0.1	-0.3	-0.3
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.0
Vegetable products	234.3	92.4	33.3	25.6	3.9	79.1	114.9	25.1	67.8	13.1	0.1	8.8	-119.4	-67.3	34.5	-12.5	-3.8	-70.2
15 Fats and oils	30.2	8.4	20.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	27.9	2.1	8.3	17.2	0.0	0.3	-2.3	-6.3	-12.3	17.1	-0.0	-0.8
16 * Preparations of meats	10.4	0.3	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.4	-6.8	-0.2	-8.6	2.0	0.0	0.1
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	21.7	12.4	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	17.2	2.8	7.2	6.5	0.0	0.6	-4.5	-9.6	-1.5	6.5	-0.0	0.0
18 Cocoa and its preparations	44.4	12.4	20.1	0.0	0.0	11.9	25.4	0.1	12.7	11.3	0.0	1.3	-19.1	-12.3	-7.5	11.3	0.0	-10.6
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	43.3	13.8	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	22.3	0.1	14.5	7.6	0.0	0.1	-21.0	-13.6	-14.5	7.6	0.0	-0.5
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	42.5	16.5	19.2	0.1	0.4	6.2	11.3	2.2	7.9	0.9	0.0	0.3	-31.2	-14.3	-11.3	0.8	-0.4	-5.9
21 Preparations of various products	57.1	19.6	27.8	0.0	2.2	7.5	15.8	0.7	13.0	1.4	0.0	0.6	-41.3	-18.9	-14.8	1.4	-2.2	-6.9
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	53.2	12.5	38.8	0.5	0.8	0.6	29.0	1.5	13.6	13.4	0.1	0.5	-24.2	-11.0	-25.2	12.9	-0.8	-0.1
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	66.6	55.9	7.2	0.0	0.3	3.2	29.6	23.1	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.2	-37.1	-32.8	-2.2	1.3	-0.3	-3.0
24 Tobaccos	59.0	8.8	46.3	0.0	0.1	3.8	29.3	0.9	26.7	1.0	0.0	0.6	-29.7	-7.9	-19.6	1.0	-0.1	-3.2
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobaccd	398.2	152.0	207.0	0.7	3.9	34.7	183.4	31.5	101.8	45.4	0.1	4.6	-214.9	-120.5	-105.2	44.7	-3.8	-30.1
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	62.7	21.4	6.1	20.9	1.0	13.2	26.7	16.3	9.1	0.9	0.0	0.4	-36.0	-5.1	3.0	-20.0	-1.0	-12.9
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	778.9	289.1	300.8	47.3	10.0	131.7	422.9	104.1	208.9	78.3	1.5	30.2	-356.0	-184.9	-92.0	31.0	-8.6	-101.5
Total of all products	10,309.5	4,523.6	2,753.1	1,726.6	317.8	988.4	8,449.9	3,995.9	3,170.9	574.9	138.2	570.0	-1,859.5	-527.7	417.8	-1,151.7	-179.6	-418.3
% Agri. products/All products	7.6	6.4	10.9	2.7	3.2	13.3	5.0	2.6	6.6	13.6	1.1	5.3	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare