European Commission

Directorate-General for Agriculture

Agricultural Situation in the Candidate Countries

Country Report
on
Slovenia

July 2002

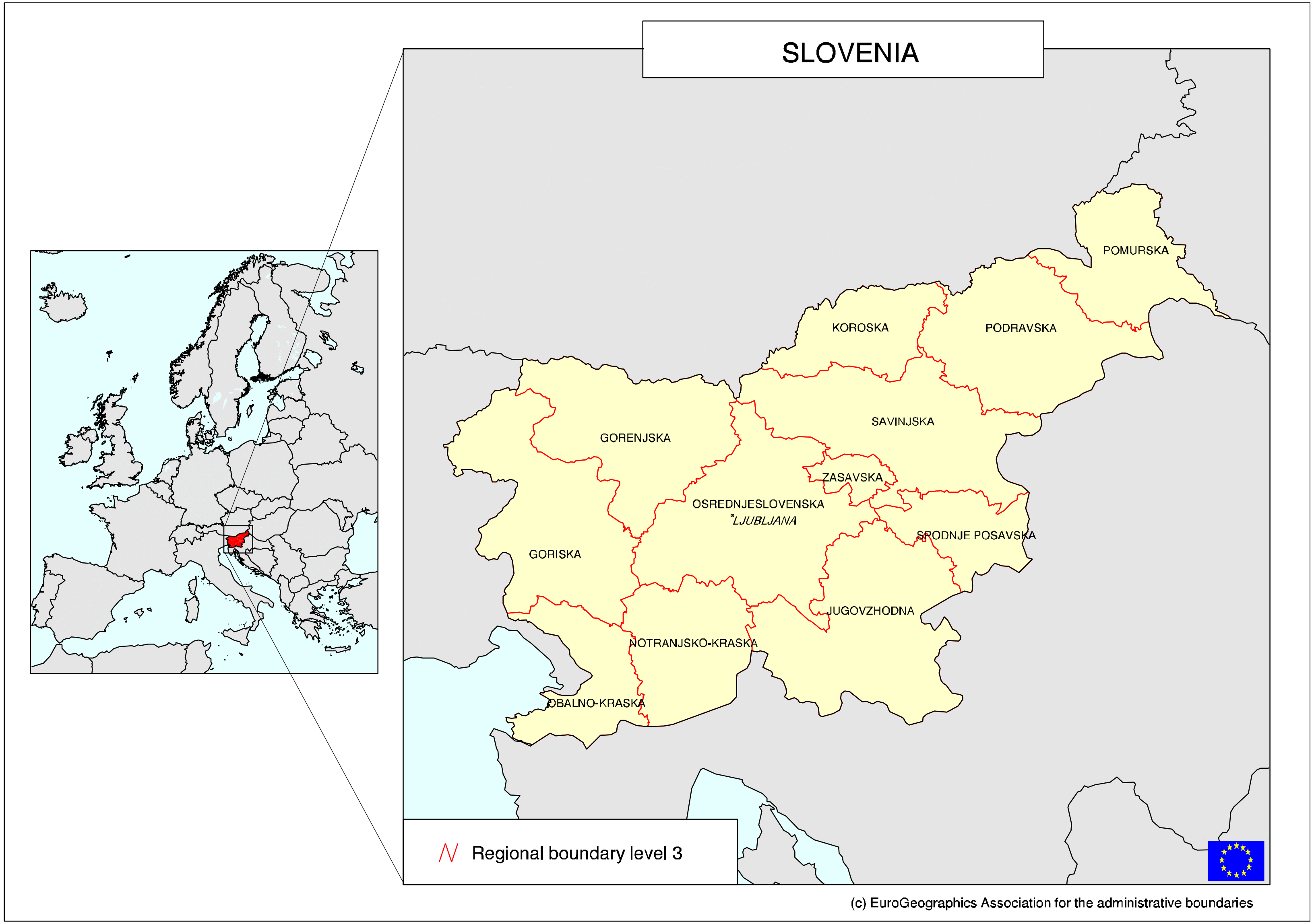
Foreword

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 Eric Willems 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: Stefan Bojnec and Jernej Turk.

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

Table of contents



Map 1: Slovenia

1. GENERAL OVERVIEW

With a **total area** of 20,270 square kilometres, Slovenia is 0.6 % the size of the EU-15, or two-thirds the size of Belgium. It represents less than 2 % of the CC-12 area, with only Cyprus and Malta being smaller. About 40 % of its area (0.5 million ha) is agricultural land, of which 0.17 million ha is arable. Forest covers more than 50 % of Slovenia, well above the European average, and around 70 % of the total agricultural area is in unfavourable hilly and mountaineous regions.

The Slovene **population** is relatively homogenous. Italian- and Hungarian-speaking minorities represent less than 1 % and inhabitants from the Republics of the former Yugoslavia less than 10 %. According to 2000 figures, close to 2 million people live in Slovenia or 1.9 % of the CC-12, 0.5 % of the EU-15 and 0.4 % of the EU-27 population. With an **average density** of 98 inhabitants per square kilometer (similar to Austria), Slovenia is close to the CC-12 average but below the EU-15 average of 116. More than half the population live in the countryside; only two towns have more than 100,000 inhabitants, the capital Ljubljana (280,000) and Maribor (110,000).

Slovenia's **GDP** expressed in PPS[1] amounted in 2000 to € 32 Bio or 3.4 % of the total GDP for the CC-12. These € 32 Bio represented 0.4 % of the EU-15 GDP or 0.3 % of that of the EU-27. **PPS per capita** was more than € 16,000, higher than Greece and close to Portugal, and represents 72 % of the EU-15 average. This figure is nearly double the CC-12 average, with only Cyprus reaching a higher level (82 % of the EU-15 average).

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

	Area	Population	Density	GDP in PPS (1)		
	000 km²	End of period (million)	Inhabitants / km²	Bio € PPS	000 € per capita PPS	PPS/ capita % of EU-15
Slovenia	**20.27**	**1.99**	**98.2**	**32.04**	**16.1**	**71.6 ***
CC-12	1,088	106	97	929	8.8	*39**
EU-15	3,236	375	116	8,510	22.5	*100*
EU-27	4,324	481	111	9,439	19.6	*87**
Slovenia in % of CC-12	*1.9*	*1.9*	*101*	*3.4*	*183.0*	
Slovenia in % of EU-15	*0.6*	*0.5*	*85*	*0.4*	*71.6*	
Slovenia in % of EU-27	*0.5*	*0.4*	*88*	*0.3*	*82.0*	

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

2. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2.1. General Economy

The Slovenian economy attained **GDP growth** of 4.6 % in 2000 and it is expected to achieve 3.0 % growth for 2001 and 3.1 % for 2002 (Tab. Annex 1). The slowing of the economy, while nevertheless maintaining a relatively high growth rate, is due both to the impact of lower growth in the EU and to sluggish domestic demand, with investment growth turning negative in the first half of 2001. The expected gradual strengthening in domestic demand should lead to higher growth (of around 4.0 %) in 2003.[2]

[1] PPS : Purchasing Power Standard

[2] European Commission; Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (2002). Economic Forecasts. Spring 2002.

Over recent years, **unemployment** (ILO definition) in Slovenia remained more-or-less stable at around 7 % and is forecast to decline slightly to reach 6.2 % by 2003.

Inflation (CPI) remains persistently in the high single digits and reached 8.4 % in 2001, only marginally down from 2000 levels. With lower expected growth, reduced external price pressures and modest real wage rises on the one hand, and indexation and continued high monetary growth on the other, inflation will only gradually trail downwards to 6.7 % by 2003.

With the exception of the first year of independence, Slovenia's **trade balance** has always been negative. The deficit increased from € 0.3 Bio in 1993 to € 1.5 Bio in 2000, or 6.2 % of GDP. However, during the first seven months of 2001, total exports were up by 7.4 % in real terms compared to the same period in 2000, whereas imports increased only by 1 %, resulting in a trade deficit forecast of 3.2 % of GDP for 2001. A modestly reinvigorated domestic demand in 2002 and for 2003 should stimulate import growth, but it is expected to remain marginally below export growth, resulting in a lower trade deficit figure of 2.8 % of GDP for 2003. Since independence trade has been reoriented, the EU replacing the former Yugoslav Republics as the most important trading partner. This was partly due to the war in the Balkans. Although the EU remains today the main trade partner, Slovenia is also increasingly oriented towards regional markets, notably the former Yugoslav Republics and the CIS, where it has increased both its market shares and trade surpluses.

While Slovenia's trade balance has always been significantly negative over the second part of the nineties, the **current account** has been less negative. However, the current account deficit increased in 2000 and reached 3.4 % of GDP, but was reduced to 0.0 % in 2001 and is expected to increase slightly for 2003 (-0.2 % of GDP).

The part of income spent on food is approximately 23 % of total expenditure, which is 6 % higher than the average for the EU-15 of 17.4 % but significantly lower than the average for the CC-12 of 39 % (Tab. 2).

2.2. Agriculture in the Economy

More than half of Slovenia (i.e. nearly 1.1 million hectares) is covered with woods and forests. Of the 491,000 hectares of utilised agricultural area (UAA), more than 70 % is located in mountain and hill areas, with almost two-thirds being permanent pasture and less than 30 % arable land. Slovenian UAA accounts for less than 1 % of that of the CC-12 and would contribute to 0.3 % of the UAA of the EU-27.

Agriculture is of limited importance to the Slovenian economy. Its relative weight is decreasing and is likely to continue to do so. Its contribution to gross value added (GVA) in 2000 was only 2.9 %. This figure is slightly above the EU-15 average of 2.0 % and well below that of the CC-12 (4.5 %). In 2000, agriculture accounted for 9.9 % of employment, above the EU average of 4.3 % but well below the CC-12 average of 22 %.

Contrary to most of the CEECs, the value of Slovenia's agricultural production did not decline during the transition process. In fact, agricultural production has generally increased slightly (Fig. 1), with yearly fluctuations being mostly due to changes in the crop production.

Table 2: The Role of the Agricultural Sector in Slovenia

	Utilised Agricultural Area		Gross Value Added of Agriculture (1)		Agricultural Employment (1)		Food Expenditure
	000 ha (2)	% of total area	million EUR	Share of Agriculture in GDP (%)	000	% of total employment	% of total
Year	2000						1998
Slovenia	**491**	***24.2***	**847**	***2.9***	**81**	***9.9***	**23.5**
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* (3)
EU-27	190,427	*44.0*	185,748	*2.2*	15,717	*7.9*	*19.5*
Slovenia in % of CC-12	*0.8*		*4.6*		*0.9*		
Slovenia in % of EU-15	*0.4*		*0.5*		*1.2*		
Slovenia in % of EU-27	*0.3*		*0.5*		*0.5*		

(1): Including Forestry, Hunting and Fishing sector ; (2): Utilized Agricultural Area; (3) = 1997; * = estimate
SOURCES: Eurostat, DG ECFIN, OECD, FAOSTAT, DG AGRI G2

3. STRUCTURE OF FARMING

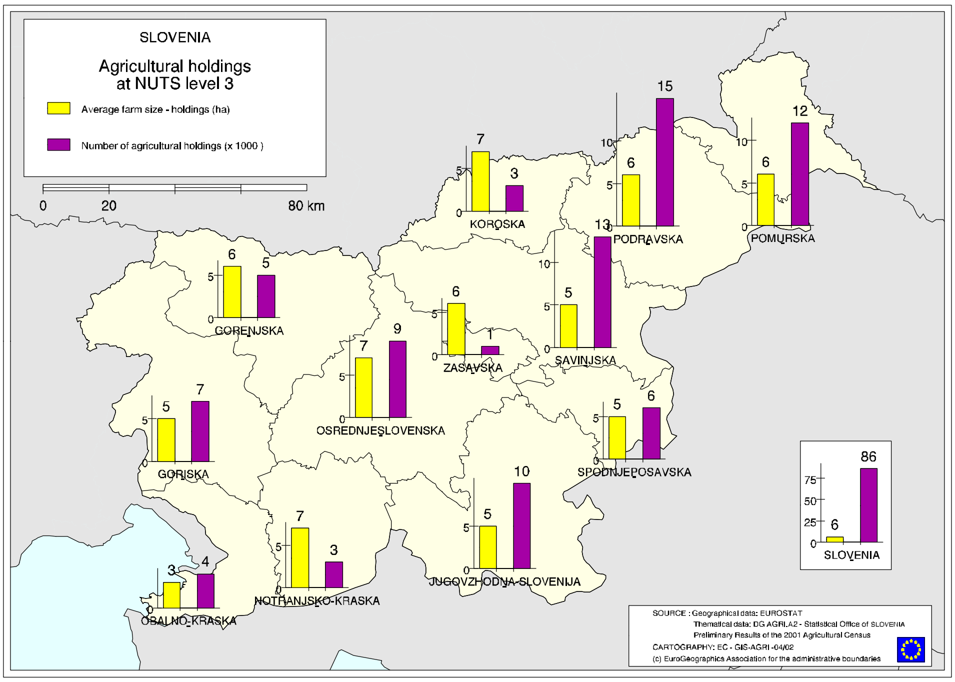
Unlike most other CEECs (except Poland), prior to independence more than 90 % of Slovenia's Utilised Agricultural Area (UAA) was occupied by small private agricultural holdings and only about 8 % by "socially owned" holdings - known today as "agricultural enterprises". This was the result of the Land Property Law of May 1953, which limited the size of private farms to 10 hectares of arable land (or 15 ha in some cases). Any excess was transferred to the agricultural enterprises.

Due to the fact that Slovene farmers could avoid being collectivised most of the land did not have to be privatised. However, due to a recently passed regulation persons whose land was previously confiscated are now entitled to get it back. According to the Government, a decision on returning property to previous owners has been made concerning in total approximately 51 % of agricultural land and 67 % of forests.[3] This concerns areas which are currently farmed by agricultural enterprises. Eventually these will have to give up a substantial share of the land, estimated to reach about 40 %.

Although the "agricultural enterprises" had only 8 % of the UAA, their contribution to Gross Agricultural Output was nearly one-third. This was not only due to a much higher production potential but also to their ability to exploit available production factors more efficiently. Moreover, the "agricultural enterprises" were not spread throughout the country, but concentrated in the central and north-eastern plains, the best agricultural areas. The productivity achieved by these farms approached EU levels, for both land and labour.

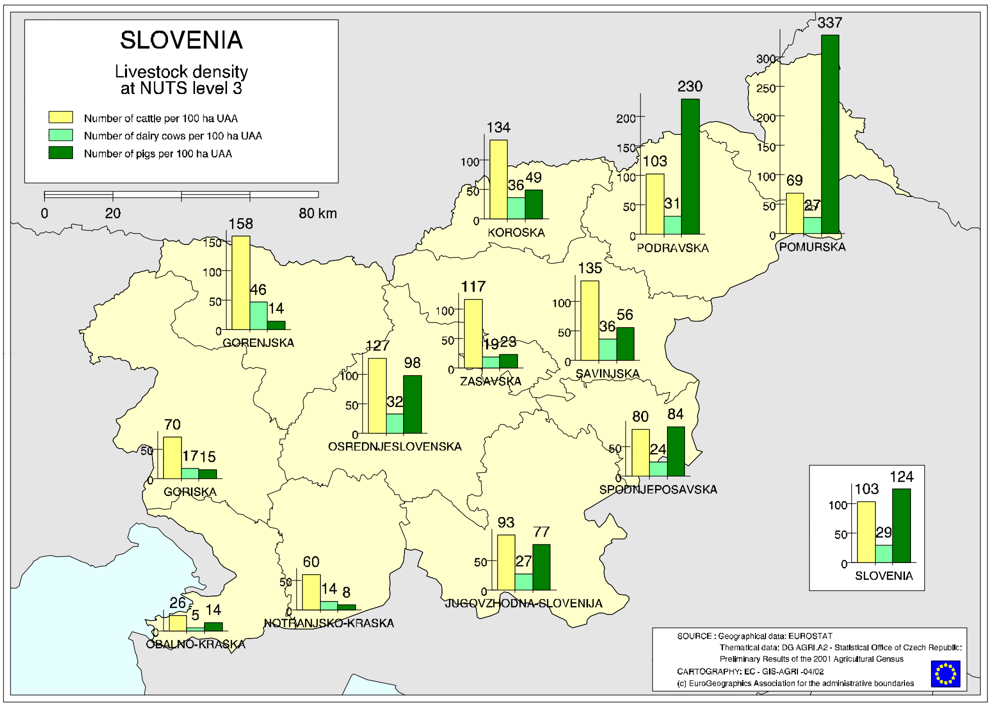
The following figures show the regional variation in farm structure and livestock density across Slovenia.

[3] European Commission; Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (2001). The European Commission Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Autumn 2001.



Map 2: Regional Farm Structure

Individual farms have an average size of about 4.8 ha which is roughly 1% of that of companies (370 ha). On the other hand, labour intensity on individual farms is considerably higher. Most private holdings were involved in cattle and dairy production, whereas the “socially owned” sector tended towards intensive animal production, in particular pigs and poultry.



Map 3: Regional Livestock Density

There is a continuous change in farming activity in Slovenia. Most of it relates to adjusting the time spent on farming rather than giving up this occupation entirely. Due to the off-farm job opportunities of the farmers, small-scale farms are often more resilient to economic downturns than large full-time farms. However, as it is expected that in the future more private holdings will be operated by full-time farmers, efficiency might improve as well.

Currently, private farms that are larger than the average farm in the European Union (14 ha UAA) account for less than 5 % of all Slovene farms, with this class of farms operating on slightly more than 10 % of UAA, while the corresponding share in EU countries is 75 %.

Table 3: Comparison of private and social sectors (1997)*

	Unit	Family farms	*% of total*	Social sector	*% of total*	Total
Holdings with UAA	number	90,578	*99.9*	97	*0.1*	90,675
UAA	000 ha	431	*92.3*	36	*7.7*	467
Average UAA/holding	ha	4.8		371.4		5.1
Arable land						
holdings	number	77,907	*99.9*	82	*0.1*	77,989
area	000 ha	145	*85.3*	25	*14.7*	170
average area	ha	1.9		305.2		2.2
Permanent pastures						
holdings	number	79,451	*99.9*	45	*0.1*	79,496
area	000 ha	259	*97.5*	7	*2.5*	265
average area	ha	3.3		145.2		3.3
Orchards						
holdings	number	33,482	*99.9*	28	*0.1*	33,870
area	000 ha	9	*85.2*	2	*14.8*	11
average area	ha	0.3		58.0		0.3
Vineyards						
holdings	number	34,809	*99.9*	25	*0.1*	34,834
Area	000 ha	13,649	*82.9*	2,813	*17.1*	16
average area	ha	0.4		112.5		0.5

* According to the Farm Structure Survey (1997)

The Farm Structure Survey, conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia in 1997, demonstrated that during this period there were about 90,700 farm holdings in Slovenia of which only 0.1 % pertained to agricultural enterprises ("social sector").[4] All the figures in Table 3 must, however, be viewed with a great deal of caution since they correspond to EUROSTAT standards where no alpine pastures and communal areas are accounted for, as was the case with the Population Census in 1991 (total agricultural area amounted to 785,000 hectares). The Farm Structure Survey carried out in 1997 was the first statistical sample survey in Slovenia which used this methodological change and did not include all holdings.

[4] Slovene farm structure developments in the past see Bojnec and Swinnen (1997a).

A "full time private farm" in Slovenia is namely (by definition) a household where all family members of active age are employed in farm activities without any other source of income. A "part time farm" is one where at least one household member has a non-farm income and at least one has only farm income. A "supplementary household" is one where members have both farm and non-farm incomes and an "aged farm household" is one where no members are of active age. Between 1991 (Population Census) and 1997 (Farm Structure Survey) there has been a very large decline in the numbers of households (by around 19 %), while total land has declined just marginally. It should be pointed out that there has been a significant shift between the different types of farm households lately, with a large decline in full-time and part-time private farms and a big increase in the number of supplementary ones.

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

4.1 Value of Agricultural Production

Agricultural production increased over the last decade by about 20 % in value relative to the early nineties, and amounted to € 958 million in 2000 (Tab. 4). In 1998 Slovenian agricultural output represented around 2.57 % of that of the CC-12.

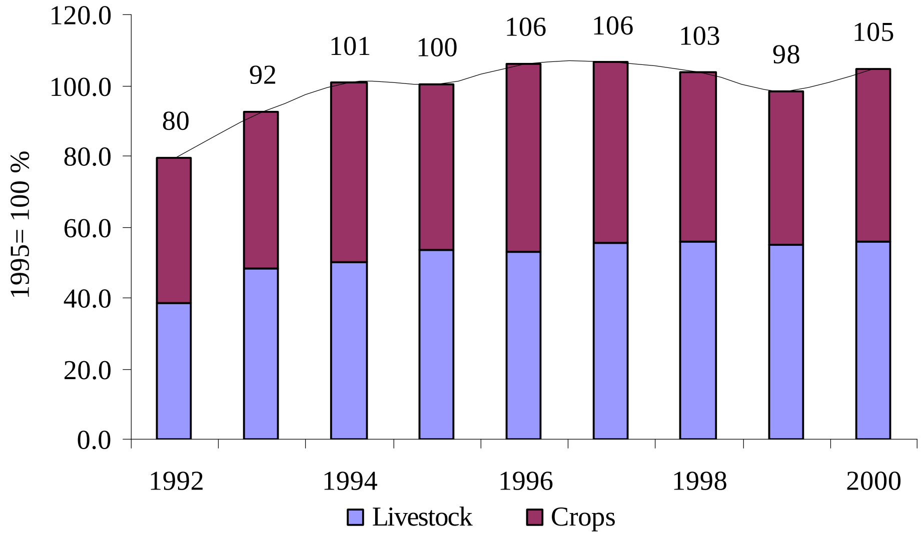
Table 4: Agricultural Production in Slovenia

	1998		1999		2000	
	in million€	*in %*	in million€	*in %*	in million€	*in %*
Agricultural output	947.1	*100.0*	901.7	*100.0*	958.5	*100.0*
Crop output	427.0	*45.1*	388.8	*43.1*	441.9	*46.1*
Animal output	503.5	*53.2*	495.6	*55.0*	503.9	*52.6*
Other (Services, …)	16.6	*1.8*	17.3	*1.9*	12.7	*1.3*

Source: Eurostat

Prior to the 1990s, livestock breeding dominated gross agricultural output (GAO) (the average was more than 60 % of total output), but between 1993 and 1995 crop production took the lead. This was due to a sharp decline in poultrymeat production following the loss of the Yugoslav markets and to the cattle decapitalisation process (i.e. increase in cattle slaughtering) which occurred after independence. However, since 1998 livestock output has been higher than crop output.

Figure 1: Development of Agricultural Production (1995=100 %) and Share of Crop and Livestock Production (1992-2000) – Slovenia



Source: FAO and Eurostat

The most important crop products, measured by their share of the value of agricultural output in the years 1999 and 2000, are forage plants (12.5 %), fruit and vegetables (12.0 %), cereals (7.4 %) and wine (6.8 %). For animal production, milk and beef together account for more than 30 % and pork for 10.5 % of agricultural output, more-or-less the same as eggs and poultry together (Tab. 5).

Table 5: Share of the Average Value of Production (1999-2000) – Slovenia

Products	in % of total
Cereals	7.4
• *Wheat*	*2.9*
• *Maize*	*3.8*
• *Other cereals*	*0.7*
Forage plant	12.5
Wine	6.8
Sugar	1.8
Vegetables	5.1
Potatoes	2.5
Fruits	6.9
Milk	16.9
Beef	13.6
Pork	10.5
Eggs	2.9
Poultry	7.3
Sheep meat	0.7

Source: Eurostat

4.2 Current Economic Conditions and Income

The official data on the income situation in Slovenian agriculture in 1999 and 2000 are not yet available. Therefore, only information on income up to 1998 is herein presented.

The value of the gross agricultural output in current prices increased slightly from 1995 to 1998 (Table 6). Crop and animal production each account for about 50 % of total gross output. Among the former, fodder is the most important commodity followed by vegetables including horticultural products. Cereal, wine and fruit are also relatively important products, although for the latter production declined noticeably during the period 1995 to 1998.

Intermediate consumption increased rather strongly over this period, not only in absolute terms but also relative to gross agricultural output. The latter went up from 58 % in 1995 to 63 % in 1998. Depreciation rose strongly in nominal terms (averaging about 10% annually) as well as percentage-wise compared to agricultural production. The strong increase in depreciation made net value added at basic prices and at factor costs drop by around 15 % over the period of observation.

Increasing money was spent on hired labour by the end of the period of observation. The other taxes on production and other subsidies on production increased relatively sharply from a very small base value. On the other hand the changes were very similar, hence the balance between the two did not alter significantly. Net operational surplus/mixed income amounted to around € 312 million in 1995, but had declined by nearly 20% by 1998.

Table 6: Economic accounts for agriculture in Slovenia, 1995 – 1998, million EURO

	1995	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**
Gross agricultural output				
Cereals	73.6	89.1	68.9	69.3
Industrial plants	40.2	36.3	33.2	38.9
Fodder plants	128	148.5	174.5	165.6
Vegetables and horticultural products	58.3	76.8	70.4	82.1
Potatoes	3.4	27.3	24.1	4.1
Fruit	77.0	97.6	58.2	52.4
Wine	77.8	110.4	93.5	67.2
Olive oils	1.8	1.3	1.2	1.3
Others	10.8	12.0	4.0	2.8
Total crops	502.1	599.3	528.1	520.1
Livestock	503.9	517.6	510.1	526.5
Gross agricultural production at market prices	**1006.0**	**1116.9**	**1038.1**	**1046.6**
Subsidies on products	40.0	43.4	51.5	67.6
Agricultural production at basic prices	**1046.0**	**1160.3**	**1089.7**	**1114.1**
Intermediate consumption	605.7	707.4	708.1	705.5
Gross value added at basic prices	**440.3**	**452.8**	**381.6**	**408.6**
Depreciation	78.4	98.4	97.2	100.7
Net value added at basic prices	**361.8**	**354.5**	**284.4**	**307.9**
Other taxes on production	0.8	2.2	3.6	4.3
Other subsidies on production	1.0	0.9	3.1	4.6
Net value added at factor costs	**362.1**	**353.1**	**283.9**	**308.2**
Compensation of employees	49.9	48.3	46.5	57.6
Net operational surplus/mixed income	**312.2**	**304.8**	**237.4**	**250.7**

The slight decline in gross value added at basic prices over the period considered was cushioned somewhat when expressed in terms of the value per annual work unit (Table 7). As can be seen the figures presented do not reveal a clear trend, and compared to the other acceding countries they are exceptionally high. It may be that the figures for AWU underestimate the time actually spent on agricultural activities.

Table 7: Gross value added per AWU and per agricultural worker in Slovenia (1995 - 1998)

Year	**1995**	**1996**	**1997**	**1998**
Gross value added at basic prices, million EURO	440.3	452.8	381.6	408.6
AWU, in 1000[1), 2)]	6.4	5.9	5.7	5.6
Gross value added at basic prices per AWU, EURO[2)]	68793	76753	66947	72971
Agricultural workers, in 1000	52	48	46	45
Gross value added at basic prices per agricultural worker, EURO	8402	9493	8296	9081

[1)] The statistical source differs to that from agricultural workers. [2)] The low number of AWU and the high values of GVA per AWU have to be checked

The total farm income situation in Slovenian agriculture, after increasing in 1995, has deteriorated in recent years as a result of the reduction in physical output and the decline in real agricultural prices. This occurred in spite of the fact that the direct budgetary support to agriculture has increased.

The farm income situation varies according to type of farming. It has been more stable for farms specialising in forestry, in dairy production and forthose which are more diversified. It has been less so for meat producers and horticultural farms. The main problems seem to be in risks related to markets and weather conditions, although the application of new technologies could lead to productivity gains and cost reductions.

Farm consolidation has taken place during more recent years and is expected to continue, particularly through land-leasing arrangements and to a lesser extent through land-selling transactions. The reduction in costs of production, which occurred only slightly in 1998, seems to be insufficient to cope with the increased competitive pressures of market and trade liberalisation. With price levels close to those in the EU and the adjustment of farm support policies to the CAP, the key drivers of farm income are likely to be productivity and efficiency gains which act to reduce production costs.

4.3 Development of Terms of Trade and Agricultural Product Prices

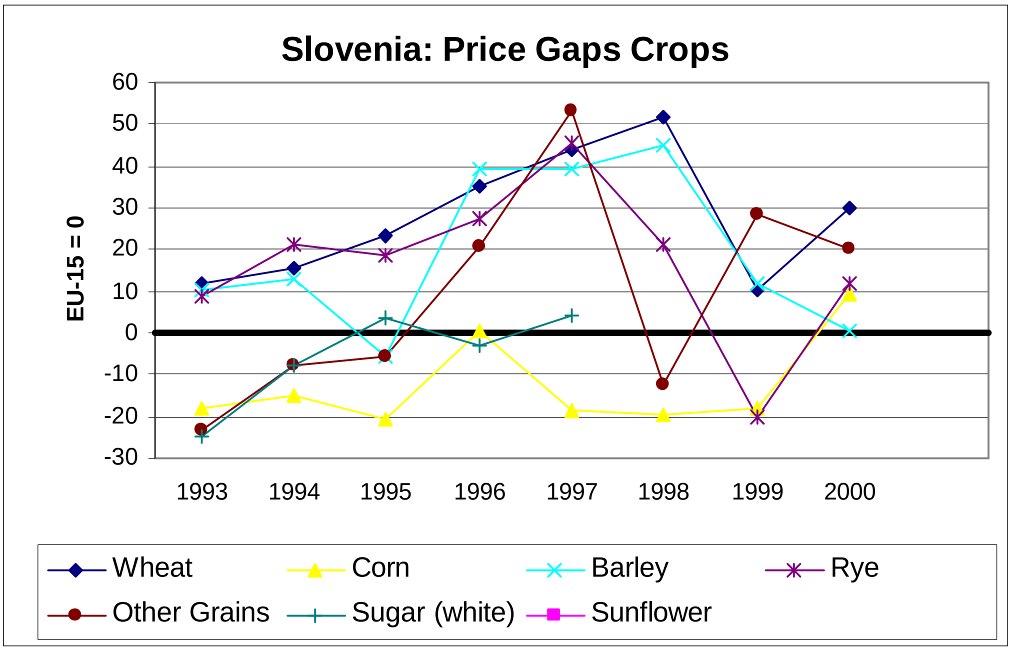
Slovenia's agriculture had to cope with deteriorating terms of trade during the second half of the 1990s (Table 8) but, similar to most of the acceding countries, the decline slowed down during this period. However, some of the reduction in relative prices was compensated by a strong increase in subsidies paid to farmers in 1997 and 1998 (see Table 6).

Table 8: Development of terms of trade of agriculture in Slovenia, (1993 = 100)

	1993	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Terms of trade of agriculture	100.0	83.0	72.4	71.4	69.7	n.a.

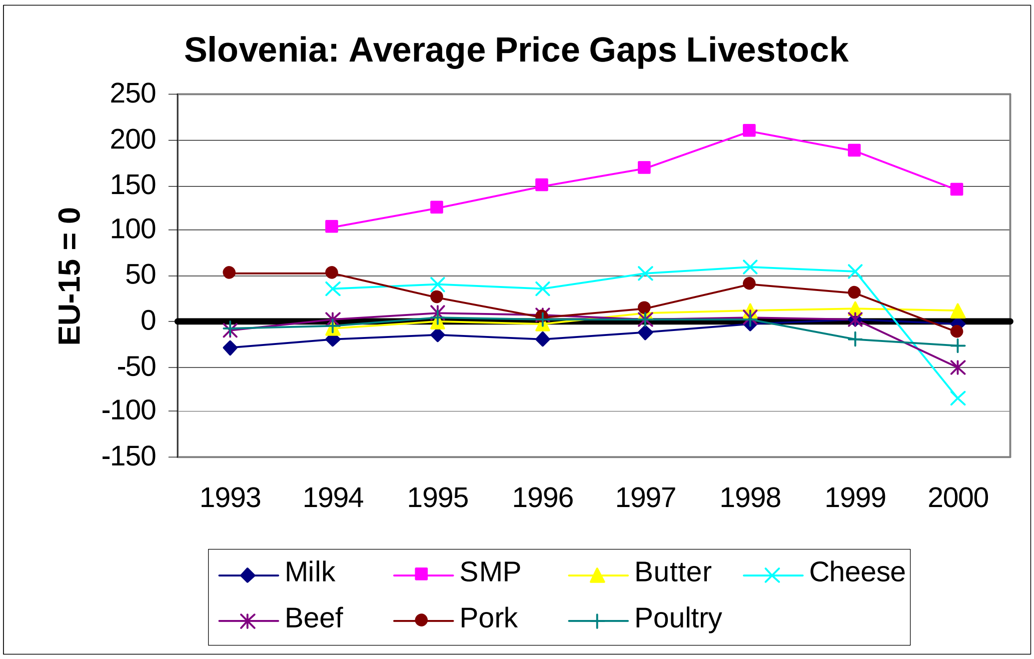
Prices for most crops generally improved from 1993 through to 1997 but then fell off in the period to 2000. For example, wheat prices were around 10 % higher than EU prices in 1993 and increased steadily to over 50 % higher by 1998, before falling sharply in 1999 (down to 10 % higher) and then increasing back to 30 % higher in 2000. Barley prices have shown a somewhat similar variation, except for the large fall in 1995, but did not recover in 2000 when they fell to parity with EU prices. Rye prices increased through to 1997, closely tracking wheat prices, to reach a peak of around 45 % above EU prices but then fell in 1998 and 1999 to end up 20 % below EU levels before recovering in 2000 to just over 10 % above EU prices. In 2000, prices for all crops were higher than the equivalent EU-15 levels.

Figure 2:



Except for pork, cheese and SMP, prices of livestock products remained quite close to the equivalent EU prices during the 1990s. Pork, cheese and SMP prices have generally been well above EU prices, although 2000 saw the prices for these fall relative to EU levels and resulted in pork and cheese actually dropping below EU price levels. Beef prices remained very stable over the 1990s, at very close to EU levels, before dropping in 2000 to 50 % below EU levels. Poultry prices have behaved similarly, although only ending up at around 25 % below EU prices in 2000.

Figure 3:



5. Agricultural Production

5.1 Year 2000

Data from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia on agricultural output in 2000 show that the production of crops from industrial and fodder plants fell by a quarter compared to the previous year, as a result of a drought during the growing period and the smaller areas planted. The drought also had a negative effect on the volume of hay gathered on permanent grasslands. In contrast the production of wheat grew by 6 %, due to the introduction of direct payments and the larger areas sown. Similarly fruit crops were abundant in both orchard plantations and extensive orchards, and the output of grapes was also higher compared to the previous year's harvest. On the other hand livestock production in 2000 was characterised by problems in cattle breeding and lower consumption of beef, although pig breeding remained profitable that year.[5]

5.2 Crop Production

During the first half of the 1990s, the pattern in the use of arable land was remarkably stable in Slovenia: nearly 60 % was used for cereals (mainly maize and wheat) and 30 % for fodder.

[5] European Commission, Directorate General for Economic and Financial Affairs (2001). The European Commission Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Autumn 2001.

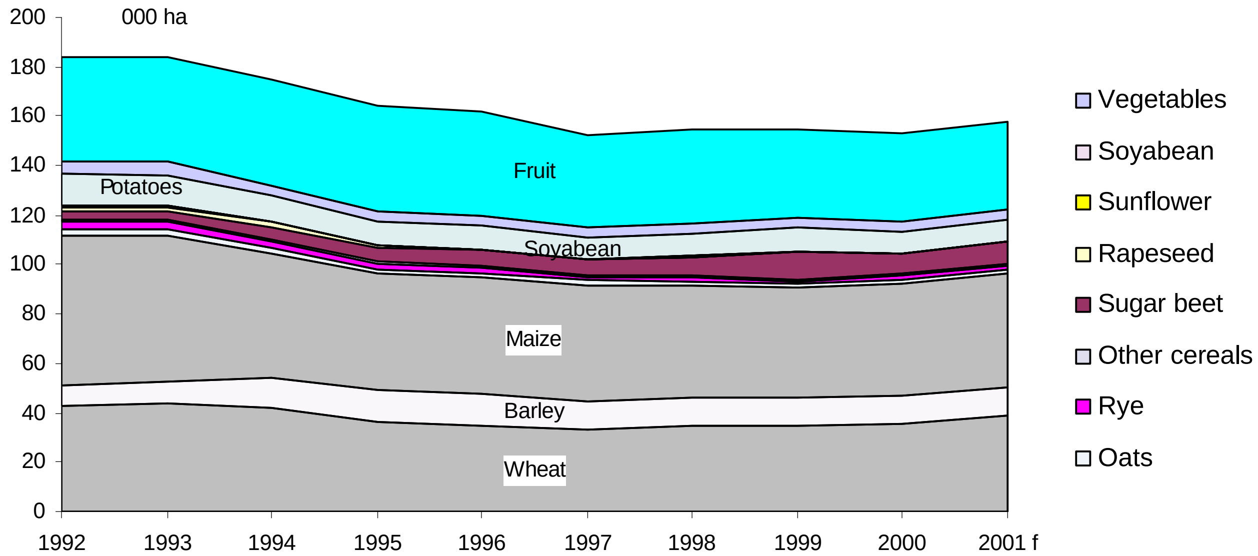
The total land assigned to cereals, potatoes and oilseeds production has, however, slightly decreased over the last few years. In comparison, fodder area has increased. Among permanent crops, the number of orchards fell slightly, while the number of vineyards increased.

Currently, cereals area represents about 100,000 hectares. The maize and wheat areas are about 50,000 hectares and 40,000 hectares respectively, and only relatively small areas are devoted to barley, oats and rye. The area devoted to oilseeds is also relatively minor, but it seems to have increased recently, especially in North East Slovenia.

After reaching a peak of 10,000 hectares in 1999, sugar beet area has been reduced by half since then, covering less than 5,000 hectares in the 2001 season.

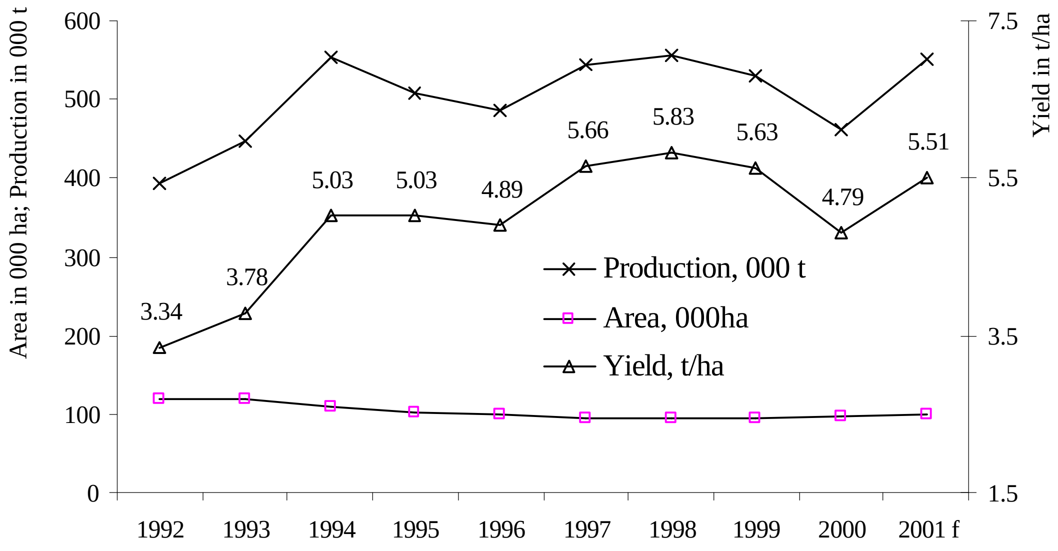
The area under permanent crops is mainly allocated to fruit, hops and grapes for wine. These crops account for around 60,000 ha of UAA and are very important in economic terms. Most production is on market-oriented holdings and while Slovenia's domestic consumption of wine and fruit is high, exports of hops and wine are important among agri-food exports.

Figure 4: Crop Area in Slovenia



While cereals area has been relatively stable over the last decade, although slightly declining, output has varied more according to the yield level. Transition and drought effects had let average cereal yields drop to 3.3 t/ha by 1992, but they recovered until 1998 to reach a level of 5.8 t/ha and have since remained fairly close to this level, apart from the low yield of 2000 due to the drought of that year (Fig. 5).

Figure 5: Cereal Production, Area and Yield in Slovenia



Excluding the year 2000, where average cereal yields reached only 4.8 t/ha in Slovenia, (weighted) yields have tended to be close to the EU (weighted) average since 1994 (Fig. 6). This is partly due to the relative importance of maize. Individual crop yields (Fig.7) are generally at levels of about 70 % to 80 % of comparable levels in the EU-15. Nevertheless a potential for yield increases exists, which is however linked to the use of advanced crop varieties, increased use of inputs and availability of capital, as well as to the restructuring of farms.

Figure 6: Cereal Yields in Slovenia relative to the EU-15

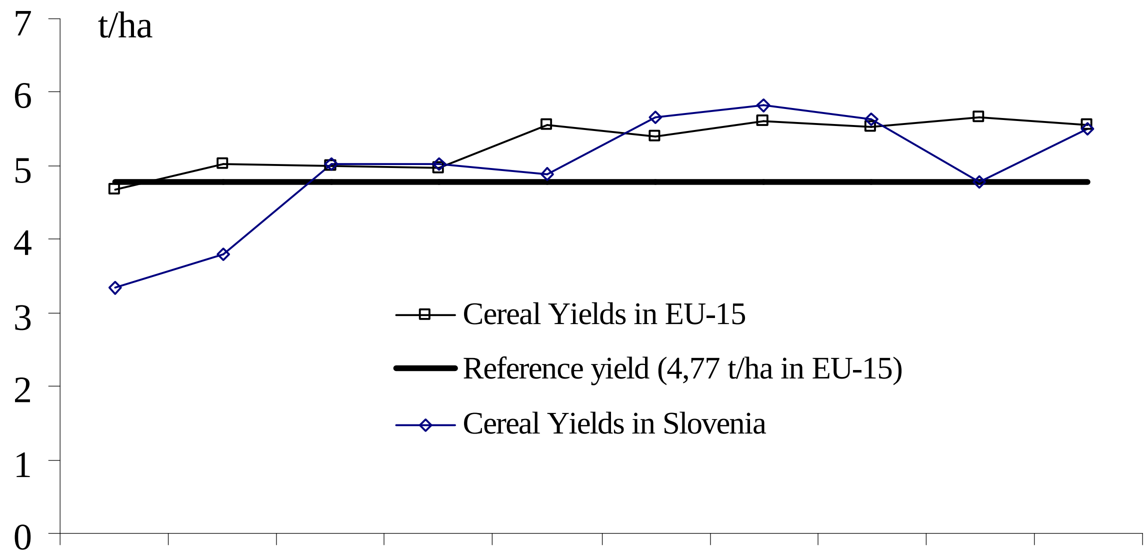


Figure 7: Individual Cereal Yields in Slovenia - Compared to EU-15 (EU-15 = 100 %)

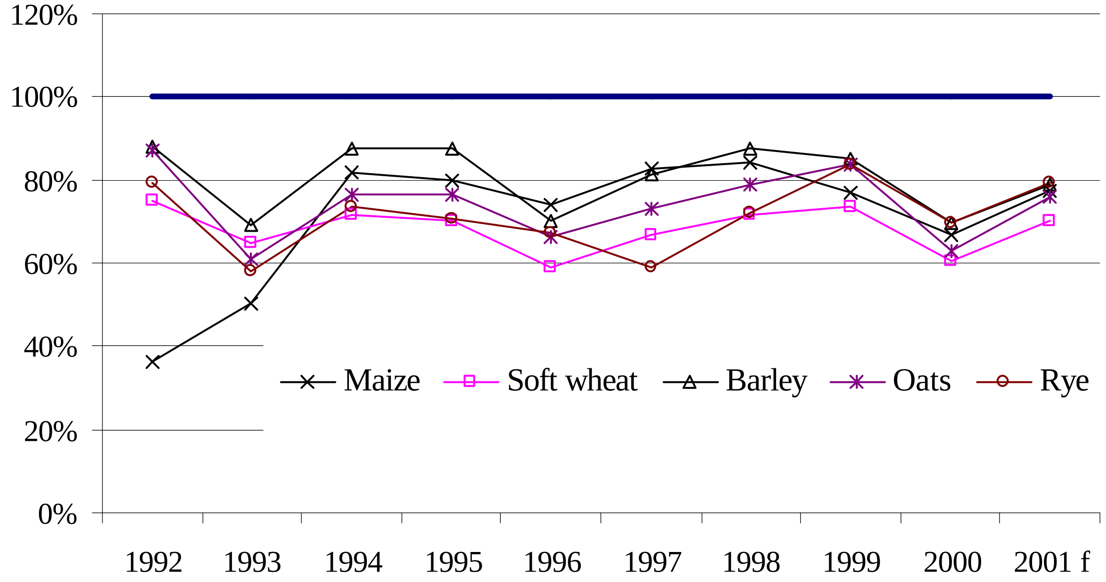


Figure 8 shows the development of cereal and oilseed yields, production and use in Slovenia. Additional information about the share of the value of the product group, or the individual product, in total agricultural output is also given. Also the share of the production as a percentage of overall production in the CC-12, compared to EU-15 production and compared to that of the EU-27 is shown. Figure 9 gives the same kind of information for other crops and Figure 11 for animal products.

Figure 8: Cereal and Oilseed Yields, Production and Use in Slovenia

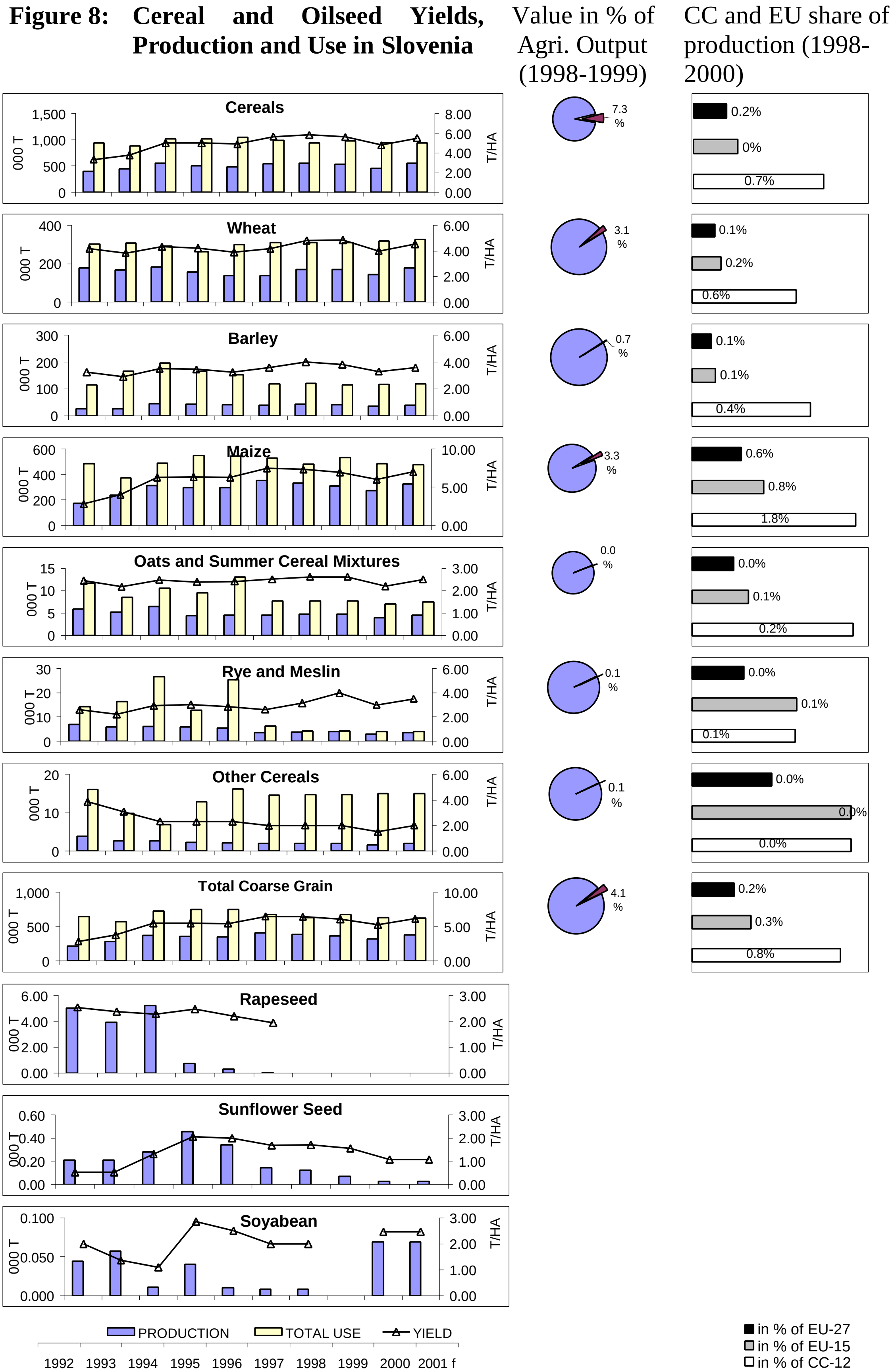
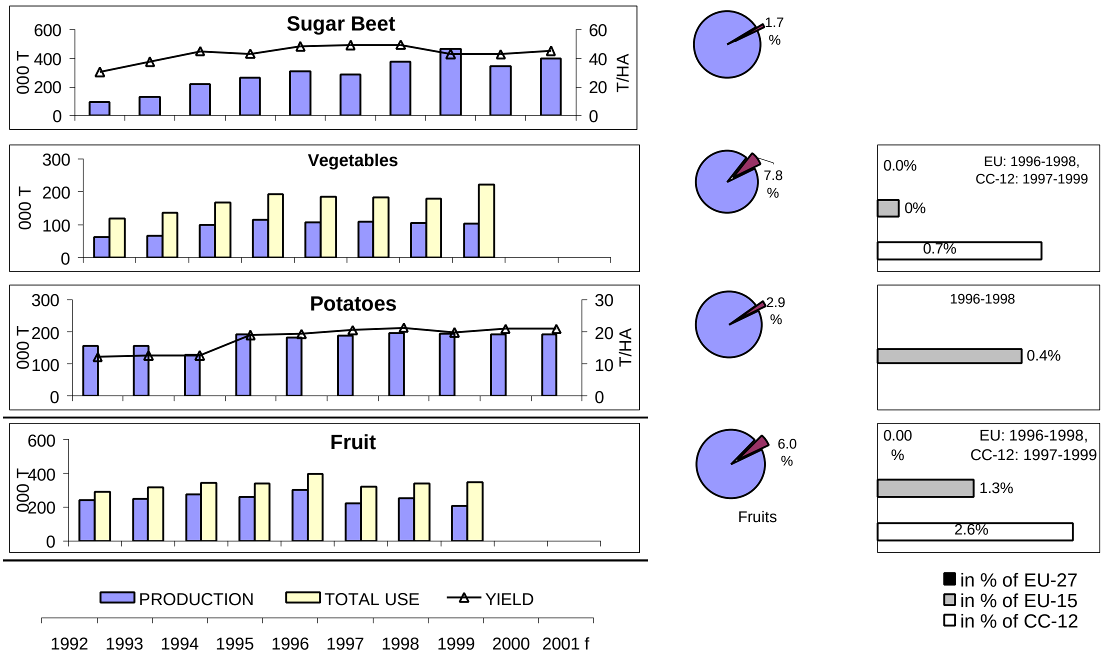


Figure 9: Production and Use of other Crops in Slovenia

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



The self-sufficiency for most crop commodities in Slovenia is far below 100 % (Tab. 9). Only small changes in self-sufficiency are forecast in the near future.

Table 9: Self-sufficiency in Crop Production (%) – Slovenia

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Cereals	42	51	54	50	46	55	59	54	73	89
Wheat	59	54	62	59	46	45	54	55	45	54
Barley	23	16	23	26	27	33	36	36	31	33
Maize	36	64	64	54	55	67	69	58	n.a.	n.a.
Rye	49	36	23	46	22	56	91	94	75	88
Oats	50	61	61	47	35	59	61	61	57	60
Other	24	27	40	18	13	14	14	14	10	13
Sugar beet	52	49	38	40	48	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.

Source: DG AGRI

5.3 Livestock Production

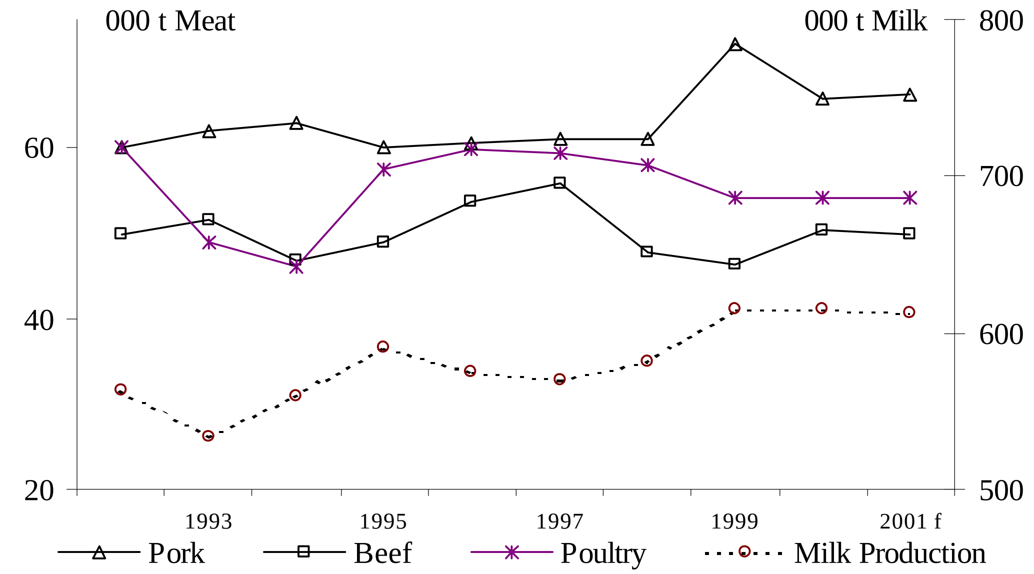
In Slovenia pork and poultry production both exceed beef production (Fig. 10). In recent years, pigmeat production has been around 70,000 t, poultrymeat 55,000 t and beefmeat 50,000 t. These levels are close to the levels of the early nineties.

In the transition process livestock production has developed differently according to the type of livestock. In the period from 1992 to 2000 the number of dairy cows declined by 15 % to reach a level of 185,000 cows. However, since then numbers have increased slightly (190,000 for the inventory of December 2001). In the same period, due to the fact that milk yields increased more than the decline in the herd, overall milk production increased by more than 10 %. In 2000 milk yields reached a level close to 3,500 kg, which is still well below the EU-15 average of 5,700 kg per cow per year. However with the specialisation process leading to two separate herds, one suckler and one dairy, the improvement in milk yields could increase in the near future.

As explained above, only recently has specialised beefproduction come about in Slovenia, beef being until then a by-product of milk production.Cattle stocks declined by 10 % between the early and late nineties, but have recovered in recent years to more-or-less the same levels as the early nineties.

The most important meat product in Slovenia is pork. In 1997 and 1998 the pig herd increased again after a five-year decline, leading to an increased level of pork production in the following three years. After a fall of 25 % in poultrymeat production between 1992 and 1994 production recovered in the mid-nineties (primarily due to the recovery of the ex-Yugoslav market) before trailing off over the rest of the decade and stabilising from 1999 onwards.

Figure 10: Livestock and Milk Production in Slovenia



While the consumption of milk andpigmeat remained stable at around 200 kg and 42 kg per capita respectively, beef consumption decreased by 5 kg per capita to reach 24 kg in 2000. On the other hand, poultry consumption has increased considerably (by 8 kg), rising from 16 to 24 kg per capita over the period 1992-2000. In 2000 self-sufficiency for livestock production was 105 % for beef, 128 % for milk, 75 % for pork and 112 % for poultry (Tab. 10).

Table 10: Self-sufficiency in Animal Production in % - Slovenia

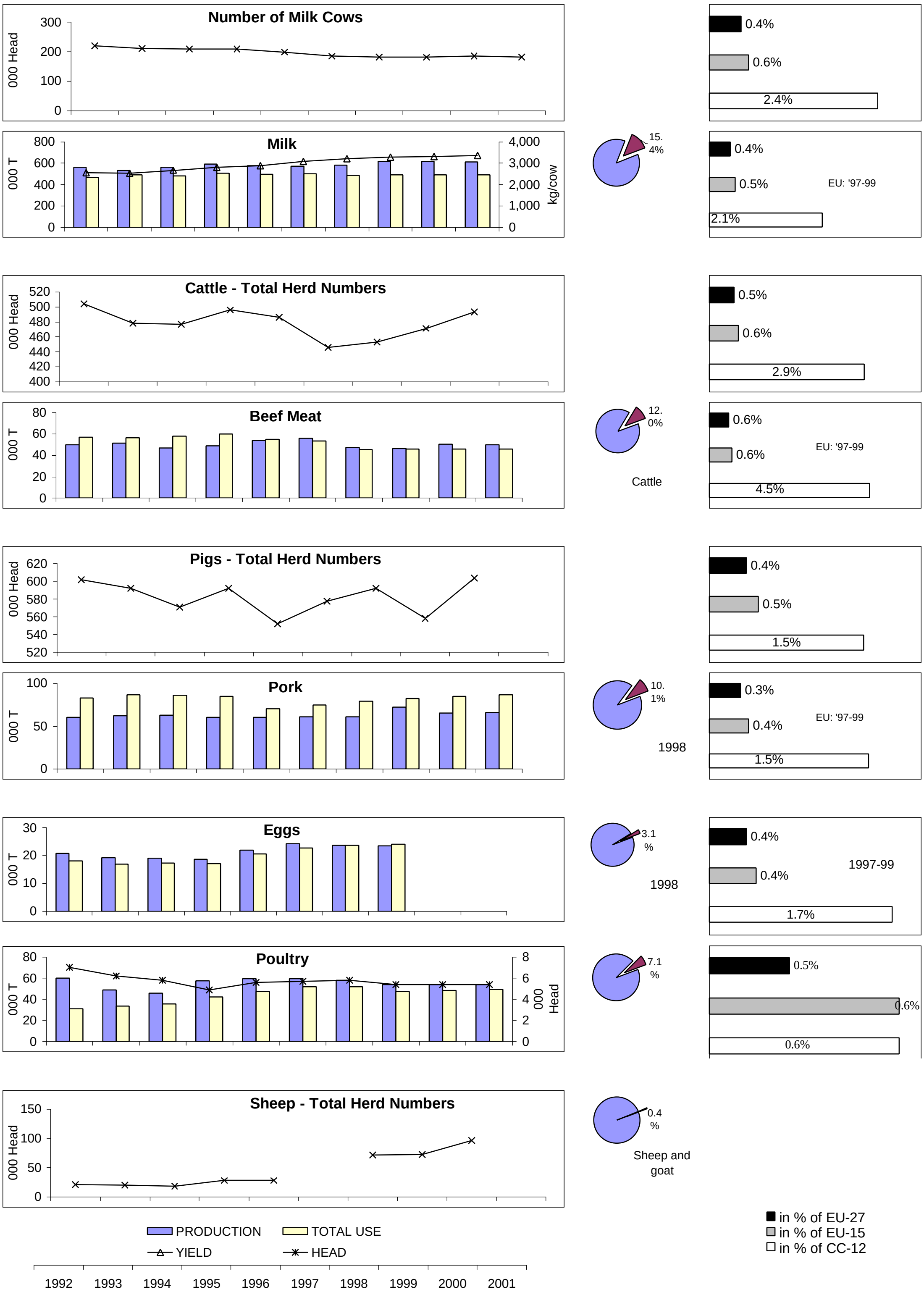
	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000*	2001f
Beef	88	91	81	82	98	105	105	104	105	109
Milk	121	108	116	117	117	114	120	121	128	130
Pork	72	71	73	71	86	82	77	87	75	83
Poultry	193	148	127	133	122	115	113	115	112	109

Source: DG AGRI

Figure 11: Livestock Production and Use in Slovenia

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

CC and EU share of production (1998-2000)



6 FOOD INDUSTRY

6.1 Role and structure of the food industry

The food industry accounted for 3.4 % of Slovenia's GDP in 1998 and for 2.9 % of its total employment. "Other foods" and "beverages" are the dominant sectors, together accounting for just over half of output and almost half of employment. They are followed by processed meat, processed fruit and vegetables and dairy products.

Table 11: Structure of the Slovenian food industry (% of food industry total)

	Shares % (1998)		Total growth 1996-98 %		
	GVA	Employment	GVA (local currency)	GVA (Euro)	Employment
Meat	12.8	16.9	12.1	-10.7	-10.9
Fish	0.6	1.3	-4.6	-24.0	-0.9
Fruit & veg	10.2	11.1	33.2	6.1	-12.5
Oilseeds	1.3	1.5	-5.2	-24.5	-6.4
Dairy	7.2	10.0	-6.9	-25.8	-2.6
Grain mill	4.2	5.8	0.1	-20.3	-9.4
Animal feeds	1.4	0.9	13.7	-9.4	-1.2
Other foods	30.7	33.8	37.2	9.3	1.3
Beverages	25.8	16.1	11.3	-11.4	-5.7
Tobacco	5.9	2.6	14.0	-9.2	-29.2
Total food	100	100.0	17.9	-6.1	-5.9

6.2 Recent performance of the food industry

The food industry in Slovenia suffered a significant decline in production during the initial stage of transition, compounded by the effects of independence in 1991 and the demand shock of the collapse and partial loss of the market in the former Yugoslav Republics. However, production began to recover in 1994. There was growth in the nominal value of GVA between 1996 and 1998, although output in Euros and total employment fell. The 'other foods' and fruit and vegetables processing sectors have been the most dynamic in GVA terms, although the significant loss of employment in the latter sector points to substantial rationalisation of production facilities during this period. Fish processing, dairying, oilseeds and grain milling contracted significantly in terms of GVA.

6.3 Ownership structure

Privatisation legislation was enacted in 1992 and most food processing firms are now privatised and operating as share-holding companies. The Slovenian privatisation model was based on a voucher system, under which ownership certificates were distributed to Slovene citizens according to age and used substantially by employees in the privatisation of enterprises where they were working. The model was based on social justice but one consequence was that firms did not get any new capital. It has also resulted in a dispersed (fragmented) ownership of enterprises which diminishes the efficiency of management and also burdens the stock markets with a high number of small transactions. In addition, the privatisation model has so far failed to encourage substantial foreign investment in the food processing sector.

6.4 Policy issues

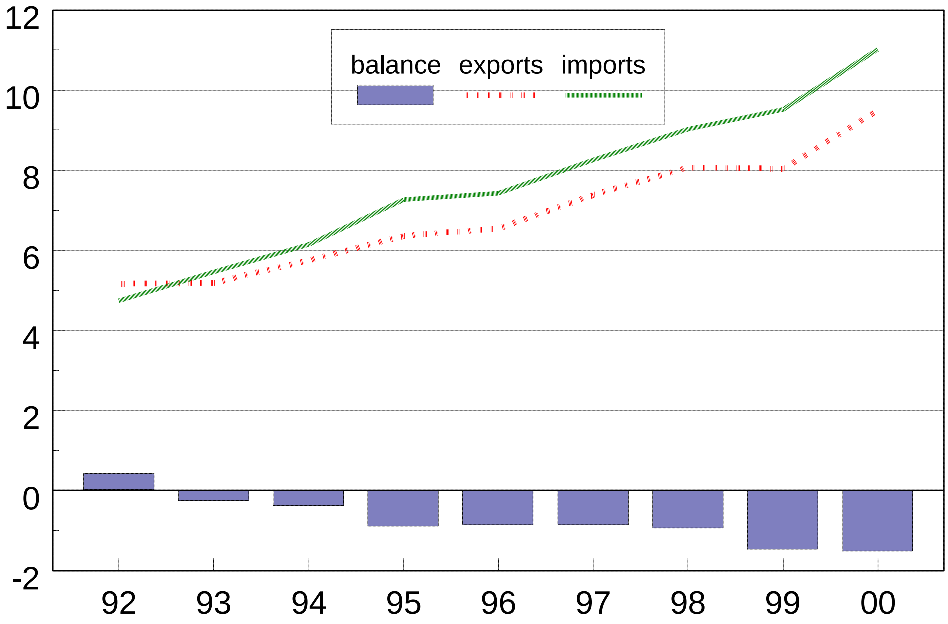
The need for new investment to modernise food processing enterprises is urgent, and further rationalisation needs to take place to improve efficiency and competitiveness, for example in the dairy industry. Completion of the privatisation process and the establishment of a clear and stable environment will favour direct investment and the financial restructuring of the agri-food sector. It will also support the industrial restructuring of the sector, which for the most part already benefits from the same technological methods and facilities as those used in the EU. Output norms are also at EU levels, although adaptations will have to be made to meet specific EU standards before accession.

7 TRADE

7.1 General Trade

With the exception of the year of independence, Slovenia's trade balances have always been negative. Over the years this trade deficit has increased from € 0.3 Bio (in 1993) to close to € 1.5 Bio in 1999 and 2000 (Fig. 12).

Figure 12: The Development of Total Trade (billion €)

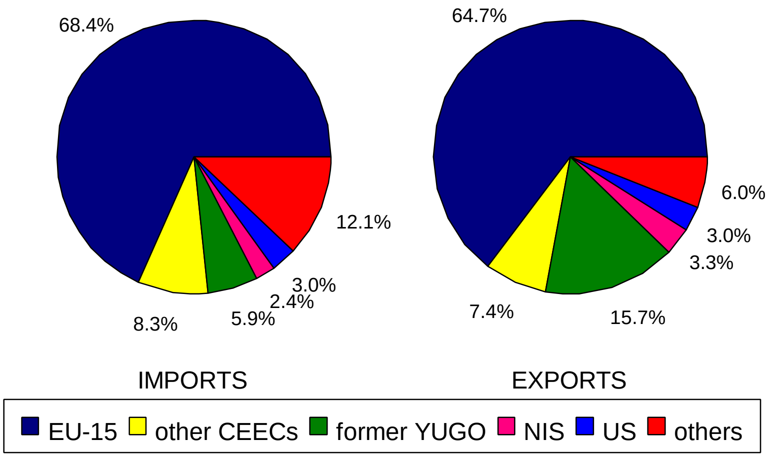


Source: Eurostat

Since independence trade has been reoriented, with the EU replacing the former Yugoslav Republics as the most important trading partner. This was partly due to the war in the Balkans.

Trade with the EU-15 represents around two-thirds of all trade, with an increase of 4 % in exports and 8 % in imports occurring between 1992 and 1996. Since then, the trade share of the EU-15 has been stable, representing on average (over the years 1997 to 2000) 68 % of Slovenia's imports and 65 % of its exports. The former Yugoslav Republics now account for 16 % of exports (-7 % compared to the early nineties) and 6 % of imports (-14 % compared to the early nineties). Trade with other CEECs is increasing slightly but represents only 7 % of exports and 8 % of imports.

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

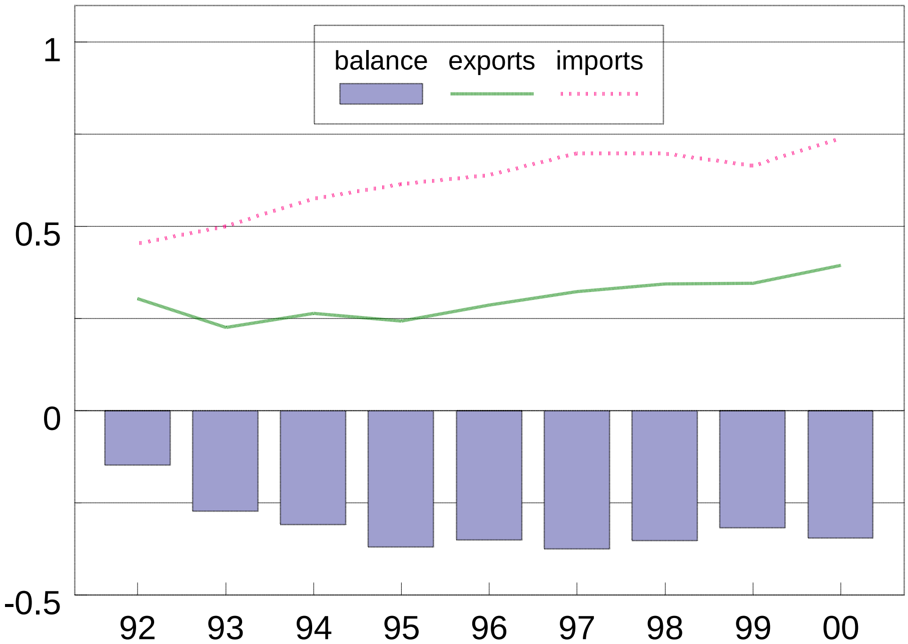


Source: Eurostat

7.2 Agricultural Trade

While agricultural exports represent only 4 % and agricultural imports less than 7 % of total trade, their impact on the overall trade balance is important. Increasing from approximately € 130 million in 1992 to € 350 million in 1997 and remaining stable since then, the **agricultural trade** deficit represents around 30 % of the global trade deficit.

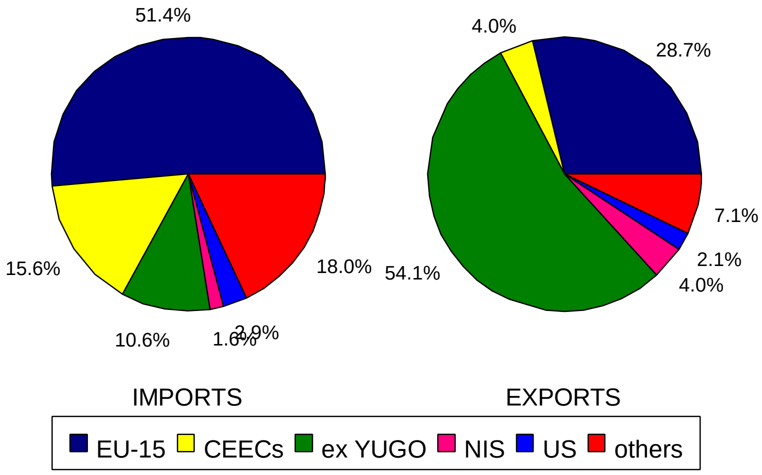
Figure 14: Development of Slovenian Agricultural Trade (billion€)



Source: Eurostat

On average, for the period 1997 to 2000, around 50 % of Solvenia's agricultural imports came from the EU, making it by far the most important supplier. However, less than 30 % of Slovenia's agricultural exports were to the EU. On average, for the same period, 54 % of exports went to the countries of the former Yugoslavia, while imports from there amounted to only 11% of the total. Agricultural trade with the other CEECs is significant on the import side (about 15% of the total) but negligible on the export side (around 4 % of the total).

Figure 15: Share of Agricultural Trade Partners (average 1997-2000)



Source: Eurostat

Trade in agricultural products accounted for 4.2 % of total exports (EU-15: 6.2 %) and 6.7 % of total imports (EU-15: 5.7 %) in 2000 (Tab.12).

Table 12: Trade of Agricultural Products in 2000

	% of total exports	% of total imports
Slovenia	**4.2**	**6.7**
EU-15	*6.2*	*5.7*

All Agricultural Products - less fish and fish products but incl. UR products.

The most important products, with a share of more than 5 % of imports or exports, are shown in Table 13 (as an average of the years 1997 to 2000). The agricultural trade balance is positive for only 5 sectors : beverages (€ 31 million), meat preparations (€ 30 million), dairy products (€ 24 million), oilseeds[6] (€ 3 million) and tobacco (€ 1 million). The biggest deficit (26 % of the total) is in fruit & vegetables (€ 91 million) followed by cereals with 14 % of the total (€ 47 million).

[6] Oilseeds include hops

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

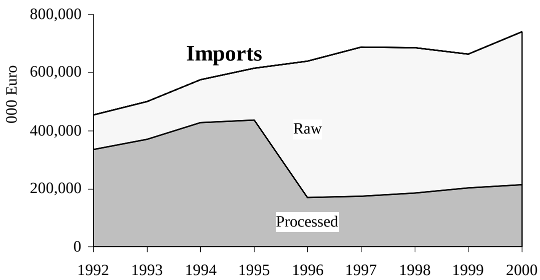
EXPORTS	Mio €	% of TOTAL
Beverages	60.7	14.2
Dairy products	36.0	12.4
Preparations of Meat & Fish	35.6	12.0
Tobacco	31.0	10.1
Meat	29.0	8.0
Miscellaneous edible preparations	18.9	7.0
Others	140.6	36.3
TOTAL	351.8	100.0

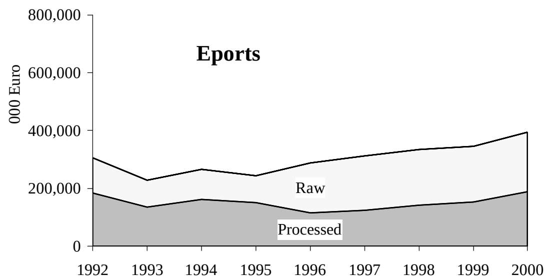
IMPORTS	Mio €	% of TOTAL
Fruit & Veg unprocessed	100.4	14.3
Meat	50.4	9.7
Miscellanous edible preparations	49.4	7.8
Cereals	48.8	6.6
Animal feed	45.9	5.9
Fats (animal & vegetable)	42.7	5.2
Preparations of Cereals	36.0	5.0
Others	327.1	45.4
TOTAL	700.7	100.0

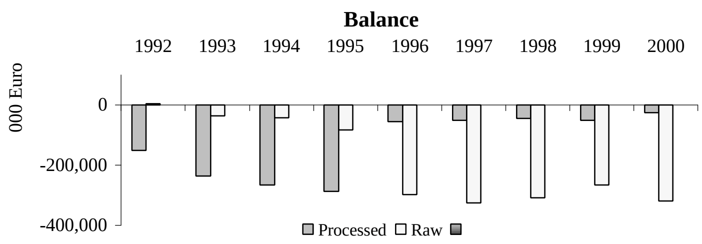
Most agricultural exports are processed products and two thirds are drawn from just 6 of the 24 sectors. Meat and meat preparations comprise 20 % of the total, beverages (including quality wine) 14 % and dairy products 12 %.

Imports are mainly of unprocessed products: fruit, vegetables, meat, cereals and animal feed. A dramatic change in the levels of raw and processed imports occurred in 1996, with a switch to raw products as the dominant import and a heavy fall in processed imports. More varied than exports, only one of the sectors (unprocessed fruit and vegetables) represents more than 10 % of total imports.

Fig. 16: Slovenia - Total Agricultural Trade (000 Euro)







Source: Eurostat

Concerning agricultural trade with the EU specifically, the level of imports from the EU has increased 2.9 fold since 1992, while exports to the EU have remained rather static (Tab. 14). The trade balance in favour of the EU has increased substantially, by almost 9 fold.

Table 14: Slovenia - Agricultural Trade with EU-15 (million ECU)

	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	*2000 /1992*
Imports										
• Raw	37	71	90	115	201	214	236	216	247	*6.7*
• Processed	97	151	209	193	107	115	125	137	137	*1.4*
• All Agric	133	222	299	308	308	329	361	353	384	*2.9*
Exports										
• Raw	20	18	18	17	54	62	74	71	71	3.6
• Processed	81	63	68	55	19	20	27	38	31	0.4
• All Agric	101	82	86	73	72	82	101	109	102	1.0
Balance										
• Raw	-17	-53	-72	-98	-147	-153	-162	-145	-176	*10.4*
• Processed	-15	-88	-141	-138	-88	-94	-98	-99	-105	*6.8*
• All Agric	-32	-141	-213	-236	-235	-247	-260	-244	-282	*8.7*

8 AGRICULTURAL POLICY AND BUDGET

There was a significant increase in the Slovene agricultural budget over the period between 1998 and 2001 for agricultural policy purposes. In 1998 the government adopted the agricultural policy reform programme 1999-2002 and in 1999 the national development programme for agriculture, food, forestry and fisheries for 2000-2002. This reform mainly aimed at a re-instrumentation of agricultural policies which can be generally characterised by a shift from market price support (deletion by the government of the system of administrative guaranteed prices for basic commodities such as wheat) to direct payments (CAP like) and in fact also by a greater emphasis on structural, environmental and rural development measures. This reform resulted in the Law on agriculture in June 2000 laying down the broad legal framework for the Slovene current agricultural policy. In 2001, agricultural budget expenses allocated to carry out given farm policy objectives were enhanced by almost 80 % compared to 1998 (Table 15). This rise in budgetary expenditures, however, has still not followed the increase in financial funds declared at the initial stage of agricultural policy reform (late 1990s).

Some important shifts in the structure of the agricultural budget can be observed. Funds for market price and intervention policy in 2001 have been virtually tripled compared to 1998. This resulted primarily from a substantial positive leap that occurred in the financial funds provided for direct payments (400 %), aids given in the case of natural disasters and, to a lesser extent, financial funds intended for the promotion of sales and consumption. In contrast, price supports and input subsidies have ceased to exist as viable market price policy instruments, while funds for market interventions have also fallen considerably.

Quite a startling result emerges from the financial data pertaining to structural policy measures. There has been just a marginal increase in these funds, which has been brought about by higher funds for eco-payments and payments for aggravated production conditions (around 200 %). At the same time, investment funds and financial resources for the restructuring process in agriculture and the food industry have even been reduced, a trend which seems out of line with declared agricultural policy reform objectives. Funds allocated to support general services in agriculture have remained, over the period between 1998 and 2001, practically unchanged. The major financial contribution to agriculture in the state budget is through the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture, but an increasing part comes from other ministries (Tab. 16).

It should be distinguished between the Slovene rising efforts to finance LFA areas and agri-environment projects (clearly visible in the budget efforts) and investments for restructuring the agricultural sector(holdings) and the agri-food sector where the funds in the agricultural budget were reduced. However, this reduction comes from a low demand from the sector at that time and partially also through the late start of SAPARD, which in Slovenia focuses on modernisation of agricultural and agri-food sector (total SAPARD budget of € 6,4 million), with the accreditation of the SAPARD agency only in 2001.

Table 15: Slovene agricultural budget expenditure for different policy purposes (million Euro)

	1998	1999	2000	2001
Market price and intervention policy measures				
- Price supports	2.3	2.0	0.0	0.0
- Direct payments (/ha, /animal)	9.2	18.2	29.1	37.2
- Input subsidies	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.0
- Sale and consumption promotion	17.0	34.5	27.7	34.5
- Market interventions	2.2	5.8	0.5	0.8
- Aids given in the case of natural disasters	0.0	2.3	14.4	23.3
Total	**33.5**	**63.0**	**71.8**	**95.8**
Structural policy measures				
- Eco payments and for marginal areas	11.2	10.9	21.1	23.7
- Investment schemes and restructuring payment	10.5	11.6	8.2	8.3
- Other structural measures	14.3	10.7	13.4	12.4
Total	**36.0**	**33.2**	**42.7**	**44.4**
General services in agriculture	**21.4**	**23.8**	**21.5**	**20.8**
TOTAL POLICY EXPENSES	**90.9**	**120.0**	**136.0**	**161.0**

Source: Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, preliminary reports (2002).

Table 16: Total Slovene agricultural budget (million Euro)

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
- Ministry of Agriculture	96.0	99.7	124.2	137.4	171.5	180.0	204.1
- Other Ministries	-	1.2	-	-	-	14.6	23.2
TOTAL BUDGET*	**96.0**	**100.9**	**124.2**	**137.4**	**171.5**	**194.6**	**227.3**

Note: * Fishery exp., forestry exp. and costs for operating activities of the Ministry included.
Source: Agricultural Institute of Slovenia, preliminary reports (2002).

Negotiations on a new preferential trade agreement for wine and the reciprocal protection and control of wine names and spirit designations were concluded in December 2001. The new preferential trade concessions have been in force since January 2002 as an additional protocol to the Europe Agreement.

9 ANNEXES

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Slovenia
Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products (Declaring Country: Slovenia)

Annex 1: Development of Key Figures in Slovenia

	Unit	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001 [(e)]	2002 [(f)]
(I) Main Economic Indicators										
GDP	% change	5.3	4.1	3.5	4.6	3.8	5.2	4.6	3.0 [(1)]	3.1 [(1)]
Industry + construction	% of total	39.38	37.60	37.53	37.36	37.61	37.40	37.46		
Services	% of total	56.09	57.87	58.04	58.42	58.31	58.98	59.29		
Agriculture, hunting + forestry	% of total	4.54	4.54	4.43	4.22	4.09	3.62	3.25		
Inflation	%		:	9.9	8.3	7.9	6.1	8.9	8.4 [(1)]	7.5 [(1)]
Unemployment	% of labour force *		7.4	7.3	7.4	7.9	7.3	6.9	6.4 (1)	6.3 [(1)]
Government deficit	% GDP	:	:	:	:	:	-1.3	-1.6	-1.3 [(1)]	-1.3 [(1)]
Trade balance	mio ECU	-283	-729	-650	-685	-704	-1168	-1235		
Trade balance	% of GDP	-2.3	-5.1	-4.4	-4.3	-4.0	-6.2	-6.2	-3.2 [(1)]	-3.2 [(1)]
Current account	mio ECU	482	-76	25	10	-131	-734	-663		
Current account balance	% of GDP	4.0	-0.5	0.2	0.1	-0.7	-3.9	-3.4	0.0 [(1)]	-0.2 [(1)]
PPS per capita	€ / capita	10500	11100	11800	12800	13500	14500	15600		
PPS as % of EU-15 (=100)	PPS / capita	:	62.9	63.8	65.9	66.5	68.2	69.2		
(II) Development of Employment and Production in Slovenia's Agriculture										
Agricultural employment	1000	98	92	89	115	103		81		
in % of total employment		11.5	10.4	10.1	12.7	11.4		9.9		
Agricultural Production	1995=100	100.2	100.0	106.9	104.5	108.9	106.3			
• Share of Crops	% total	51.1	50.7	50.7	47.8	48.3	45.5			
• Share of Livestock	% total	48.9	49.3	49.3	52.2	51.7	54.5			
(III) Agricultural Structures in Slovenia										
Utilised Agricultural Area	1000 ha	522	538	524	494	491	491	486		
in % of total area		25.7	26.5	25.9	24.4	24.2	24.2	24.0		
Number of Holdings	1000				90.6					
Average farm size	ha				5.1					

Source: EUROSTAT; [(1)] = European Commission; DG ECFIN (2002): The European Commission – Forecast for the Candidate Countries. Spring 2002. [(e)] = estimate, [(f)] = forecast

Annex 2: Trade in Agricultural Products; Declaring Country: Slovenia

(million EURO, average 1997-2000)

Average 1997 - 2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	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	13.2	2.1	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	-11.7	-0.9	-11.0	-0.0	-0.0	0.2
02 Meats and edible meat offal	50.4	25.2	23.5	0.0	0.0	1.6	29.9	14.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	13.9	-20.4	-10.6	-22.1	0.0	-0.0	12.3
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	11.7	7.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	36.0	6.2	0.3	0.2	0.9	28.3	24.3	-0.7	0.1	0.2	0.9	23.8
05 * Others products of animal origin	4.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-3.7	-1.1	-0.7	0.0	-0.0	-1.8
Animal Products	**79.3**	**35.7**	**35.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**8.1**	**67.8**	**22.4**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.9**	**42.5**	**-11.5**	**-13.4**	**-33.7**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**34.5**
06 Plants and flowers	22.9	21.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-22.3	-21.5	-0.7	-0.0	-0.0	-0.1
07 Vegetables	41.7	30.7	4.9	0.0	0.2	5.9	3.8	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-37.9	-27.6	-4.8	-0.0	-0.2	-5.2
08 Fruit	58.8	32.3	3.5	0.1	0.3	22.5	6.0	1.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.9	-52.8	-30.4	-3.3	-0.1	-0.3	-18.7
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	27.5	3.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	23.3	2.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	-25.1	-3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-21.9
10 Cereals and rice	48.8	13.2	26.0	0.1	2.4	7.2	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	-46.8	-12.5	-26.0	-0.1	-2.4	-5.8
11 Flours, malt, starches	17.7	12.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	-15.1	-12.2	-4.1	-0.0	0.0	1.1
12 Oilseeds	9.8	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	12.6	6.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	4.9	2.8	-0.2	-0.7	0.5	-0.1	3.3
13 Gums, resins, juices	4.2	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.0	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	-3.2	-3.0	0.0	0.1	-0.0	-0.3
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.0	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.2
Vegetable products	**231.8**	**124.5**	**40.9**	**0.3**	**3.1**	**63.0**	**31.1**	**14.1**	**1.0**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**15.3**	**-200.6**	**-110.4**	**-39.9**	**0.4**	**-3.1**	**-47.7**
15 Fats and oils	**42.7**	**20.6**	**8.6**	**0.9**	**1.0**	**11.6**	**10.7**	**2.1**	**1.1**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**7.4**	**-32.1**	**-18.5**	**-7.5**	**-0.9**	**-1.0**	**-4.2**
16 * Preparations of meats	5.9	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.0	35.6	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	30.2	29.7	3.2	-0.8	0.0	-0.0	27.2
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	22.2	12.3	3.5	0.0	0.1	6.2	11.4	5.8	0.6	0.8	0.1	4.2	-10.7	-6.5	-2.9	0.8	0.0	-2.1
18 Cocoa and its preparations	33.2	26.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	4.6	3.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.6	-29.7	-25.8	-2.0	0.2	-0.0	-2.1
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	36.6	24.8	1.6	0.0	0.1	10.2	17.0	1.0	0.6	4.2	0.5	10.6	-19.6	-23.7	-1.0	4.2	0.5	0.5
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	32.6	20.1	3.6	0.1	0.4	8.4	14.0	3.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	8.8	-18.6	-16.5	-3.1	0.8	-0.2	0.4
21 Preparations of various products	49.4	33.4	2.9	0.0	1.0	12.0	17.5	0.5	0.9	0.7	0.4	14.9	-31.9	-32.9	-2.0	0.7	-0.6	2.9
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	29.6	17.4	2.7	0.0	1.2	8.3	60.7	8.6	2.6	1.9	2.7	44.9	31.1	-8.8	-0.1	1.9	1.4	36.6
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	45.9	15.1	5.6	0.2	2.5	22.5	14.9	6.5	0.5	0.2	2.6	5.0	-31.0	-8.6	-5.0	-0.0	0.1	-17.5
24 Tobaccos	30.1	8.3	0.2	0.0	1.1	20.6	31.0	9.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	-1.1	0.7
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages;	**285.6**	**159.6**	**23.4**	**0.3**	**6.4**	**95.8**	**205.7**	**40.8**	**7.0**	**8.9**	**6.5**	**142.5**	**-79.8**	**-118.8**	**-16.5**	**8.6**	**0.1**	**46.7**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**60.8**	**19.8**	**0.9**	**9.4**	**9.2**	**21.6**	**36.4**	**22.0**	**3.1**	**4.0**	**0.0**	**7.3**	**-24.5**	**2.3**	**2.2**	**-5.4**	**-9.2**	**-14.3**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**700**	**360**	**109**	**11**	**20**	**200**	**352**	**101**	**14**	**14**	**8**	**215**	**-348**	**-259**	**-95**	**3**	**-12**	**15**
Total of all products	9,436	6,449	785	223	280	1,699	8,245	5,334	608	272	244	1,786	-1,191	-1,114	-177	50	-36	86
% Agri. products/All products	**7.4**	**5.6**	**13.9**	**4.9**	**7.1**	**11.8**	**4.3**	**1.9**	**2.3**	**5.1**	**3.1**	**12.0**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

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

2000	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	**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	15.2	2.3	12.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	-13.8	-1.2	-12.8	-0.0	0.0	0.1
02 Meats and edible meat offal	53.5	30.9	20.8	0.0	0.0	1.8	28.0	15.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	11.7	-25.5	-15.7	-19.7	0.0	0.0	9.9
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	12.7	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.8	42.2	4.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	36.3	29.5	-3.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	31.5
05 * Others products of animal origin	3.8	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.1	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-3.5	-1.2	-0.6	0.0	-0.1	-1.7
Animal Products	**85.3**	**42.4**	**34.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**8.5**	**72.0**	**21.4**	**1.3**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**48.2**	**-13.3**	**-21.1**	**-33.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**39.8**
06 Plants and flowers	23.5	22.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	-22.9	-22.0	-0.6	-0.0	-0.0	-0.4
07 Vegetables	42.8	30.8	5.1	0.0	0.2	6.7	3.9	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	-39.0	-28.2	-5.1	-0.0	-0.2	-5.4
08 Fruit	58.3	32.8	3.1	0.3	0.5	21.7	6.4	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	-52.0	-31.3	-3.1	-0.3	-0.5	-16.9
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	26.1	3.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	22.0	2.2	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	-23.8	-3.0	-0.2	0.0	0.0	-20.7
10 Cereals and rice	53.7	14.4	33.4	0.1	0.5	5.2	2.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	-51.5	-13.7	-33.4	-0.1	-0.5	-3.7
11 Flours, malt, starches	18.9	13.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	-17.3	-13.4	-4.0	-0.0	0.0	0.0
12 Oilseeds	9.9	6.8	0.9	0.0	0.3	1.8	11.8	5.5	0.8	0.9	0.0	4.6	1.9	-1.3	-0.1	0.8	-0.3	2.8
13 Gums, resins, juices	5.0	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	1.6	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	-3.4	-3.1	0.1	0.1	-0.0	-0.5
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.3
Vegetable products	**238.6**	**128.5**	**47.6**	**0.5**	**1.5**	**60.6**	**30.4**	**12.5**	**1.3**	**1.0**	**0.1**	**15.6**	**-208.2**	**-116.0**	**-46.3**	**0.5**	**-1.4**	**-44.9**
15 Fats and oils	**36.1**	**23.0**	**5.8**	**0.8**	**0.1**	**6.4**	**6.3**	**1.7**	**0.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.2**	**-29.8**	**-21.3**	**-5.4**	**-0.8**	**-0.1**	**-2.1**
16 * Preparations of meats	5.8	1.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	37.1	5.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	31.6	31.3	3.7	-1.1	0.0	0.0	28.6
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	24.5	13.2	4.2	0.0	0.1	7.0	12.5	5.8	0.4	0.6	0.1	5.5	-12.0	-7.3	-3.8	0.6	-0.0	-1.5
18 Cocoa and its preparations	34.6	26.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	-30.9	-25.8	-3.8	0.0	-0.0	-1.3
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	40.2	26.8	3.0	0.0	0.1	10.3	17.5	2.0	0.8	4.0	0.6	10.1	-22.7	-24.8	-2.2	4.0	0.5	-0.2
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	37.0	22.5	5.3	0.0	0.3	8.9	14.5	3.2	0.8	0.5	0.1	9.9	-22.5	-19.3	-4.6	0.5	-0.2	1.0
21 Preparations of various products	52.9	35.7	3.8	0.0	1.3	12.0	18.2	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.7	16.2	-34.6	-35.3	-3.1	0.2	-0.6	4.3
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	32.6	18.4	5.0	0.0	0.6	8.6	82.0	10.1	3.0	1.0	2.9	65.0	49.5	-8.2	-2.1	1.0	2.4	56.4
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	50.9	15.5	7.7	0.6	2.1	24.9	17.4	5.8	0.9	0.2	3.9	6.7	-33.4	-9.7	-6.8	-0.4	1.8	-18.2
24 Tobaccos	33.5	9.7	0.2	0.0	2.2	21.4	38.4	6.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	32.1	4.9	-3.6	-0.0	-0.0	-2.2	10.7
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**312.0**	**169.4**	**34.7**	**0.7**	**6.7**	**100.6**	**241.5**	**39.1**	**7.2**	**6.5**	**8.3**	**180.4**	**-70.5**	**-130.4**	**-27.6**	**5.9**	**1.7**	**79.8**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**67.6**	**20.4**	**1.3**	**8.7**	**8.7**	**28.6**	**44.2**	**27.6**	**4.9**	**4.8**	**0.0**	**6.9**	**-23.5**	**7.2**	**3.6**	**-3.9**	**-8.7**	**-21.7**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**739.7**	**383.8**	**123.6**	**10.7**	**17.0**	**204.5**	**394.4**	**102.2**	**14.9**	**12.3**	**9.5**	**255.4**	**-345.3**	**-281.6**	**-108.7**	**1.6**	**-7.5**	**50.9**
Total of all products	10,986.6	7,444.9	1,002.4	280.5	326.1	1,932.7	9,495.2	6,056.8	784.1	278.1	295.0	2,081.3	-1,491.4	-1,388.1	-218.3	-2.4	-31.1	148.6
% Agri. products/All products	**6.7**	**5.2**	**12.3**	**3.8**	**5.2**	**10.6**	**4.2**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**4.4**	**3.2**	**12.3**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

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

1999		IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties		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	17.1	2.1	14.8	0.0	0.1	0.1	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-15.5	-0.9	-14.8	-0.0	-0.1	0.3
02	Meats and edible meat offal	37.5	17.1	18.8	0.0	0.0	1.6	29.0	15.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	12.3	-8.5	-2.0	-17.1	0.1	-0.0	10.7
04	Dairy products, eggs, honey	11.4	7.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.3	37.1	7.0	0.2	0.7	0.9	28.4	25.7	-0.0	0.1	0.7	0.9	24.2
05 *	Others products of animal origin	4.5	1.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-4.3	-1.5	-0.8	0.0	-0.0	-2.0
Animal Products		**70.4**	**27.8**	**34.4**	**0.0**	**0.2**	**8.0**	**67.9**	**23.3**	**1.8**	**0.7**	**0.9**	**41.2**	**-2.5**	**-4.5**	**-32.6**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**33.1**
06	Plants and flowers	23.0	21.7	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	-22.4	-21.5	-0.7	0.0	-0.0	-0.1
07	Vegetables	43.5	31.8	5.4	0.0	0.2	6.0	3.2	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	-40.2	-29.1	-5.4	-0.0	-0.2	-5.6
08	Fruit	58.8	31.5	4.0	0.1	0.3	23.0	7.4	2.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.8	-51.5	-29.1	-3.8	-0.1	-0.3	-18.2
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	26.1	3.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	22.0	2.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	-24.1	-2.9	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-20.8
10	Cereals and rice	38.0	7.0	25.1	0.2	0.8	5.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	-36.1	-6.4	-25.1	-0.2	-0.8	-3.7
11	Flours, malt, starches	16.7	10.7	4.6	0.1	0.0	1.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	-14.3	-10.7	-4.6	-0.0	0.0	1.0
12	Oilseeds	8.9	6.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	11.6	5.7	0.5	0.9	0.0	4.5	2.7	-0.4	-0.8	0.9	-0.1	3.2
13	Gums, resins, juices	3.7	3.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	-2.6	-2.3	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.3
14	Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.2
Vegetable products		**219.1**	**115.7**	**41.8**	**0.3**	**1.5**	**59.8**	**30.7**	**13.4**	**1.1**	**1.0**	**0.0**	**15.2**	**-188.5**	**-102.3**	**-40.7**	**0.6**	**-1.4**	**-44.7**
15	Fats and oils	**40.6**	**25.7**	**8.4**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**6.4**	**8.8**	**2.1**	**0.2**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**6.5**	**-31.8**	**-23.6**	**-8.2**	**0.1**	**-0.1**	**0.0**
16 *	Preparations of meats	5.5	1.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	34.3	5.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	28.7	28.8	3.5	-0.8	0.0	-0.0	26.1
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	22.7	11.4	3.8	0.0	0.1	7.4	10.0	6.0	0.6	0.3	0.1	3.0	-12.7	-5.4	-3.2	0.3	-0.0	-4.4
18	Cocoa and its preparations	35.1	28.0	2.6	0.0	0.1	4.3	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.4	-32.0	-27.8	-2.3	0.0	-0.1	-1.9
19 *	Preparations of cereals, flours	38.7	26.8	1.8	0.0	0.1	10.0	13.3	0.7	0.7	2.0	0.4	9.5	-25.3	-26.1	-1.0	2.0	0.3	-0.5
20	Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	34.4	19.4	5.1	0.1	0.4	9.4	13.3	4.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	8.0	-21.0	-15.3	-4.2	0.1	-0.3	-1.4
21	Preparations of various products	49.2	32.3	2.9	0.0	1.0	13.0	17.5	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	15.5	-31.7	-31.7	-2.1	0.3	-0.6	2.4
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	29.7	19.9	3.2	0.0	0.8	5.8	57.5	9.1	3.0	0.4	2.4	42.5	27.7	-10.8	-0.1	0.4	1.6	36.7
23 *	Residues and waste from food industries	41.3	15.9	4.8	0.0	3.2	17.4	15.3	7.8	0.7	0.3	1.3	5.3	-26.0	-8.2	-4.0	0.3	-1.9	-12.2
24	Tobaccos	30.5	8.1	0.3	0.0	1.2	21.0	39.4	15.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	23.4	8.9	7.0	0.4	0.0	-1.1	2.5
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco		**287.0**	**163.5**	**25.6**	**0.1**	**6.9**	**91.0**	**203.7**	**48.9**	**8.1**	**3.5**	**4.8**	**138.3**	**-83.3**	**-114.6**	**-17.4**	**3.5**	**-2.1**	**47.4**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)		**47.4**	**20.0**	**0.4**	**6.1**	**3.9**	**17.1**	**34.7**	**21.1**	**3.5**	**4.5**	**0.0**	**5.6**	**-12.7**	**1.2**	**3.1**	**-1.6**	**-3.8**	**-11.5**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)		**664.6**	**352.6**	**110.5**	**6.5**	**12.5**	**182.4**	**345.7**	**108.7**	**14.7**	**9.8**	**5.8**	**206.7**	**-318.9**	**-243.9**	**-95.9**	**3.2**	**-6.7**	**24.3**
Total of all products		9,478.4	6,527.8	806.2	183.8	277.1	1,683.5	8,031.6	5,302.2	612.1	174.5	243.6	1,699.2	-1,446.8	-1,225.7	-194.2	-9.2	-33.5	15.8
% Agri. products/All products		**7.0**	**5.4**	**13.7**	**3.6**	**4.5**	**10.8**	**4.3**	**2.1**	**2.4**	**5.6**	**2.4**	**12.2**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

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

1998		IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties		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	11.3	1.9	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-10.0	-0.8	-9.3	0.0	-0.0	0.2
02	Meats and edible meat offal	51.9	33.0	17.1	0.0	0.0	1.8	31.3	15.2	1.3	0.0	0.0	14.8	-20.6	-17.9	-15.8	0.0	0.0	13.1
04	Dairy products, eggs, honey	11.7	6.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	34.6	8.0	0.3	0.2	0.9	25.1	22.9	1.1	-0.0	0.2	0.9	20.7
05 *	Others products of animal origin	4.1	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	-3.5	-0.8	-0.8	0.0	-0.1	-1.9
	Animal Products	**79.0**	**43.1**	**27.6**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**8.2**	**67.8**	**24.8**	**1.6**	**0.2**	**0.9**	**40.2**	**-11.2**	**-18.3**	**-26.0**	**0.2**	**0.8**	**32.0**
06	Plants and flowers	23.2	22.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	-22.7	-21.8	-0.8	-0.0	-0.0	0.0
07	Vegetables	40.6	29.9	4.9	0.0	0.2	5.7	4.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	-36.4	-26.2	-4.8	-0.0	-0.2	-5.1
08	Fruit	60.7	32.6	3.9	0.1	0.3	23.7	5.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	-55.7	-30.7	-3.5	-0.1	-0.3	-21.0
09	Coffee, tea, maté and spices	29.3	3.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	25.4	2.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	-26.7	-2.6	-0.1	0.0	-0.0	-24.0
10	Cereals and rice	42.5	12.7	21.0	0.1	3.2	5.5	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	-39.8	-11.5	-20.9	-0.1	-3.2	-4.1
11	Flours, malt, starches	17.4	12.1	3.8	0.1	0.0	1.5	2.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.4	-14.9	-12.0	-3.7	-0.1	-0.0	0.9
12	Oilseeds	9.8	6.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	1.6	12.6	7.3	0.6	0.2	0.0	4.5	2.8	0.5	-0.7	0.2	-0.1	2.9
13	Gums, resins, juices	4.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	-3.7	-3.5	0.0	0.0	-0.0	-0.3
14	Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.1	0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
	Vegetable products	**228.3**	**124.0**	**35.8**	**0.3**	**3.9**	**64.3**	**31.2**	**16.2**	**1.3**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**13.5**	**-197.1**	**-107.8**	**-34.6**	**-0.1**	**-3.8**	**-50.9**
15	Fats and oils	**52.1**	**18.9**	**7.2**	**2.9**	**3.7**	**19.5**	**13.3**	**2.5**	**2.3**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**8.4**	**-38.8**	**-16.4**	**-4.9**	**-2.8**	**-3.7**	**-11.1**
16 *	Preparations of meats	6.6	1.9	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.5	35.7	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	29.9	29.1	3.4	-0.6	0.0	-0.0	26.4
17	Sugars and sugar confectionery	17.6	11.9	3.3	0.0	0.1	2.4	10.7	5.8	0.6	0.7	0.1	3.5	-6.9	-6.1	-2.7	0.7	0.0	1.1
18	Cocoa and its preparations	33.2	27.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.7	3.6	0.7	0.2	0.6	0.0	2.1	-29.6	-26.3	-1.2	0.6	-0.0	-2.6
19 *	Preparations of cereals, flours	35.9	24.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	10.4	16.4	0.6	0.5	4.3	0.4	10.6	-19.4	-24.0	-0.3	4.3	0.3	0.2
20	Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	31.7	20.1	2.4	0.1	0.5	8.5	13.6	3.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	8.6	-18.1	-16.5	-2.1	0.9	-0.5	0.1
21	Preparations of various products	48.4	32.7	2.7	0.0	1.0	11.9	16.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.4	13.3	-31.7	-32.0	-1.5	1.0	-0.6	1.4
22	Beverages, spirits and vinegar	26.2	16.6	1.9	0.0	1.7	6.1	55.4	8.4	2.7	2.4	2.7	39.3	29.2	-8.2	0.8	2.4	1.0	33.2
23 *	Residues and waste from food industries	44.0	15.0	4.9	0.3	2.8	21.0	15.4	7.1	0.3	0.3	2.6	5.1	-28.6	-7.8	-4.6	-0.0	-0.2	-15.9
24	Tobaccos	31.1	10.4	0.1	0.0	0.7	20.0	30.7	10.6	0.9	0.1	0.0	19.0	-0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	-0.6	-0.9
	Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**274.7**	**160.1**	**18.8**	**0.4**	**6.8**	**88.6**	**198.3**	**42.9**	**7.3**	**10.4**	**6.3**	**131.4**	**-76.4**	**-117.2**	**-11.5**	**9.9**	**-0.6**	**42.9**
	Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**63.5**	**21.9**	**0.7**	**9.6**	**11.1**	**20.2**	**33.4**	**20.5**	**2.2**	**2.8**	**0.0**	**8.0**	**-30.1**	**-1.5**	**1.5**	**-6.8**	**-11.1**	**-12.2**
	Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**697.7**	**368.1**	**90.0**	**13.2**	**25.6**	**200.7**	**344.0**	**106.9**	**14.7**	**13.7**	**7.2**	**201.5**	**-353.7**	**-261.2**	**-75.4**	**0.5**	**-18.4**	**0.8**
	Total of all products	9,018.6	6,257.9	692.7	180.5	263.6	1,623.9	8,073.0	5,287.8	562.6	273.1	224.6	1,724.8	-945.6	-970.1	-130.1	92.6	-38.9	100.9
	% Agri. products/All products	**7.7**	**5.9**	**13.0**	**7.3**	**9.7**	**12.4**	**4.3**	**2.0**	**2.6**	**5.0**	**3.2**	**11.7**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare

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

1997	IMPORTS						EXPORTS						Balance (Exp - Imp)					
Chapters of Customs Duties	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	9.2	1.9	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	-7.5	-0.7	-7.2	-0.0	-0.0	0.5
02 Meats and edible meat offal	58.5	20.0	37.1	0.0	0.0	1.4	31.4	13.1	1.3	0.0	0.0	16.9	-27.2	-6.8	-35.8	0.0	-0.0	15.5
04 Dairy products, eggs, honey	10.9	6.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	4.5	30.1	5.1	0.8	0.0	0.9	23.2	19.1	-1.1	0.6	0.0	0.9	18.7
05 * Others products of animal origin	3.8	1.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-3.3	-1.0	-0.7	0.0	-0.0	-1.6
Animal Products	**82.5**	**29.6**	**45.3**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**7.5**	**63.7**	**20.0**	**2.2**	**0.0**	**0.9**	**40.6**	**-18.8**	**-9.6**	**-43.1**	**0.0**	**0.8**	**33.0**
06 Plants and flowers	22.1	21.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	-21.4	-20.8	-0.7	0.0	-0.0	0.1
07 Vegetables	39.9	30.1	4.1	0.0	0.3	5.3	3.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	-36.0	-27.0	-4.1	0.0	-0.3	-4.5
08 Fruit	57.3	32.2	3.2	0.0	0.3	21.6	5.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.1	-52.2	-30.5	-2.9	0.0	-0.3	-18.5
09 Coffee, tea, maté and spices	28.5	4.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	23.6	2.7	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	1.5	-25.8	-3.6	-0.2	0.1	0.0	-22.0
10 Cereals and rice	61.1	18.5	24.5	0.1	4.9	13.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	-59.8	-18.4	-24.5	-0.1	-4.9	-11.9
11 Flours, malt, starches	17.7	12.6	4.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	-14.1	-12.6	-4.1	0.0	-0.0	2.6
12 Oilseeds	10.6	7.4	1.4	0.0	0.1	1.7	14.5	8.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	6.1	3.9	0.6	-1.3	0.3	-0.1	4.4
13 Gums, resins, juices	3.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	-3.1	-2.9	0.0	0.2	-0.0	-0.4
14 Vegetables plaiting mterials	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.1	-0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Vegetable products	**240.9**	**129.7**	**38.4**	**0.1**	**5.6**	**67.2**	**32.3**	**14.4**	**0.5**	**0.6**	**0.0**	**16.8**	**-208.6**	**-115.3**	**-37.9**	**0.5**	**-5.6**	**-50.4**
15 Fats and oils	**42.1**	**14.8**	**13.1**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**14.1**	**14.2**	**2.0**	**1.6**	**0.1**	**0.0**	**10.5**	**-27.8**	**-12.8**	**-11.4**	**0.1**	**-0.0**	**-3.7**
16 * Preparations of meats	5.8	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	35.3	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	30.7	29.5	2.4	-0.8	0.1	0.0	27.9
17 Sugars and sugar confectionery	23.9	13.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	8.1	12.5	5.6	0.6	1.6	0.1	4.6	-11.3	-7.3	-2.1	1.6	0.1	-3.5
18 Cocoa and its preparations	30.0	24.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.9	3.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.5	-26.1	-23.3	-0.6	0.3	-0.0	-2.4
19 * Preparations of cereals, flours	31.6	20.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.9	20.5	0.8	0.3	6.4	0.7	12.3	-11.1	-20.1	-0.4	6.3	0.7	2.4
20 Preparations of vegetables, food fruit	27.6	18.4	1.8	0.1	0.5	6.8	14.7	3.4	0.4	1.6	0.5	8.7	-12.9	-15.0	-1.3	1.5	-0.0	1.9
21 Preparations of various products	47.1	33.0	2.3	0.0	0.7	11.2	17.7	0.4	1.1	1.5	0.1	14.7	-29.3	-32.5	-1.2	1.5	-0.6	3.5
22 Beverages, spirits and vinegar	30.0	14.9	0.6	0.0	1.9	12.7	47.9	6.9	1.6	3.9	2.6	32.9	17.9	-8.0	1.0	3.9	0.8	20.2
23 * Residues and waste from food industries	47.5	14.0	4.8	0.0	1.9	26.8	11.4	5.4	0.2	0.1	2.6	3.1	-36.1	-8.6	-4.6	0.1	0.7	-23.7
24 Tobaccos	25.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	19.9	15.6	4.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	10.4	-9.5	-0.4	0.7	0.0	-0.3	-9.5
Prepard foodstuffs; beverages; tobacco	**268.5**	**145.3**	**14.7**	**0.2**	**5.4**	**103.1**	**179.5**	**32.3**	**5.3**	**15.4**	**6.7**	**119.9**	**-89.0**	**-113.0**	**-9.4**	**15.2**	**1.3**	**16.8**
Other agri. prod. (Uruguay Round)	**64.7**	**16.8**	**1.2**	**13.0**	**13.1**	**20.5**	**33.2**	**19.0**	**1.7**	**3.8**	**0.0**	**8.8**	**-31.5**	**2.1**	**0.5**	**-9.3**	**-13.1**	**-11.7**
Agri. products (Uruguay Round)	**698.7**	**336.2**	**112.5**	**13.3**	**24.3**	**212.4**	**322.9**	**87.6**	**11.3**	**19.9**	**7.6**	**196.5**	**-375.8**	**-248.5**	**-101.3**	**6.6**	**-16.7**	**-15.9**
Total of all products	8,258.8	5,564.5	637.5	245.8	253.4	1,557.6	7,379.7	4,690.8	472.8	363.9	214.3	1,637.9	-879.2	-873.7	-164.7	118.1	-39.1	80.3
% Agri. products/All products	**8.5**	**6.0**	**17.7**	**5.4**	**9.6**	**13.6**	**4.4**	**1.9**	**2.4**	**5.5**	**3.6**	**12.0**	*	*	*	*	*	*

Source : Eurostat - Comext - Phare