

EAA Inventory 2015

Methodological inventory/questionnaire on the compiling of Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA)

Questionnaire identification

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The Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) provide detailed information on income from agricultural activity. The methods are laid down in the regulation (EC) 138/2004 of the European Parliament and of the Council. Member States are requested to provide an inventory on how the data are compiled.

EAA Inventory 2015

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PART A - GENERAL FRAMEWORK

A1 INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

A1.1 INSTITUTIONAL SETTINGS, INTERDEPENDENCY EAA WITH OTHER STATISTICS

A1.1.1 Which Institution(s) are responsible for the compilation of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA) and of the unit values of agricultural products?

The compilation of the Economic Accounts for Agriculture (EAA/EAF 97, rev 1.1) is the regular task of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS) according to the Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys as well as the publication and the dissemination of the annual programme. The unit values of the agricultural products are calculated by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

A1.1.2 Which Institution(s) are responsible for the compilation of the Agricultural Income Index?

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SURS)

A1.1.3 Is there interdependency between EAA and National Accounts (NA)? Is the bridge table compiled?

Compilation of EAA started in NA based on the ESA methodology and experiences of the compilation of value added of the agricultural household sector.

Since the EAA have been compiled the NA divide the data by institutional sectors due to the calculation of value added and the other macroeconomic aggregates by the institutional sector approach. For the division of the agricultural output by sectors, statistics on the purchases of agricultural products from corporations and from private producers together with the accounting statements data of corporations are used. Output of individual farmers was adjusted for exhaustiveness. Volume adjustments mostly include correction of wine produced under the agricultural holdings threshold. Overall prices adjustment is made by NA due to the estimated differences between the agricultural producer and market prices to final consumers. As the last step the « garden » production, meaning production of agricultural products under the agricultural holding threshold, is added.

The bridge table is compiled although the NA output data are not presented at the required level which would enable more detailed output items comparisons.

A1.1.4 Is there interdependency of EAA and Regional Economic Accounts for Agriculture (REAA)?

Slovenia has not yet compiled Regional Accounts for Agriculture. The only available data on value added in agriculture at regional level is calculated by NA the framework of regional GDP by activities.

A1.2 UPDATES TO EAA

A1.2.1 At which time of the year are the updates of the EAA carried out?

The EAA updates are carried out at the September data transmission.

A1.2.2 Which years are covered by each of these updates? (i.e. update in September of year n for the years $n-1$, $n-2$, $n-3$)

The years $n-3$ are covered by each update.

A1.3 CONSISTENCY WITH NATIONAL EAA

A1.3.1 If national EAA are different from those transmitted to Eurostat: what are the differences? Why are these differences kept? Are they documented? (if so, please transmit documentation.)

There are no differences between national EAA and EAA transmitted to Eurostat.

A1.3.2 Are there, apart from the Eurostat Regulation, any further methodological guidelines available at national level? (If so, please transmit these guidelines.)

There are no further methodological guidelines available at national level.

A2 COMPILATION OF THE EAA: GENERAL REMARKS

A2.1.1 For which years are retropolations¹ carried out and (if they are not yet available) when will they be available?

A2.1.2 Details of retropolation method used in your country: for which items are estimations made? On which assumptions are these estimations based?

The first compilation of EAA according the EAA 97 methodology was made in 2003 for the period from 1995 onwards.

¹ Retropolation represents the calculation of backwards time series which are consistent with the adjusted benchmark year.

A3 DATA USERS AND CONFIDENTIALITY

A3.1.1 Who are the main users of economic accounts for agriculture data? (e.g. National Accounts; other units / departments in your organisation (please specify); other international organisations (please specify); ministry of agriculture; other ministries; scientific institutes and universities; other users (please specify); unknown)

The main users of economic accounts for agriculture data are:

SURS National Accounts
Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food
Chamber of Agriculture and Forestry
Agricultural Institute
Other institutions, institutes and universities
Students and other physical persons

The EAA data are published as follows:

- SI-STAT Data Portal of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
- First Release on EAA
- First Release on the Real Income from Agriculture - first estimate
- First Release on the Real Income from Agriculture - second estimate
- Statøbook
- Occasional publications on agriculture such as Agriculture in Slovenia and the rest of the EU
- Occasional presentation of the situation in agriculture on a press conference

A3.1.2 Are there any confidentiality rules applied to microdata used for EAA compilation in your country? If yes, please describe your confidentiality rules.

A3.1.3 If applicable, please provide any comments on the amount of data affected by embargo.

PART B - STANDARD QUESTIONS – QUICK GUIDE

B1 DATA SOURCES

1. What are the data sources used to compile quantities, prices, values, volume indexes and price indexes (at least the most important ones)? If your calculations are based (inter alia) on quantities, prices and price indices: please specify the links (if any) to corresponding data sent to Eurostat (balance sheets, production statistics, agricultural price statistics).
2. On which methods of data collection are these data sources based?
3. Comment on the representativeness of the data sources used.

B2 LEVEL OF DETAIL

When compiling the EAA, at which level of detail do you work (e.g. for cattle: cattle (excluding calves), calves, etc.)? Please specify for each item.

B3 CALCULATION PROCEDURE

Please indicate in the Excel table the relations between basic data and EAA results.

If you work with more level of detail than the EAA, please add the necessary rows to the table. However, it is sufficient if all those sub-items for which the same calculation method is applied are grouped together in one line. In this case, please make sure to give a complete enumeration of the sub-positions concerned in the first cell of the row.

B4 ADJUSTMENTS

If adjustments to any of the data are made, in the framework of compiling the EAA at national level, please describe these adjustments. In particular, if any of these data refer to another reference period than the calendar year, please specify how the relevant calendar year figures are determined.

B5 ESTIMATIONS

If estimations are made, please specify. Give also details on the assumptions underlying these estimations.

B6 NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

Taking into account your replies to the previous questions (particularly to questions B1 and B3 to B5): please give an example of how the EAA results are calculated. For this purpose, the table given under question B1 can be used; however, its use is not obligatory. If you use the EAA elaboration tables of Appendix III of the EAA/EAF manual (rev. 1), please join them to your examples.

B7 SUBSIDIES AND TAXES ON PRODUCTS

1. List of subsidies on products and taxes on products relevant for the product in question;
2. Data sources;
3. Allocation: if the subsidies and / or taxes on products refer to a group of products (e.g. CAP reform subsidies referring to cereals, oilseeds and protein crops), please explain how their allocation to the individual products is done;
4. Price component or value? How are the subsidies and / or taxes on products incorporated in the EAA: as price component (i.e. by calculating a basic price for output items or a purchaser price for intermediate consumption items) or as values?
5. Accruals principle: for which of the subsidies / taxes on products mentioned above (point B7.1) did the application of the accruals principle under the new methodology confer changes?
6. Reference period: when subsidies / taxes on products refer to a reference period different from the calendar year, in which way are the relevant values allocated to calendar years?

B8 PROVISIONAL AND SEMI-DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS AND AGRICULTURAL INCOME INDEX VERSUS DEFINITIVE ACCOUNTS

The Questions (B1) to (B7) refer to the compilation of the definitive EAA. Please provide, under this heading, a short description of differences in the way of calculation of the provisional, the semi-definitive accounts and of the Agricultural Income Index.

B9 UNIT VALUES

Further information on the calculation of unit values (if calculated for the product in question) is only required if there are deviations from the EAA methodology.

Please note:

If it is not possible to answer these questions because of the aggregate level of the products concerned (e.g. fruits, vegetables), please describe the approach chosen for the individual products (at least the most important ones) being part of that aggregate.

The codes referred to in this questionnaire are the same as used in the data transmission tables and in Eurobase.

PART C - COMPONENTS OF THE PRODUCTION ACCOUNT: OUTPUT

C1 GENERAL

C1.1.1 Could you please list the products concerned by the intra-unit/branch consumption? (Details concerning the calculation for each of these products should be given under the respective product group).

Products concerned by the intraunit consumption are:

- Cereals: wheat, rye, barley, oats, grain maize, other cereals
(quantities according to the cereal balance)
- Protein crops: fodder peas (total quantity)
- Forage plants (the whole quantity taken into account the changes in stocks of fodder maize and other forage plants)
- Potatoes (quantities according to potato food balance)
- Milk (estimated quantity for calves feeding; deducted from milk output quantities)

C2 INDIVIDUAL ITEMS

C2.1 CEREALS

C2.1.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

Data on total production of cereals based on the data on the area and average yield per hectare compiled by the Agricultural Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Data sources for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices. The basis for the calculation is agricultural price statistics at monthly level. Purchase of agricultural products covers purchase of agricultural products directly from the farmers for further selling or processing as well as agricultural products sold by producers (agricultural companies, institutions and other organizations; not private producers). The surveys cover approximately 200 reporting units. Representativeness can vary depending on the product.

The valuation of output is based on average annual "purchaser prices". This is the producer, farm-gate price, monitored by SURS from the purchaser perspective on a monthly basis and compiled the average annual farm-gate price. Producer price (farm gate price) of agricultural product is a price for one unit of the individual agricultural product (kg, t, pcs, l) that the producer gets at selling the agricultural product. Prices are recorded at the first marketing stage to best indicate the actual producer prices received by farmers.

Prices do not include VAT, subsidies and supports which producers obtain for certain products. Manipulation costs related to the delivery of agricultural products, storage, costs of returnable packaging and other payment facilities granted to the buyer are also not included.

Basic data for calculating average producer prices of agricultural products (quantities, values and average prices of purchased and sold agricultural products) are submitted monthly to the Statistical Office by enterprises, co-operatives and other organisations buying products directly from private producers (farmers) or selling products from their own production. The basis for the calculation is agricultural price statistics at monthly level.

Other data sources:

Statistics on the production of cereals, balance sheets on cereals, production

price statistics on cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used

About 30% of the cereals final output were sold to the purchasing organisations; the share of wheat and rye almost 60% of the final output.

C2.1.2 Level of detail

01110	Soft wheat
01200	Rye
01300	Barley
01400	Oats
01500	Grain maize
01900	Other cereals

C2.1.3 Calculation procedure

Output

Gross output on cereals based on the harvest statistics compiled by the Agricultural Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Remarks:

- Slovenia produces only soft wheat.
- Under the item oats and summer cereal a mixture only the production of oats is covered. All kinds of forage plants are covered under the item of forage plants.

- Losses

Losses are estimated on the basis of balance sheet data. Losses are assumed to amount between 1% and 4%, depending on the kind of cereal.

- Stocks

There is no available statistical data on the storage of agricultural products on agricultural holdings. Data on stocks are based on the calculation of all consumption items and present the residuum item, which is also checked with the behaviour on the agricultural holdings concerning cereals stocks. The calculation of final stocks is based on the total production data, deducted with the data on losses to get the usable production with the addition of the data of the initial stocks of the current year (final stocks of the previous year) – usable output deduction of the data on losses, deduction on the data of cereals used as seeds, deduction of on-farm use cereals as feedingstuffs, deduction of cereals sales, deduction of the data on use of cereals for own consumption.

- On-farm use of crops for planting and sowing

There are no available statistical data on the on-farm use of cereal seeds. Data on on-farm use of cereals for seeds are estimated ; the estimation is based on balance sheet data. The share of the cereals used for seeds is between 1% and 5% of total production, depending on different kinds of cereals and year. The valuation of the on-farm use of cereals as seed for sowing is based on the relevant available data on the prices of cereals for seeds and cereals for other purposes. Cereals for seeds will be used in the next year production of cereals.

- On-farm use of crops as animal feed

The value of cereals produced and used on the farm as animal feed is based on

the value of total production, opening stocks, on-farm use of cereals for planting and sowing, sales, farmhouse consumption and final stocks.

- Agricultural household consumption

Data on farmhouse consumption are estimated. The estimation is based on balance sheets data.

- Sales

Data on the sales of cereals are obtained from the agricultural price statistics of SURS. Data on quantities are based on the purchasing organisations data that buy the agricultural products from the agricultural holdings (family farms and agricultural enterprises). In the case of cereals it seems that the sales to purchasing organisations are the main and the most important way of selling.

C2.1.4 Adjustments

C2.1.5 Estimations

There are available statistical data on total production and sales by products. Other items of production as well as consumption approach have to be estimated. The estimation is based on balance sheets data.

C2.1.6 Numerical example

C2.1.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

- Subsidies on products (from 1995 to 2006):
 - Subsidy on wheat
 - Subsidy on rye
 - Subsidy on barley
 - Subsidy on oats
 - Subsidy on grain maize
 - Subsidies on other cereals: triticale, buckwheat, millet, other cereals

Subsidies on specified items were calculated on the basis of the payment per hectare and the number of sowing hectares until 2006. With the introduction of the CAP reform in Slovenia and with the decoupling of the subsidy payments in 2007 the production of cereals is no longer supported by subsidies.

- Taxes on products
 - There are no taxes on cereals in Slovenia.

(ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The data on values are submitted to SURS.

(iii) Allocation

(iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.

(v) Accruals principle: In the calculations the accrual principle is used.

(vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.1.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

Negligible differences between provisional and semi-definitive accounts and agricultural income index versus definitive accounts due to the availability of the forecast data on quantities and estimated data on prices.

C2.1.9 Unit values

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

C2.1.10 Details on the calculation of intra-unit/branch consumption (quantities, prices, subsidies etc.)

- Seeds: Estimation on quantities based on the balance sheets data. For the evaluation of seeds the average annual farm gate prices are used.
- Animal feed used on the farm: based on the balance sheet data. For the evaluation average annual farm-gate prices are used.
- Sales to other farms: There are no available data on the sales to other farms. According to the situation in Slovenian agriculture it is assumed to be zero.

C2.1.11 Products covered by the item 'other cereals' (code 01900)

01900 Other cereals

 Triticale

 Others

The most important item of the "other cereals" is triticale, which is recorded in both the production statistics and in price statistics. Other items of "other cereals" are buckwheat, millet, other cereals.

C2.1.12 Multiplication of seed: details concerning their calculation, particularly confirmation that research & development as well as certification of seeds are not included in the EAA.

Research and development as well as certification of seeds are not included in EAA.

C2.2 OILSEEDS AND OLEAGINOUS FRUITS (INCLUDING SEEDS)

C2.2.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of cereals based on the data on the area and average yield per hectare.

- Under the item other oleaginous products pumpkins for oil are presented.

Data source for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices. The basis for the calculation is agricultural price statistic at monthly level.

See the detailed explanation of the producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used

About 50% of the oilseeds final output were sold to the purchasing organisations; sales of the most important rape and rape seeds presented 55% of the final output.

C2.2.2 *Level of detail*

02100 Oilseeds and oleaginous fruits (including seeds)

02110 Rape and turnip-rape seed

02120 Sunflower

02130 Soya

02190 Other oleaginous products

C2.2.3 *Calculation procedure*

Data on quantities are obtained from SURS's production statistics.

- Stocks

Since no data are available, this value is assumed to be zero for the time being.

- Losses

There are no data or calculation of losses for oilseeds and oleaginous products.

- On-farm use of crops for planting and sowing

There are no available data on using of crops for planting and sowing. It is assumed that on-farm use for planting and sowing is to be zero for rape and turnip rape. The on-farm use of sunflower and oilseed pumpkins for sowing is estimated. In the case of sunflower it is estimated that 0.5% to 0.9% of the produced quantity is used as seed, depending on the certain year. In the case of oilseed pumpkins it is estimated that 0.3% to 0.5% of the oilseed pumpkins production is used as a seed.

- On-farm use of crops as animal feed

There are no available data on the on-farm use of crops as animal feed. The use of crops as animal feed is estimated based on the statistical data on the sales and knowledge on using of crops in Slovenian agriculture.

- Agricultural household consumption

There are no available data on using of crops in own final consumption. They are estimated on the basis of production quantities and sales statistics.

- Processing by producers (where distinguishable)

There are no available data on processing by producer. This item is assumed to be zero.

- Sales

There are statistical data on the sales quantities to other industries.

C2.2.4 *Adjustments*

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C2.2.5 *Estimations*

On-farm use as seed for sowing
Own final consumption
Farm household use

C2.2.6 *Numerical example*

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C2.2.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

- Subsidies on products
 - Subsidy on oil turnip rape
 - Subsidy on sunflower
 - Subsidy on soya
 - Subsidy on pumpkins for oil

Production of oil plants was supported by subsidies from 2000 to 2009.

- Taxes on products
 - There are no taxes on oilseeds and oleaginous fruits

(ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The data on values are submitted to SURS.

(iii) Allocation

(iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.

(v) Accruals principle: In the calculations the accrual principle is used.

(vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.2.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

Negligible differences between provisional and semi-definitive accounts and agricultural income index versus definitive accounts due to the due to the availability of the forecast data on quantities and estimated data on prices.

C2.2.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.2.10 Products covered by the item 'other oleaginous products' (code 02190)

02190 Other oleaginous products
Oilseed pumpkins (seeds)

C2.3 PROTEIN CROPS (INCLUDING SEEDS)

C2.3.1 Data sources

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data source for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of protein crops based on the data on the area and average yield per hectare.

Data source for prices:

There are no available data on prices of protein crops (fodder peas and broad beans) in price statistics of SURS due to their non-market nature in Slovenian agriculture. The price of protein crops is based on available data on the price of soya.

C2.3.2 Level of detail

02200 Protein crops (including seeds)

C2.3.3 *Calculation procedure*

- Output

Data on total output quantities are submitted by agricultural statistics of SURS.

- Losses

According to the research work of the Agricultural Institute, losses are calculated at 2%.

- Stocks

It is assumed that there is no storage for protein crops.

- On-farm use for planting and sowing

There are no data on the on-farm use for planting and sowing. It is assumed that there is no on-farm use for planting and sowing.

- On-farm use as animal feed

The whole quantity of usable production of fodder peas and broad beans is used for the on-farm animal feed.

- Sales

There are no data on the sales of crops. According to their nature it is assumed to be zero.

C2.3.4 *Adjustments*

C2.3.5 *Estimations*

- Losses
- Assumption that there are no stocks
- Farm-gate price for protein crops

C2.3.6 *Numerical example*

C2.3.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

Subsidies on products

Subsidy on fodder peas

- Subsidy on broad beans

Subsidies on crops were introduced in 2000. They were increasing until 2006 when they peaked. From 2006 the subsidies decreased until 2011. The main part of subsidies concerns fodder peas.

- Taxes on products:
There are no taxes on protein crops.

(ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The data on values are submitted to SURS.

(iii) Allocation

(iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.

(v) Accruals principle: In the calculations the accrual principle is used.

(vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.3.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

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C2.3.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.3.10 *Details on the calculation of intra-unit/branch consumption (quantities, prices, subsidies etc.)*

All usable production of protein crops (fodder peas and broad beans) are used within the agriculture for animal feed.

C2.4 RAW TOBACCO

C2.4.1 *Data sources*

There is no production of raw tobacco in Slovenia.

C2.4.2 *Level of detail*

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C2.4.3 *Calculation procedure*

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C2.4.4 *Adjustments*

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C2.4.5 *Estimations*

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C2.4.6 *Numerical example*

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C2.4.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

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C2.4.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

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C2.4.9 *Unit values*

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C2.5 SUGAR BEET

C2.5.1 *Data sources*

There has been no production of sugar beet in Slovenia since 2007.

C2.5.2 *Level of detail*

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C2.5.3 *Calculation procedure*

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C2.5.4 *Adjustments*

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C2.5.5 *Estimations*

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C2.5.6 *Numerical example*

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C2.5.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

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C2.5.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

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C2.5.9 *Unit values*

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C2.6 OTHER INDUSTRIAL CROPS

C2.6.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

Data on gross output of hops, dry beans, spices and medical herbs are obtained from the harvest statistics compiled by SURS.

Data sources for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices.

See the detailed explanation of the producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used

99% of hops final output was sold to the purchasing organisations in 2012; the share of sales of other industrial crops in final output was 23%.

C2.6.2 *Level of detail*

02900 Other industrial crops
02920 Hops
02930 Other industrial crops

C2.6.3 *Calculation procedure*

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C2.6.4 *Adjustments*

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C2.6.5 *Estimations*

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C2.6.6 *Numerical example*

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C2.6.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

- Subsidy on hops

Production of hops was subsidised from 1998 to 2009.

(ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The data on values are submitted to SURS.

(iii) Allocation

(iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.

(v) Accruals principle: In the calculations the accrual principle is used.

(vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.6.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

Negligible differences between provisional and semi-definitive accounts and agricultural income index versus definitive accounts.

C2.6.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.6.10 Products covered by the items 'fibre plants' (code 02910) and 'other industrial crops: others' (code 02930): enumeration limited to the most important ones (e.g. 10 most important species).

02910 In Slovenia there are no data on the production of fibre plants.
02930 Other industrial plants:
Dry beans,
Spices and medical herbs.

C2.7 FORAGE PLANTS

C2.7.1 Data sources

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of forage plants based on the data on the area and average yield per hectare.

Data sources for prices:

Agricultural price statistics compiled average annual farm-gate data. They are available in the case of the market transactions of forage plants. Due to this the Agricultural Institute methodology based on the available agricultural price statistics data is used.

C2.7.2 Level of detail

Level of detail for quantities and prices

03100 Fodder maize
03200 Fodder root crops (including forage beet)
03900 Other forage plants

C2.7.3 Calculation procedure

Animal production is important for Slovenian agriculture and from this point of view the production of fodder crops is important as well. Agricultural statistics on fodder crops quantities is exhaustive and detailed. The main part of the fodder crops is grassland; the production of root crops is decreasing from year to year.

- Output

Data on output quantities are compiled by SURS according to the agricultural statistics requirements on an annual basis.

- Losses

The estimation of losses is based on agricultural statistics data and the methodology defined together with the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia. Losses are estimated for the silage maize and hay but not for the root crops.

- Stocks

Stocks are estimated according to the established methodology together with the Agricultural Institute. It is taken into account that the fodder crops have to be available until the new harvest and the estimation on the on-farm use of crops as animal feed.

- Use of crops for planting and sowing

There are no available data on the use of crops for sowing. It is assumed to be zero.

- On-farm use of crops as animal feed

The main quantities of produced fodder are used as the on-farm use of crops. It is calculated on the base of agricultural statistics data on production and the data on losses and storage.

- Agricultural household consumption

It is assumed to be zero due the fodder not being appropriate for the household use.

- Processing by producers (where distinguishable)

There are no data available. It is assumed to be zero.

- Sales

Agricultural statistics monitor the sales of fodder plants but the quantities are so small that they are assumed to be negligible. According to the real situation in Slovenian agriculture, it is assumed that all forage grown on a farm is used as feedingstuff for the livestock on the same farm.

- Prices

Prices of fodder crops are monitored by agricultural price statistics. The problem of the non-marketable fodder crops concern also the prices. The quantities are so small (if there are any sales at all), the prices are available (it depends if there is a market realisation) but there is a problem of their representativeness and annual availability.

Regarding to this it is taken into account the methodology of the Agricultural Institute based on the nutrition contents and the available prices of feedingstuff such as grain maize and soya skins as well as the manufactured feedingstuffs.

C2.7.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.7.5 Estimations

Estimation of unavailable or not enough representative farm-gate prices

- Crop losses
- Stock estimation

C2.7.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.7.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

Subsidies on products

- Subsidy on silage maize

Production of silage maize was supported by government from 2000 to 2006.

- Taxes on products:
There are no taxes on forage plants.
- (ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The data on values are submitted to SURS.
- (iii) Allocation
- (iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.
- (v) Accruals principle: In the calculations the accrual principle is used.
- (vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.7.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on forage plants and the data on animal production are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.7.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

C2.7.10 *Details on the calculation of intra-unit/branch consumption (quantities, prices, subsidies etc.)*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.7.11 Products covered by the items 'fodder root crops (including forage beet)' (code 03200) and 'other forage plants' (code 03900)

3200 Fodder root crops:

Forage beet and kohlrabi,
Fodder kale,
Fodder carrot,
Turnip.

03900 Other forage plants:

Fodder rape,
Fodder cereals,
Mixtures of leguminous and cereals,
Clover and lucerne,
Permanent grassland.

C2.8 FRESH VEGETABLES

C2.8.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of vegetables based on the data on the area and average yield per hectare.

Data sources for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices. The basis for the calculation is agricultural price statistics at monthly level.

See the detailed explanation of the producer price under the item of Cereals.

For the evaluation of fresh vegetables are used the data on the sales of individual agricultural producers directly to the final consumers on the green market as well. The average price is the sum of the most common daily price (the price at which the maximum amount of relevant products in one day was sold); the sum is divided by the number of recorded prices or the number of days when producers were selling a certain product. Observation units are organizations that manage organized markets and keep records of the fees paid by private producers for renting market space for the sale of agricultural products.

Sales of products sold on the food market by companies, other organizations or individuals who conduct business in their own name but do not grow agricultural products is not covered by this survey.

Representativeness of the data sources used

62% of vegetables final output is estimated to be sold on the basis of the data on market production of vegetables. According to the purchasers and green market statistics the share of sales would be about 10%.

C2.8.2 *Level of detail*

Level of detail for quantities and prices

04100 Fresh vegetables

04110 Cauliflower

04120 Tomatoes

04190 Other fresh vegetables

C2.8.3 Calculation procedure

- Output

Gross fresh vegetables output is based on the harvest statistics compiled by the Agricultural Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Production data on vegetables have been divided into market and non-market production from the Agricultural Census 2000 onwards. Due to the nature of the crops the stocks are not calculated.

Remarks:

Production of vegetables in gardens is not included in the harvest statistics.

- Losses

Losses depend on the crop, weather and market situation. The estimations are based on the methodology of the Agricultural Institute.

- Agricultural household consumption

There are no direct data on farmhouse consumption. Additional analysis was made on the consumption of vegetables taking into account the annual household budget survey data on average annual quantities per household member and the number of agricultural households producing the vegetables. The assumption is that the agricultural producers used their own vegetables.

- Sales

The production data determined as market production are taken into account as sales. These data are compared with the quantity data on purchasing organisations that buy crops from the agricultural holdings and the data on crops sold on the market from own production.

- Prices

The valuation of output is based on the prices compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Taken into account are the producer prices obtained from purchasing organisations that buy the vegetables from the agricultural holdings and the statistics on sales prices on the green market from own produced vegetables.

C2.8.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.8.5 *Estimations*

- Losses
- Own final consumption on agricultural holdings

C2.8.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.8.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

- Subsidies on products:
In the period from 1995 to 2014 there were no subsidies on vegetables.
- Taxes on products:
There are no taxes on fresh vegetables in Slovenia

C2.8.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

Data on vegetable quantities and prices were not available at annual level at the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index.

C2.8.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.8.10 Products covered by the item 'other fresh vegetables' (code 4190): enumeration limited to the most important ones (e.g. 10 most important species)

4190 Other fresh vegetables

Lettuces
French beans
White cabbage
Chicory
Onion
Endives
Sweet peppers
Cucumbers
Garlic
Carrots
Other fresh vegetables

C2.9 NURSERY PLANTS, ORNAMENTAL PLANTS AND FLOWERS (INCLUDING CHRISTMAS TREES)

C2.9.1 Data sources

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities

Data on nursery area.

Data sources for prices

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices. The valuation of output is based on average annual "purchaser prices".

See the detailed explanation of the producer price under the item of Cereals.

C2.9.2 *Level of detail*

C2.9.3 *Calculation procedure*

Estimation of the value of nursery plants is based on the available data of the nursery area. The value of the nursery plants is based on the estimated data on plants quantity and data on agricultural price statistics. Data on the sales of plants from purchasing organisations are also available.

No annual quantity data on the production of flowers are available. The data on quantity production are available for the years when the Horticulture Censuses were conducted, i.e. 2000, 2003 and 2006. These are very detailed and exhaustive data on the number of ornamental plants and flowers. On the other hand, the data on prices are not so exhaustive and detailed for calculating EAA values. Due to this situation the annual value of sales to purchasing organisations as a production value for ornamental plants and flowers is taken into account.

C2.9.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.9.5 *Estimations*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.9.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.9.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.9.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.9.9 *Unit values*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

C2.9.10 Field of observation / 'nursery plants' (04210) versus 'ornamental plants and flowers (including Christmas trees)' (04220): details on how the distinction between both categories has been made?

Click here to enter text.

C2.9.11 Field of observation / 'nursery plants' (04210): details on how the distinction between agricultural and forestry tree nurseries has been made?

Click here to enter text.

C2.9.12 Content / 'Ornamental plants and flowers (including Christmas trees)' (04220): confirmation that Christmas trees have been covered.

Click here to enter text.

C2.10 PLANTATIONS

C2.10.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food: Register data on new plantation area

Data sources for prices:

Estimation of the costs for one hectare of new plantation

C2.10.2 *Level of detail*

04230 Plantations

C2.10.3 Calculation procedure

Data on plantations include work done by agricultural units (e.g. use of machines, labour and other means of production, including planting stock) for the own account establishment of plantations such as orchards, vineyards, soft fruit plantations and hop fields.

Data on different kinds on the new plantation area are submitted annually from the Register of Plantations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. Register data contain the data for individual year on the area of new plantations by kind as well as the information on intensive or extensive plantations. Quantities of intensive plantations are evaluated by the price per hectare (based on the calculations per hectare) for differed kinds of plantations and vineyards.

The evaluation of the new plantations is the part of the estimation of the gross fixed capital data framework. The system was established in the framework of the Eurostat project during Slovenian accession to the European Union.

Own account produced fixed capital goods

The calculated value of the new plantations is distributed to own account produced fixed capital goods.

C2.10.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.10.5 Estimations

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.10.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.10.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.10.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.10.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

C2.11 POTATOES (INCLUDING SEEDS)

C2.11.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of potatoes based on the data on the area and average yield per hectare.

Data sources for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices. The basis for the calculation is agricultural price statistics at monthly level.

See the detailed explanation of the producer price under the item Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

According to the purchase statistics about 10% of output was sold.

C2.11.2 *Level of detail*

05000 Potatoes (including seed)

C2.11.3 *Calculation procedure*

- Gross output

Data on the production of potato are obtained from the harvest statistics compiled by SURS.

- Losses

The estimation of losses is based on the supply balance sheets.

- Stocks

The stored quantities on farm holdings are estimated based on the assumption that the agricultural holdings have stocks until the new harvest for their own final consumption and on-farm use.

- On-farm use

- as seed potatoes

Estimation based on the data of balance sheets.

- as animal feed

Estimation of potato as animal feed is based on the estimation of the production and in the framework of that it is estimated the lower quality (smaller size) of potatoes that is normally used as fodder in line with the balance sheet data. The use of potatoes as animal feed is also influenced by market conditions. With the decrease in pigs population rearing on the family farms the importance of potato as animal feed also decreased.

- Agricultural household consumption

Farmhouse use of potatoes is estimated on the basis of average per capita consumption of the Household Budget Survey, the average number of agricultural household members and the number of agricultural holdings producing potatoes.

- Sales to other agricultural entities

There are no available data on sales to other agricultural units. It is assumed to be zero.

- Sales to other industries

Data on sales to purchasing organisations and data on market sales of farmers

from their own production are available. According to the additional research it was established that the estimation of sales has to be upgraded. The estimation of sales to other industries is based on total production taking into account the stocks at the end and at the beginning of the year and deducted the on-farm use, farmhouse use, sales to the other agricultural entities (assumed to be zero) and sales abroad (assumed to be zero).

- Prices

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices. The basis for the calculation is agricultural price statistics at monthly level. The prices for early potato, seed potato and late potato are available. The price of potato used on the farm as fodder is estimated at lower price according to the lower quality.

C2.11.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.11.5 Estimations

- Crop losses
- Stocks
- On farm animal feed
- Household final consumption

Links to related statistics: Harvest statistics, farm-gate prices, Household Budget Survey, supply balance sheets data.

C2.11.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.11.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

Subsidies on potato seed production from 1995 to 2005.

There are no taxes on production.

(ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The data on values are submitted to SURS.

(iii) Allocation

(iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.

(v) Accruals principle: In the calculations the accrual principle is used.

(vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.11.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

There are no taxes on potato production.

C2.11.9 Unit values

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

C2.12 FRUITS (TOTAL, CODE 06000)

C2.12.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of different kinds of fruit, intensive or extensive growing.

Data source for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices based on the data of purchasing organisations and data on prices on green markets.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals and under the item of Vegetables.

Representativeness of the data sources used

C2.12.2 *Level of detail*

06100 Fresh fruit
06110 Dessert apples
06120 Dessert pears
06130 Peaches
06200 Other fresh fruit

C2.12.3 Calculation procedure

- Output

Gross fruit output data of SURS are compiled at the level of all fruit-growing activity. Data on fruits are based on the data on intensive and extensive fruit production. For dessert apples, pears and peaches, the data on production in intensive orchards are presented. All other fruits production (intensive and extensive) is presented under the item Other fruits.

- Losses

Losses on fruits are calculated according to the Agricultural Institute estimation.

- Uses

Data on sale to purchasing organisations and on market sales of farmers from their own production are available. According to the additional research it was established that the estimation of sales has to be upgraded. The assumption is that production in intensive orchards is used for sale. Data on sales to other agricultural units are not available. It is assumed to be zero. Consumption of farmhouse use is estimated by using the Household Budget Survey data on consumption and the data on the number of agricultural holdings growing fruits.

- Prices

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices. The basis for the calculation is agricultural price statistics at monthly level.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

C2.12.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.12.5 Estimations

Crop losses

- Sales
- Farmhouse use

Links to related statistics: Harvest statistics, farm-gate prices, Household Budget Survey, data on purchasing organisations, statistical data on green markets

C2.12.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.12.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

Subsidies on different kind of nuts production from 2005 to 2011.

(ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development. The data on values are submitted to SURS.

(iii) Allocation

(iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.

(v) Accruals principle: In the calculations the accrual principle is used.

(vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.12.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.12.9 Unit values

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.12.10 Products covered by the items 'other fresh fruit' (code 06190), 'other citrus fruit' (code 06290), tropical fruit' (code 06300), 'other grapes' (code 06490) and 'other olives' (code 06590): enumeration for each, limited to the most important ones (e.g. 10 most important species)

- 06190 Other fresh fruit
Apples (extensive growing),
Pears (extensive growing),
Peaches (extensive growing),
Apricots,
Plums,
Cherries,
Sour cherries,
Walnuts,
Other fresh fruit.
- 06290 Citrus fruit: No available data on production.
- 06300 Tropical fruit: No available data on production.
- 06490 Other grapes: See the detailed explanation of calculation of grapes and wine quantities.
- 06590 Other olives: No available data on production, all olives are transformed into olive oil.

C2.13 WINE

C2.13.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of grapes.

Data source for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices of wine based on the data of purchasing organisations.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 25% of wine was sold via purchasing organisations in 2012.

C2.13.2 *Level of detail*

07000 Wine
07100 Table wine
07200 Quality wine

C2.13.3 *Calculation procedure*

The basic data are from crop statistics of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia data on grapes production. Grapes produced in Slovenia are normally made into wine. There are no data on the production of grapes for other purposes.

According to this fact a specific procedure of the additional estimations has to be made. Due to the EAA requirements there are compiled data on grapes and data on wine. Grapes production is divided in two parts.

Estimations are made for the part of agricultural units growing grapes and producing wine themselves and for the part of agricultural units growing grapes and selling them as grapes to the manufacturing industry to produce wine. For the estimation of the part of grapes sold from the agriculture to the manufacturing industry the quantity data on wine production of manufacturing industry statistics are used. The production of wine is transformed into grapes using the transformation standard for Slovenia. Slovenia does not import grapes for manufacturing, so it can be assumed that the grapes were sold from the Slovenian agricultural production. This quantity is taken into account as grapes sold by agriculture to the manufacturing industry.

The quantity of grapes sold to the manufacturing industry is deducted from the total production of grapes to get the quantity of the grapes produced and transformed into wine in the framework of the agricultural industry. Wine production is a part of the agricultural industry only in the case that the agricultural units grow grapes and produce wine themselves. In the case that the agricultural units produce the grapes and sell them to the manufacturing industry that wine is not part of the agricultural industry. In agricultural output in this case the value of grapes is evaluated. In the case of wine and grapes a specific calculation is prepared taking into account the production data on quantities of produced grapes, data on the production of wine in manufacturing industry, and a specific coefficient for the transformation of grapes into wine.

Production of grapes is divided into the part of grapes that the agricultural industry sells as such to the manufacturing industry and into the part that the agricultural industry produces grapes and transforms them into wine.

- Output

See the detailed explanation of the total concept of calculation.

- Stocks

Stocks are estimated; estimations are based on the wine balance sheets and the market situation.

- Loses

Estimate based on the Agricultural Institute assumptions.

- Consumption in winegrowers' households

The consumption of wine in producers' own households is estimated on the basis of the average per capita consumption and the number of vineyard holdings.

- Sales

Sales are based on the purchaser statistics and additional estimation and taking into account all other consumption items.

Prices

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices of wine.

C2.13.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.13.5 Estimations

Calculation of quality and table wine quantity; estimation of the part that agricultural units produce grapes and manufacture them into wine.

C2.13.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.13.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

There are no subsidies and taxes on products.

C2.13.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

C2.13.9 Unit values

[Click here to enter text.](#)

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.13.10 In the EAA, a part of wine production of the wine manufacturing industry (NACE 11.02) is considered as agricultural activity. Please give details on how this part is separated from the non-agricultural part.

See the explanation of the calculation concept above.

C2.14 OLIVE OIL

C2.14.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on total production of olives.

Data source for prices:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices of olives based on the data of purchasing organisations and the prices of olive oil sold on green markets.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals and under the item of Vegetables.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 2% of olive oil was sold according to the purchaser and green market statistics in 2012.

C2.14.2 *Level of detail*

08000 Olive oil

C2.14.3 *Calculation procedure*

- **Output**

The quantity of the produced olive oil based on the calculation of total production of olives and the conversion factor to olive oil.

- **Stocks**

Stocks are not estimated. It is assumed that most of the olive oil is sold soon after the harvest.

- **Loses**

Not calculated.

- **Consumption in olive growers' households**

The consumption in producers' own households is assumed as a balancing item.

- **Sales**

Sales are based on the purchaser statistics and additional estimation and taking into account all other consumption items.

Prices

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled average annual farm gate prices of olive oil.

C2.14.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.14.5 *Estimations*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.14.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.14.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.14.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.14.9 *Unit values*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.14.10 In the EAA, a part of olive oil production of the oil manufacturing industry (NACE 10.41) is considered as agricultural activity. Please give details on how this part is separated from the non-agricultural part.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.15 OTHER CROP PRODUCTS

C2.15.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia compiled the data on area for seed production.

Data source for prices:

Available data on seed prices of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

C2.15.2 *Level of detail*

09000 Other crop products
09100 Vegetable materials primarily for plaiting
09200 Seeds
09900 Other crop products: others

C2.15.3 *Calculation procedure*

Under the item Other crop products the value of seed production is estimated. It is based on the statistical data on area for seeds and the available data on seeds prices.

C2.15.4 Adjustments

Click here to enter text.

C2.15.5 Estimations

Seed quantity

C2.15.6 Numerical example

Click here to enter text.

C2.15.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

Click here to enter text.

C2.15.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

Click here to enter text.

C2.15.9 Unit values

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

C2.15.10 'Seeds' (09200): products covered by this item.

Click here to enter text.

C2.15.11 Products covered by the item 'other crop products: others' (code 09900)

Click here to enter text.

C2.16 CATTLE (INCLUDING CALVES)

C2.16.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data source for cattle stocks

- Livestock survey conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, register data on cattle of the Ministry of Agriculture

Data source for the number of animals slaughtered and carcass weights

- Slaughter statistics data compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for imports and exports of live animals

- External trade statistics compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for prices

- Annual average farm-gate prices by kind of live animals for slaughtering and for breeding are compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 60% of cattle were sold to the purchasing organisations.

C2.16.2 *Level of detail*

11100 Cattle

C2.16.3 Calculation procedure

Basic data for the estimation of cattle production is total indigenous meat production of cattle calculated by the Agricultural Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

The important items for calculating agricultural production were the following:

- Number of slaughtered animals, taking into account the live weight of animals
- Changes in stocks at the beginning and at the end of the calendar year
- External trade data on import and export of live animals
- Farm gate prices of animals for slaughtering
- Farm gate prices of animals for breeding

C2.16.4 Adjustments

Calculation of culling discount as the replacement of the slaughtered cows with the heifers.

C2.16.5 Estimations

Division of the total indigenous meat production of cattle into estimated indigenous meat production for calves for slaughtering, cows and the remaining cattle for slaughtering.

C2.16.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.16.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

- Subsidies on products
 - Special premium for bulls and oxen
 - Slaughter premium for slaughtering cattle
 - Slaughter premium for slaughtering cattle for export
 - Slaughter premium for slaughtering calves
 - Suckler premium for suckling cows
 - Suckler premium for heifers
 - Subsidy for breeding bulls

- Subsidies from 2007 to 2011
 - Special premium for bulls and oxen

- Taxes on products
- There are no taxes on cattle production

Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development and submitted to SURS.

- (iii) Allocation
- (iv) Price component or value: Subsidies and taxes are incorporated as values.
- (v) Accruals principle: In the calculation the accrual principle is used.
- (vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.16.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.16.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.16.10 Please specify the method on the basis of which cattle output and its components have been calculated.

See the calculation procedure.

C2.17 PIGS

C2.17.1 Data sources

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data source for pig stocks

- Livestock survey conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for the number of pigs slaughtered and carcass weights

- Slaughter statistics data compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for imports and exports of live animals

- External trade statistics compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for prices:

- Annual average farm-gate prices by kind of live animals for slaughtering and for breeding are compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 60% of total indigenous meat output was sold to the purchasing organisations.

C2.17.2 Level of detail

11200 Pigs

C2.17.3 Calculation procedure

Basic data for the estimation of pigs output is total indigenous meat production calculated by the Agricultural Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia at the level of the item cattle.

The important items for calculating agricultural production were the following:

- Number of slaughtered animals, taking into account the live weight of animals
- Changes in stocks at the beginning and at the end of the calendar year
- External trade data on import and export of live animals
- Farm gate prices of pigs for slaughtering
- Farm gate prices of pigs for rearing

C2.17.4 Adjustments

Calculation of culling discount as the replacement of the slaughtered breeding sows with the younger ones.

C2.17.5 Estimations

C2.17.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.17.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

- Subsidies on products
There are no subsidies for pigs from 2004 onwards.

- Taxes on products
There are no taxes on cattle production.

(ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development and submitted to SURS.

(iii) Allocation

(iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values

(v) Accruals principle: In the calculation the accrual principle is used.

(vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.17.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.17.9 Unit values

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.17.10 Please specify the method on the basis of which pig output and its components have been calculated.

See the calculation procedure.

C2.18 POULTRY

C2.18.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for poultry stocks:

- Livestock survey conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for the number of poultry slaughtered and carcass weights

- Slaughter statistics data compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for prices:

- Annual average farm-gate prices by kind of live animals for slaughtering and for breeding are compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for imports and exports of live animals:

- External trade statistics compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 70% of output was sold to the purchasing organisations.

C2.18.2 *Level of detail*

11500 Poultry

C2.18.3 Calculation procedure

Basic data for the estimation of output is total indigenous meat production calculated by the Agricultural Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia at the level of the item poultry. The main part of the poultry is chicken production.

The important items for calculating agricultural production were the following:

- Number of slaughtered animals, taking into account the live weight of animals
- Changes in stocks at the beginning and at the end of the calendar year
- External trade data on import and export of live animals
- Farm gate prices of poultry

C2.18.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.18.5 Estimations

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.18.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.18.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

- Subsidies on products
There are no subsidies on products.
- Taxes on products
There are no taxes on products.

C2.18.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.18.9 Unit values

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

C2.18.10 Please specify the method on the basis of which poultry output and its components have been calculated.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.18.11 Please provide details on the treatment of hatching eggs (see also: eggs C2.22)

Hatching eggs: excluded from the calculation.

C2.19 SHEEP AND GOATS

C2.19.1 Data sources

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data source for sheep and goat stocks :

- Livestock survey conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

Data source for the number of sheep and goats slaughtered and carcass weights:

- Slaughter statistics data compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for prices:

- Annual average farm-gate prices by kind of live animals for slaughtering and for breeding are compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for import and export of live animals:

- External trade statistics compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 4% of output was sold to the purchasing organisations.

C2.19.2 Level of detail

11400 Sheep and goats

C2.19.3 Calculation procedure

Basic data for the estimation of output is total indigenous meat production calculated by the Agricultural Department of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia at the level of the item sheep and item goats.

The important items for calculating agricultural production were the following:

- Number of slaughtered animals, taking into account the live weight of animals
- Changes in stocks at the beginning and at the end of the calendar year
- External trade data on import and export of live animals
- Farm gate prices of sheep and goats

C2.19.4 Adjustments

Calculation of culling discount as the replacement of the sheep and goats with the younger ones.

C2.19.5 Estimations

Estimation of the production value of sheep and goats.

C2.19.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.19.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

- Subsidies on products
 - Premium for sheep and goats from 1995 to 2009.
 - Taxes on products: There are no taxes on products.
- (ii) Data sources: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development and submitted to SURS.
- (iii) Allocation
- (iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.
- (v) Accruals principle: In the calculation the accrual principle is used.
- (vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.19.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.19.9 Unit values

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.19.10 Please specify the method on the basis of which the output of sheep and goats and its components have been calculated.

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.20 EQUINES, OTHER ANIMALS

C2.20.1 Data sources

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Equines

There are no available data on total indigenous production meat of equines calculated by agricultural department.

Data source for stocks

- Agricultural census, Farm Structure Surveys, estimations

Data source for the number of animals slaughtered and carcass weights

- Slaughter statistics data compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Data source for prices

- Annual average farm-gate prices, compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 5% of output was sold to the purchasing organisations.

Rabbits

There are no available data on total indigenous production meat of other animals calculated by agricultural department.

Data source for rabbits stock

- Census data and estimations of EAA

Data source for the number of animals slaughtered and carcass weights

- Slaughter statistics data compiled by Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, estimations of EAA

Data sources for prices

- Annual average farm-gate prices, compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

About 3% of output was sold to the purchasing organisations.

C2.20.2 Level of detail

11300 Equines

11900 Other animals

C2.20.3 Calculation procedure

- Equines

EAA produced the estimation based on the number of equines collected in farm structure surveys, estimated for the use in agriculture.

The calculation is based on:

- Number of slaughtered animals, taking into account the live weight of animals
- Changes in stocks at the beginning and at the end of the calendar year
- External trade data on import and export of live animals
- Farm gate prices of equines

- Other animals

The item 'other animals' (New Cronos product code 11900) covers the total indigenous production of rabbits based on the number of the rabbits according to the agricultural census data. The quantities are multiplied by the annual farm gate price for live weight of rabbit.

C2.20.4 Adjustments

Calculation of culling discount as the replacement of the horses with the younger ones.

C2.20.5 Estimations

- Calculation of total indigenous meat production for equines
- Calculation of total indigenous meat production for rabbits
- Calculation procedure of culling discount as the replacement of the slaughtered female equines with the younger ones.

C2.20.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.20.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

There are no subsidies and taxes on products.

C2.20.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.20.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

C2.20.10 *Products covered by the item 'other animals' (code 11900).*

11900 Other animals
Rabbits

C2.20.11 *Please specify the method on the basis of which the output of equines and of other animals, and their components have been calculated.*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.21 MILK

C2.21.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for quantities:

Milk statistics of the Statistical Office of the Republic of the Slovenia.

Data sources for prices:

Annual average farm gate prices are compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of the Slovenia.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

86% of produced milk was sold to the purchasing organisations.

C2.21.2 *Level of detail*

12100 Milk

The milk calculations cover only cow's milk, other kinds of milk are presented under the item Other animals products: Others.

C2.21.3 *Calculation procedure*

- **Output**
Milk statistics compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia record the total milk production.
- **Losses**
Milk losses are not calculated.
- **On-farm use**
Estimation of on-farm use is based on the estimated milk use for calves and on the survey on the milk use on the agricultural holdings.
- **Agricultural household consumption**
Estimation of farmhouse consumption is based on the Household Budget Survey and the number of holdings rearing cattle and on the survey on the milk use on agricultural holdings.
- **Sales**
Estimation is based on quantity purchaser statistics data and on the survey on the milk use on agricultural holdings.

Data sources for prices:

Annual average farm-gate prices are compiled by Statistical Office of the Republic of the Slovenia.

C2.21.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.21.5 *Estimations*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.21.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.21.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

- Subsidies on products
 - Milk premium (2004–2006)
 - Taxes on products
 - There are no taxes on production.
- (ii) Data sources:
- Subsidies on products: Data on subsidies by products are calculated by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development and submitted to SURS.
- (iii) Allocation
- (iv) Price component or value: Subsidies are incorporated as values.
- (v) Accruals principle: In the calculation the accrual principle is used.
- (vi) Reference period: Subsidies and taxes refer to the same reference period as the agricultural production.

C2.21.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.21.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.21.10 *For which years have penalties for exceeding milk quotas been applied? Which are the corresponding amounts?*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.22 EGGS

C2.22.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Agricultural statistics compiled the data at the level of the poultry. The main part of the poultry in Slovenia is hens. The same situation is at the level of eggs. Data on eggs are available as total. Price statistics present the prices for eggs for consumption and hatching eggs.

Data sources for the assessment of gross output:

- Statistical data on egg production
- Estimation of hatching eggs based on data of purchasing organisations

Data source for prices:

- Annual average farm-gate prices are compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of the Slovenia.

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

42% of eggs were sold to the purchasing organisations.

C2.22.2 *Level of detail*

12200 Eggs

C2.22.3 *Calculation procedure*

- **Output**

Calculation of output based on the eggs from laying hens (excluding eggs for hatching) and the average annual price. The quantity data on production as well as the annual average price data are compiled by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia.

- **Uses**

The uses of eggs in final consumption, sales outside of the industry and other intra unit consumption are estimated. Item other intra unit consumption covered estimated eggs for hatching, which are excluded from the output value. Estimation of sales outside of the industry is based on the data of purchasing organisations, estimation of eggs in our final consumption based on HBS data.

Valuation

The valuation of the egg production is based on the annual average data on hen eggs.

C2.22.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.22.5 *Estimations*

Own final consumption
Eggs for hatching

C2.22.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.22.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

There are no subsidies and taxes on products.

C2.22.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.22.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.22.10 *Please provide details on the treatment of hatching eggs (see also: poultry C2.18).*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.23 OTHER ANIMAL PRODUCTS (RAW WOOL, SILKWORM COCOONS, OTHERS)

C2.23.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for the estimation of output quantities:

Agricultural animal statistics, statistics of purchasing organisations

Data sources for prices:

Agricultural annual price statistics

See the detailed explanation of producer price under the item of Cereals.

Representativeness of the data sources used:

Raw wool: about 30% of wool was sold to the purchasing organisations.

Honey: about 20% of honey was sold to the purchasing organisations and on the green market.

Sheep and goat milk: until 2013 there were no data on sales to the purchasing organisation.

Raw animal hides: data on output based on sales to purchasing organisations.

C2.23.2 Level of detail

12900 Other animal products
12910 Raw wool
12920 Silkworm cocoons (not applicable in Slovenia)
12930 Other animal products: Others

C2.23.3 Calculation procedure

The calculations include honey, raw wool, sheep and goat milk and raw animal hides.

Raw wool

Output estimation based on agricultural statistics data on produced quantity and average farm gate price. In the case when the wool is not sold on the market, the average farm gate price caused the problem when it is not available from the purchaser statistics. In that case it has to be estimated.

Honey

Output based on agricultural statistics data on produced quantity and the average farm gate price.

Sheep and goat milk

Output estimation based on the agricultural statistics data on produced quantity and average farm gate price. Average farm gate price caused the problems until a few years ago due to the absence of the statistical data. In the last year sheep and goat milk became more popular on the market so the price availability has improved.

Raw animal hides

Output estimation is based on the statistical data of purchasing organisations on quantity and average farm gate price.

C2.23.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.23.5 Estimations

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.23.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.23.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.23.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.23.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

C2.23.10 *Products covered by the item 'other animal products' (code 12930).*

12930 Other animal products
Honey
Sheep and goat milk
Raw animal hides

C2.24 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES (INCLUDING RENTING OF MILK QUOTA)

C2.24.1 *Data sources*

Coverage:

Family farms satisfying the criteria of the EU threshold (mostly) selected with a sample and all agricultural enterprises, companies and cooperatives performing agricultural activity.

Data sources for the estimation of output quantities

- Agricultural Census, Farm Structure Survey, annual data on agricultural production

Data sources for prices

- Data of the Ministry of Agriculture

C2.24.2 *Level of detail*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.24.3 *Calculation procedure*

Output of agricultural services is based on the quantity of agricultural census or Farm Structure Survey data. In the framework of the survey the agricultural holding (farmer) is asked about using different kinds of agricultural services. In the years when the survey data on agricultural services are not available the number of hours is estimated according the production of items to which the services refer. The quantity of services in hours is multiplied by the prices for different kinds of services.

C2.24.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.24.5 *Estimations*

- Estimation of the services quantities in hours for the years when the FSS is not conducted.
- Estimation of the services prices for the years when the publication of the Ministry of Agriculture is not issued.

C2.24.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

C2.24.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

There are no subsidies and taxes on products.

C2.24.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

At the time of the compilation of the agricultural income index the annual production data on plantations are not available so the estimations are based on assumptions.

C2.24.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

C2.25 NON-AGRICULTURE SECONDARY ACTIVITIES (INSEPARABLE)

C2.25.1 *Data sources*

Not calculated yet. Some efforts were made and the kind of non-agricultural activities are visible from the FSS but they would have to be researched in depth. The problem of overlapping of the activities or double counting.

C2.25.2 *Level of detail*

Click here to enter text.

C2.25.3 *Calculation procedure*

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C2.25.4 *Adjustments*

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C2.25.5 *Estimations*

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C2.25.6 *Numerical example*

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C2.25.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

Click here to enter text.

C2.25.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

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C2.25.9 *Unit values*

The calculation is made for the items of the EAA scheme for the level of Slovenia.

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

C2.25.10 *Exhaustive list of activities covered*

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C2.25.11 Which criterion has been used for assessing the inseparability of these activities?

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C2.25.12 What is the relative importance of each of these inseparable activities (e.g. "the share of agro-tourism services recorded as inseparable in the EAA amounts to 30 % of all agro-tourism services")?

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PART D - COMPONENTS OF THE PRODUCTION ACCOUNT: INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION

D1 GENERAL

D1.1.1 Short overview on data sources used for the individual intermediate consumption items.

Estimation of intermediate consumption requires numerous data sources and use of different approaches for estimating each individual item. Some of the input data (quantities) are available for the agricultural enterprise sector, which presents the minority in agricultural output. There is no specific survey or data on items of intermediate consumption which would cover the consumption in the whole agriculture. Due to that situation the estimation of the intermediate consumption items is a demanding task using models, calculations, assumptions for the compilation of the specific items.

An important part for the EAA calculations is average annual input prices, calculated by the common arithmetic mean of actually recorded prices (so-called "last known quotations" are not considered). The recommended methodological principle of price recording in the last marketing stage is following by all groups of goods and services. The price of a product/service includes eventual taxes directly linked to the product/service (e.g. excise), while value added tax and possible subsidies directly linked to the product/service are excluded. Observation units are trade organizations, production-trade and service organizations which on the Slovene market offer goods and services for agricultural production.

D2 INDIVIDUAL INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION ITEMS

D2.1 SEEDS AND PLANTING STOCK

D2.1.1 Data sources

Agricultural statistics on area and crops
SURS statistics on agricultural input prices

D2.1.2 Level of detail

19010 Seeds and planting stock
19011 Seed and planting stock supplied by other agricultural holdings
19012 Seeds and stock purchased from the outside of the agricultural industry

D2.1.3 Calculation procedure

Costs of seeds and planting stock in agriculture are estimated by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Estimation of the seeds is based on the detailed data on area, standards of using seeds per each crop and price for each kind of seed. The same principle was used also for the estimation of the plants value. The data on the area of new plantations, standard of planting different kind of plants and the prices for different plants are used. The system of evaluation of seeds and planting stock was established with the cooperation of the Agricultural Institute.

The main part of the seeds and planting stick is the part purchased from the outside of the agricultural industry.

D2.1.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.1.5 Estimations

Estimations of using seed per hectare per each specific item
Estimations of plants per hectare per each specific plant

D2.1.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.1.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

There are no subsidies and taxes on products.

D2.1.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.1.9 Unit values

[Click here to enter text.](#)

SPECIFIC QUESTION

D2.1.10 Intra-unit/branch consumption: details on the calculation of intra-unit/branch consumption (quantities, prices, subsidies etc.)

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.2 ENERGY; LUBRICANTS

D2.2.1 Data sources

Data of the survey on the consumption of electricity, fuel and propellants of agricultural enterprises
SURS's statistics on agricultural input prices
Calculation of the consumption of electricity, fuel and propellants of agricultural enterprises for the household sector

D2.2.2 Level of detail

19020 ENERGY; LUBRICANTS
19021 - electricity
19022 - gas
19023 - other fuel and propellants
19029 - others

D2.2.3 Calculation procedure

Costs of energy and lubricants are estimated by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia. Data on energy are obtained on the basis of the estimation of the data of electricity, fuel and propellants. Data on consumption quantities of agricultural enterprises area available based on the survey on the consumption of reproduction material. Data on quantities of the family farms, which present the main part of agricultural activity, have to be estimated.

Electricity

Data on electricity consist of two parts: consumption of electricity in agricultural enterprises and consumption of electricity on family farms. Data on electricity of agricultural enterprises are available from the statistical survey on the consumption of reproduction material. Data on electricity of family farms are estimated on the basis of the survey conducted in the late 1990s on the consumption of electricity by different kinds of households. Data on electricity consumption of the households without performing activity and the households performing agricultural activity were available. There is the problem of counting the electricity consumption using one counter per household which is for the purpose of the household and also for the agricultural activity. Estimation is based on the exclusion of the electricity consumption for the agricultural activity, which has to be presented as the cost of agriculture.

Other fuels and propellants

Estimation on fuel and propellant costs is based on the annual data on the area used for different crops, the estimated number of hours used per hectare and standard use of fuels per hectare. Data source on the area is based on agricultural statistics, data source on the data on the number of hours used per hectare and standard use of fuels based on the Agricultural Institute data. Costs of the propellants are estimated on the basis of the fuels value.

D2.2.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.2.5 Estimations

Estimation of the energy items used in agriculture
Estimation of the energy items for household sector

D2.2.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.2.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

There are no subsidies and taxes on products

D2.2.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

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D2.2.9 *Unit values*

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SPECIFIC QUESTION

D2.2.10 *Products covered by the item 'other' (code 19029)*

19029 Others
Lubricants

D2.3 FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS

D2.3.1 *Data sources*

Agricultural statistics on consumption quantities of fertilisers and soil improves
SURS's statistics on agricultural input prices

D2.3.2 *Level of detail*

19030 FERTILISERS AND SOIL IMPROVERS
19031 – fertilisers supplied by other agricultural holdings
19032 – fertilisers purchased from outside of the agricultural industry

D2.3.3 *Calculation procedure*

Data source for the estimation of fertilisers and soil improver's costs based on agricultural statistics data. Data on consumption quantities of mineral fertilisers on utilised agricultural area have been estimated from data on import, export and production of mineral fertilisers, which had been devoted to agricultural production, from data on sale and stocks of import and export enterprises and from data on the consumption of mineral fertilisers and their stocks in agricultural enterprises and cooperatives in Slovenia. The data on contents of plant nutrition's of mentioned mineral fertilisers have been obtained from import, export and production enterprises too, with annual reports. Estimated consumption of mineral fertilisers refers to the whole consumption of agricultural activity. Data on prices of fertilisers are obtained from agricultural price statistics.

D2.3.4 *Adjustments*

Click here to enter text.

D2.3.5 *Estimations*

D2.3.6 *Numerical example*

Click here to enter text.

D2.3.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

Click here to enter text.

D2.3.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

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D2.3.9 *Unit values*

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D2.4 PLANT PROTECTION PRODUCTS, HERBICIDES, INSECTICIDES AND PESTICIDES

D2.4.1 *Data sources*

Calculations of plant protection costs per crop items

D2.4.2 *Level of detail*

19040 Plant protection products and pesticides

D2.4.3 *Calculation procedure*

Calculation of the plant protection products, herbicides, insecticides and pesticides is based on the statistical data on the number of hectares of each kind of crop and estimated costs per hectare of each crop.

Some additional calculations were made based on the wholesale data of pesticides of the Plant Protection and Seeds Administration. The submitted data are expressed in quantities of active substances in pesticides. The published data cover the quantities of active substances available to farmers as well as quantities available to other users from forestry and horticulture. Data refer to available quantities and not necessarily to used quantities.

D2.4.4 *Adjustments*

Click here to enter text.

D2.4.5 *Estimations*

D2.4.6 *Numerical example*

Click here to enter text.

D2.4.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

Click here to enter text.

D2.4.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

Click here to enter text.

D2.4.9 *Unit values*

Click here to enter text.

D2.5 **VETERINARY EXPENSES**

D2.5.1 *Data sources*

Annual final accounts data on entities performing veterinary services. National accounts output calculation of the institutions performing veterinary services.

D2.5.2 *Level of detail*

19050 Veterinary services

D2.5.3 *Calculation procedure*

Estimation of data on veterinary services is based on the accounting data of the enterprises performing veterinary services. NACE classification of the item 75 - Veterinary services include services for all kinds of animals. According to the EAA needs the estimated part for pets is excluded based on the additional research at the time of the system establishment.

D2.5.4 *Adjustments*

Click here to enter text.

D2.5.5 *Estimations*

Estimation of the veterinary services for pets.

D2.5.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.5.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

There are no subsidies and taxes on products.

D2.5.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.5.9 *Unit values*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.6 FEEDINGSTUFFS

D2.6.1 *Data sources*

Data sources for quantities

Data on the production of forage plants

Data on manufacturing industry on the production of feedingstuffs

Data sources for prices

Output data on forage plants

Input data on feedingstuffs

D2.6.2 *Level of detail*

19060 FEEDINGSTUFFS

19061 Feedingstuffs supplied by other agricultural holdings

19062 Feedingstuffs purchased from outside the agricultural industry

19063 Feedingstuffs produced and consumed by the same holding

D2.6.3 Calculation procedure

19061 Feedinstuffs supplied by other agricultural holdings

There are no available data on sales of feedingstuffs between the agricultural holdings. It is assumed to be zero.

19062 Feedingstuffs purchased outside the agricultural industry

Estimation of data on feedingstuffs purchased outside of the agricultural industry is based on the statistical data on manufactured quantities of feed by different kinds of animals. Data on prices are available from agricultural input price statistics.

19063 Feedingstuffs produced and consumed on the same holding

Estimation of the feedingstuffs produced and consumed at the same holding is based on the intermediate consumption data of cereals, industrial crops, potatoes and forage plants.

D2.6.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.6.5 Estimations

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.6.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.6.7 Subsidies and taxes on products

There are no subsidies and taxes on products.

D2.6.8 Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.6.9 Unit values

[Click here to enter text.](#)

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

D2.6.10 Details on the calculation of intra-unit/branch consumption (quantities, prices, subsidies, etc.)

Click here to enter text.

D2.6.11 Distinction between both intra-unit consumption and trade between holdings?

Click here to enter text.

D2.6.12 Please confirm that the subsidies on products (if applicable) have been deducted when recording the relevant items under intermediate consumption.

Click here to enter text.

D2.6.13 Please give information on the link between the values recorded as intra-unit/branch consumption under this heading (code 19061 and 19063) and the relevant output products (or groups of products)

D2.7 MAINTENANCE OF MATERIALS

D2.7.1 Data sources

There are no direct data on the maintenance costs of materials available.

Annual evaluation of capital stock on materials based on the PIM method is a basis for the estimation.

D2.7.2 Level of detail

19070 Maintenance of the materials

D2.7.3 Calculation procedure

The estimation of the maintenance of materials based on the PIM evaluation of capital stock on materials. The maintenance of materials as a share of capital stock value on materials was researched in depth at the time of the methodology establishment.

D2.7.4 Adjustments

Click here to enter text.

D2.7.5 Estimations

Click here to enter text.

D2.7.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.7.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

Not applicable

D2.7.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.7.9 *Unit values*

Not applicable.

D2.8 MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS

D2.8.1 *Data sources*

There are no direct data on the maintenance costs of buildings available.

Annual evaluation of the capital stock on buildings is a basis for the estimation of the maintenance building costs.

D2.8.2 *Level of detail*

19080 Maintenance of buildings

D2.8.3 *Calculation procedure*

The estimation of the maintenance of buildings based on the PIM evaluation of capital stock on buildings. The maintenance of materials as a share of capital stock value on buildings was researched in depth at the time of the methodology establishment.

D2.8.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.8.5 *Estimations*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.8.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.8.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.8.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.8.9 *Unit values*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.9 AGRICULTURAL SERVICES

D2.9.1 *Data sources*

Data sources for the estimation of output quantities

- Agricultural Census, Farm Structure Survey, annual data on agricultural production

Data sources for prices

- Data of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food

D2.9.2 *Level of detail*

15100 Agricultural services

D2.9.3 *Calculation procedure*

Output of agricultural services is based on the quantity (number of hours) of agricultural census or the Farm Structure Survey data asking the agricultural holdings (farmers) about the using of the different kinds of agricultural services. In the years when the survey data on agricultural services are not available the number of hours is estimated according the production of items to which the services refer. The quantity of services in hours is multiplied by the prices for different kinds of services.

Output value of the agricultural services is equal the input value of agricultural services.

D2.9.4 *Adjustments*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.9.5 *Estimations*

- Estimation of the services quantities in hours for the years when the FSS is not conducted.
- Estimation of the services prices for the years when the publication of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food is not issued.

D2.9.6 *Numerical example*

Click here to enter text.

D2.9.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

Click here to enter text.

D2.9.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

Click here to enter text.

D2.9.9 *Unit values*

Click here to enter text.

SPECIFIC QUESTION

D2.9.10 *If the values recorded under this heading (code 19090) are different from those recorded under the corresponding output heading (code 15000 Agricultural services output), please explain the reasons.*

Click here to enter text.

D2.10 OTHER GOODS AND SERVICES

D2.10.1 *Data sources*

EAA calculations on:

Estimation of costs of artificial insemination and castration
Other costs of crop production
Other costs of animal production
Data on insurance services based on the data on national accounts

D2.10.2 *Level of detail*

19900 Other goods and services

D2.10.3 Calculation procedure

Artificial insemination and castration costs

Estimation is based on the number of livestock by kind, estimated average number of the inseminations per year and the average cost of the insemination per kind of animal.

Other costs on animal production

Estimation of other expenditure in animal production is based on the data on the number of animals by kind and estimated average costs per head for all other costs concerning animal rearing.

Other costs on crop production

Estimation includes all other data that concerns agricultural crop production, like costs of package material, foil, props, fences, etc. It is based on the quantity production data or area depending on the estimated item.

Insurance costs

Estimation of insurance service is based on national accounts data. Data on gross premium, net premium and claims of crops and animals are available. Data for agricultural buildings are estimated by the EAA and added to the available data of national accounts.

D2.10.4 Adjustments

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.10.5 Estimations

Estimation of costs of artificial insemination and castration
Estimation of other costs of crop production
Estimation of other costs of animal production
Estimation of insurance service on agricultural buildings

D2.10.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.10.7 *Subsidies and taxes on products*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.10.8 *Provisional and semi-definitive accounts and Agricultural Income Index versus definitive accounts*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D2.10.9 *Unit values*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

SPECIFIC QUESTION

D2.10.10 *Products covered by this item (code 19900 Other goods and services)*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

D3 CALCULATION OF NON-DEDUCTIBLE VAT

D3.1.1 *Please specify, if applicable, how non-deductible VAT on intermediate consumption has been calculated.*

In Slovenia the VAT flat-rate system (the German system or the so-called price system) is used. Farmers subject to the flat-rate system sell their products and services to customers within the VAT system at a price increased by the VAT flat-rate percentage. Negative compensation is then assessed for individual farmers on the basis of the EAA and the EAF database and the monthly data on VAT (Tax Office, Ministry of Finance). Intermediate consumption of individual farmers and the amount of VAT paid on their purchases is estimated. Then total amount of compensation received by individual farmers for the sale of goods to legal entities that are subject to VAT is calculated based on data from the Ministry of Finance. Negative compensation is then calculated as the difference between the total amount of flat-rate compensation that farmers receive and the estimated tax paid in intermediate consumption (by selling goods to corporate clients). The proportion of tax paid for intermediate consumption (derived rate) is calculated as a ratio between the total paid VAT on intermediate consumption and total production of individual farmers (without garden production).

D3.1.2 *Please give a numerical example.*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

PART E - COMPONENTS OF THE GENERATION OF INCOME ACCOUNT

E1 COMPENSATION OF EMPLOYEES

E1.1.1 Data sources

Average annual data on compensation of employees in agricultural enterprises based on the data of national accounts

Number of paid employment (AWU) in agricultural enterprises based on the FSS, estimations for the years when the data are not available

Number of paid employment (AWU) in family farms based on the FSS, estimations for the years when the data are not available

E1.1.2 Level of detail

23000 Compensation of employees

E1.1.3 Calculation procedure

Compensation of employees is strongly connected with the number of employees.

Compensation of employees as the remuneration payable by the employer to the employee in return for work done during the accounting period consists of gross wages and salaries, employer's social contributions cover the gross wages and salaries, social contributions and other labour costs.

The FSS as a basic data source for employment in agriculture gives the detailed and exhaustive information. According to the situation in Slovenian agriculture the employment and the calculation of compensation of employees is based on the calculation for the enterprise and household sectors.

The majority of the employees are employed in agricultural enterprises. Due to that the calculation of paid employment in agricultural enterprises is based on the data on paid employment in enterprises multiplied by the annual average compensation of employees in agricultural enterprises.

Employees on family farms reach lower compensation of employees. Due to that the compensation of employees on family farms is based on the number of employees and about 40% of the compensation of employees in agricultural enterprises.

E1.1.4 Adjustments

E1.1.5 Estimations

Number of paid employees in agricultural enterprises for the years when the FSS data are not available

Number of paid employees on family farms for the years when the FSS data are not available

E1.1.6 Numerical example

E1.1.7 List of items covered (see particularly Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004, paragraph 3.016 and 3.018)

E2 OTHER TAXES ON PRODUCTION

E2.1.1 Data sources

National accounts calculation based on the data of the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia in the framework of the Ministry of Finance.

E2.1.2 Level of detail

E2.1.3 Calculation procedure

Other taxes on production are paid by economic units as a result of engaging in production independently of the quantity or value of goods and service produced or sold.

Almost all of the Other taxes on production in Slovenian agriculture are calculated for agricultural enterprises and the household sector. The main part of Other taxes on production is negative compensation of the flat-rate system that concerns the agricultural households. This is the over-compensation of the VAT taxes paid by farmers' intermediate consumption over the flat-rate calculated to the legal entities. Due to that the over-compensation of VAT on purchases is the item presented as an item of Other subsidies of production. The minor part concerns taxes paid by agricultural enterprises.

The remaining part of the Other taxes on production in agriculture based on the data on general government and local communities' incomes were submitted to the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia by the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia. National accounts use the data for the calculation of Other taxes on products items at the national level and divide the items by activities.

Characteristic Other taxes on production for agriculture are:

- Annual remuneration of building land use
- Annual remuneration of road use
- Contact work
- Water remuneration
- Environmental contribution of waste packaging

E2.1.4 Adjustments

E2.1.5 Estimations

E2.1.6 Numerical example

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

E2.1.7 List of items covered (see particularly Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004, paragraph 3.048)

E2.1.8 Are there any 'taxes on production' in your country which are not explicitly mentioned in the Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004?

E2.1.9 If so, details on the concrete scheme (who pays them, under which conditions)

E2.1.10 For which of the items given in your reply to questions E2.1.7 to E2.1.9 above, did the application of the accruals principle under the new methodology confer changes?

E2.1.11 Please specify, if applicable, how under-compensation of VAT has been calculated.

E2.1.12 Please give a numerical example

E3 OTHER SUBSIDIES ON PRODUCTION

E3.1.1 Data sources

Data on other subsidies on production were submitted by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food.

Data on returned excise for farmers were submitted by the Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia in the framework of the Ministry of Finance, accrual principle.

Data on over-compensation of VAT are submitted by the National Accounts Department.

Data on accrual basis are based on the measurements for the specific year and enable that subsidies influence the agricultural production of the specific year.

E3.1.2 Level of detail

Data are submitted at the level of measurement.

E3.1.3 Calculation procedure

Data on accrual basis are based on the measurements for the specific year and enable that subsidies influence the agricultural production of the specific year.

E3.1.4 Adjustments

Over-compensation of VAT
Returned fuel excise

E3.1.5 Estimations

E3.1.6 Numerical example

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

E3.1.7 List of items covered (see particularly Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004, paragraph 3.064)

List of the Other subsidies on production, accrual principle, measurement year:

Compensatory allowance, direct regional payments
Agri-environmental payments
Quality improvement subsidies
Compensation for natural damage
Other subsidies
Compensation for the unpleasant weather conditions for agriculture
(compensation for losses)

List of the Other subsidies on production, paid, calendar year:

Quality improvement subsidies
Compensation for wild animals damage
Compensation - phytosanitary measurements
Compensation - veterinary measurements
Compensation for food safety

Methodological additions of Other subsidies on production:

Excises returned to agricultural holdings, accrual principle
Over-compensation of VAT

E3.1.8 Are there any 'other subsidies on production' in your country which are not explicitly mentioned in the Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004?

The first part of the subsidies listed above Other subsidies on production and excise returned to agricultural holdings based on the accrual principle for measurement year presents more than 99% of Other subsidies on production.

E3.1.9 If so, details on the concrete scheme (who receives them under which conditions)

E3.1.10 For which of the items given in your reply to questions E3.1.7 to E3.1.9 did the application of the accruals principle under the new methodology confer changes?

The first part of the subsidies listed above Other subsidies on production and excise returned to agricultural holdings based on the accrual principle for measurement year presents more than 99% of Other subsidies on production. Data on subsidies are submitted for the measurement year.

The second part of the subsidies, presented above, present a small part of the Other subsidies on production, based on the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food budget data for the specific calendar year.

Excise duty returned to agricultural holdings

Agricultural holdings can apply to the Ministry for the remuneration of the excise duty on the motor oil consumed in agriculture, according to the bill documented standard use of the fuel.

This remuneration of excise duties to agricultural holdings is treated as kind of indirect government support and part of the Other subsidies on production.

Over-compensation of VAT

VAT is excluded from the EAA compilation; the data are calculated and submitted by national accounts.

E3.1.11 Please specify, if applicable, how over-compensation of VAT has been calculated.

Please see D3.

E3.1.12 Please give a numerical example

Click here to enter text.

PART F - COMPONENTS OF THE ENTREPRENEURIAL INCOME ACCOUNT

F1 RENTS AND OTHER REAL ESTATE RENTAL CHARGES TO BE PAID

F1.1.1 Data sources

Data sources for quantities:
Agricultural census data, FSS data, Farmland and Forestry Fund data

Data sources for prices:
Farmland and Forestry Fund

F1.1.2 Level of detail

28000 Rents paid

F1.1.3 Calculation procedure

The availability of Agricultural Census or FSS data and the Farmland and Forestry Fund data on rented land enable the evaluation of rent and enable to complete the balance of the rented agricultural land of Slovenia.

The basis for the rent value is the Census or FSS quantity data on hectare of rented land. The Farmland and Forestry Fund submits the data on the size of land rented to agricultural enterprises and individual farmers. The difference between the FSS data on rented hectares and Farmland and Forestry Fund data on rented land are assumed to be rented between the agricultural holdings.

The Farmland and Forestry Fund submits the data on rent per hectare for agricultural enterprises and individual farmers which is the basis for the evaluation of the rents by institutional sectors (non-financial sector and household sector).

F1.1.4 Adjustments

F1.1.5 Estimations

Hectare of the whole rented land for the years when the agricultural census or FSS data are not available.

F1.1.6 Numerical example

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

F1.1.7 Are there any taxes related to this item which have to be recorded in the EAA?

F1.1.8 If so, are they recorded explicitly in the generation of income account or implicitly in the entrepreneurial income account (in which latter case the rental payments recorded include taxes related to them)?

F2 INTEREST PAID

F2.1.1 Data sources

National accounts data based on the data of final accounts of agricultural enterprises.

Estimation on financial expenditures on interest on the household sector by the EAA.

F2.1.2 Level of detail

29000 Interest paid

F2.1.3 Calculation procedure

Calculation based on the determined final accounts data value on financial expenditures on interest of agricultural enterprises. The remaining part of the financial expenditure for the agricultural household sector is estimated by the EAA.

F2.1.4 Adjustments

F2.1.5 Estimations

Estimation of financial expenditures on interest for the household sector.

F2.1.6 Numerical example

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

F2.1.7 Are there any subsidies related to this item which have to be recorded in the EAA?

F2.1.8 If so, are they recorded explicitly in the generation of income account or implicitly in the entrepreneurial income account (in which latter case the interest payments recorded exclude subsidies related to them)?

F3 INTEREST RECEIVED

F3.1.1 Data sources

Calculation based on the determined final accounts data value on financial income on interest of agricultural enterprises.
The household sector cannot receive the interest by the definition.

F3.1.2 Level of detail

30000 Interest received

F3.1.3 Calculation procedure

Calculation based on the determined final accounts data on financial income on interest of agricultural enterprises.

F3.1.4 Adjustments

F3.1.5 Estimations

[Click here to enter text.](#)

F3.1.6 Numerical example

[Click here to enter text.](#)

PART G - ELEMENTS OF THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

G1 GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION (GFCF)

G1.1 GFCF IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

G1.1.1 Data sources

Plantations

Data on quantities:

Register data on plantations: Data on the new intensive plantations by kind submitted by the Ministry of Agriculture

Data on prices:

Data on calculations by different kind of plantations per hectare

Animals

Data on quantities:

Changes of livestock by kind of animals of animal statistics

Slaughter statistics by kind of animals

Data on prices

Data on farm gate price for livestock by kind of animals

Data on farm gate price for animals for slaughtering by kind of animals

G1.1.2 Level of detail

32100 Plantations

32200 Animals

G1.1.3 Calculation procedure

Plantations - Own account produced fixed capital goods

Data on plantations include work done by agricultural units (e.g. use of machines, labour and other means of production, including planting stock) for the own account establishment of plantations such as orchards, vineyards, soft fruit plantations and hop fields.

Data on different kinds on the new plantation area are submitted annually from the Register of Plantations of the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. Register data contain the data for individual year on the area of new plantations by kind as well as the information on intensive or extensive plantations. Quantities of the new intensive plantations are evaluated by the price per hectare (based on the calculations per hectare) for differed kinds of plantations and vineyards.

The evaluation of the new plantations is the part of the estimation of the gross fixed capital data framework. The system was established in the framework of the Eurostat project during Slovenian accession to the European Union.

The calculated value of own account produced fixed capital goods is the same as the new plantations value.

Animals - Own account produced fixed capital goods

The calculation is based on the sum of the changes of livestock value + disposals value + culling discount value

Changes of livestock quantities calculated by different kinds of livestock (difference between the end and the start of the year) evaluated at the slaughter price.

Disposals quantities calculated by different kinds of livestock evaluated at the slaughter price.

Culling discount quantities calculated by different kinds of livestock and evaluated by culling price as a difference of livestock and slaughter price.

G1.1.4 Adjustments

G1.1.5 Estimations

Culling discount quantities by kind of animals
Culling discount prices by kind of animals

G1.1.6 Numerical example

G1.2 GFCF IN NON-AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

G1.2.1 Data sources

For the estimation of GFCF in non-agricultural products the annual data on manufacturing and external trade statistics are used.

G1.2.2 Level of detail

33000 GFCF in non-agricultural products
33100 GFCF in materials
33110 GFCF in machines and other equipment
31120 GFCF in transport equipment
33200 GFCF in buildings
33210 GFCF in farm buildings (non-residential)
33220 GFCF in other works except land improvement (other buildings, structures, etc.)
33900 Other GFCF
33910 GFCF in intangible fixed assets (e.g. computer software)
33920 Addition to the value of non-financial non-produced assets
33921 GFCF in major land improvements

G1.2.3 Calculation procedure

The procedure of the determination of the survey items typically for agriculture was done as the first step.

Annual manufacturing data on sales of the agricultural capital items as well as external trade statistics on import and export quantities and values are the basis for the calculation of GFCF values in machines and other equipment and GFCF in transport equipment.

Slovenian agriculture is closely connected with forestry. A big part of agricultural holdings (family farms) in Slovenia consist of agricultural and forest area and due to that the situation is the same with the machinery and equipment, which can be used in both activities. The system of calculating GFCF as a part of the PIM method covered also the capital assets specific for forestry. The estimated part of transport equipment and the specific part of machines and other equipment concerning forestry is used in the compilation of Economic Accounts for Forestry.

G1.2.4 Adjustments

Calculation of purchaser prices for the machines and other equipment

G1.2.5 Estimations

G1.2.6 Numerical example

G2 CONSUMPTION OF FIXED CAPITAL (CFC)

G2.1.1 Data sources

Capital stock evaluation, perpetual inventory method (PIM) established for the agriculture, compiled by the Agricultural Institute and SURS in the framework of accession EAA project work due to the unavailability of the national accounts data on CFC. The opening stock value of capital assets based on the agricultural census 2000 data.

G2.1.2 Level of detail

21000 Consumption of fixed capital
21000 Equipment
21000 Buildings
21000 Plantations
21000 Others

G2.1.3 Calculation procedure

Calculation of the gross capital stock value at the beginning of the year by above mentioned kind of fixed assets.

Calculation of the CFC based on the gross capital stock value by kind of assets and the determined economic life by kind of assets.

G2.1.4 Adjustments

G2.1.5 Estimations

G2.1.6 Numerical example

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

G2.1.7 Goods covered by the item 'others' (code 21900)

G2.1.8 Please specify how consumption of fixed capital has been calculated

G2.1.9 Average economic life of the various fixed assets for which CFC is calculated

Yes, the average economic life was determined by kind of assets which influence the CFC value.

G2.1.10 Mortality function used

G3 CHANGES IN STOCKS

G3.1.1 *Data sources*

EAA elaboration table for the items where stocks are calculated

G3.1.2 *Level of detail*

36000 Changes in stocks

G3.1.3 *Calculation procedure*

Gross production
- Loses
+ Opening stock (Closing stocks from the preceding year)
- Intra-unit consumption
- Processing by producer (separable activity)
- Own final consumption
- Sales
- Own produced capital goods
= Final stocks

Final stocks
- Opening stocks
= Changes in stocks

G3.1.4 *Adjustments*

Calculation of stocks as a balancing item.

G3.1.5 *Estimations*

G3.1.6 *Numerical example*

[Click here to enter text.](#)

G4 CAPITAL TRANSFERS (INVESTMENT GRANTS, OTHER CAPITAL TRANSFERS)

G4.1.1 *Data sources*

Values on data on capital transfers were submitted by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development within the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food. The annual data on capital transfers cover the calendar year.

G4.1.2 *Level of detail*

37000 CAPITAL TRANSFERS
37100 Investment grants
 Modernisation of agricultural holdings
 Restructuring of vineyards
37200 Other capital transfers
 Permanent abandoning of vineyards
 Setting up of young farmers

G4.1.3 *Calculation procedure*

The submitted data on capital transfer values are classified according to the content of the transfer.

G4.1.4 *Adjustments*

G4.1.5 *Estimations*

G4.1.6 *Numerical example*

SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

G4.1.7 *List of items covered (see Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004, 3.091 and 3.096))*

G4.1.8 *Are there any 'capital transfers' in your country which are not explicitly mentioned in the Annex 1 of Regulation (EC) No 138/2004?*

G4.1.9 If so, details on the concrete scheme (who receives them under which conditions)

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Methods for valuing agricultural production

	Code	DATA USED								ADJUSTMENT	EAA RESULTS			COMMENT
		Quantity		Price		Value at current price		Volume index	Price index		Value for year t-1 at current price	Value for year t at preceding year price	Value for year t at current price	
		Q		P		V		Iv	Ip					
		t-1	t	t-1	t	t-1	t	t/t-1	t/t-1					
CEREALS	01000													
Wheat and spelt	01100													
Soft wheat and spelt	01110	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Durum wheat	01120													
Rye and meslin	01200	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Barley	01300	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Oats and summer cereal mixtures	01400	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Grain maize	01500	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Rice	01600													
Other cereals	01900	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
OILSEEDS AND OLEAGINEOUS FRUITS (INCLUDING SEEDS)	02000													
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits (including seeds)	02100													
Rape and turnip rape seed	02110	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Sunflower	02120	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Soya	02130	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Other oleaginous products	02190	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Oilseed pumpkins	02191	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Protein crops (including seeds)	02200	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Raw tobacco	02300	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Sugar beet	02400													
Other industrial crops	02900	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Fibre plants	02910									Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Hops	02920	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Other industrial crops: others	02930	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
FORAGE PLANTS	03000													
Fodder maize	03100	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Fodder root crops (including forage beet)	03200	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
Other forage plants	03900	x	x	x	x					Q(t-1)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t-1)	Q(t)*P(t)		
VEGETABLES AND HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS	04000													

	Code	DATA USED								ADJUSTMENT	EAA RESULTS			COMMENT
		Quantity		Price		Value at current price		Volume index	Price index		Value for year t-1 at current price	Value for year t at preceding year price	Value for year t at current price	
		Q		P		V		Iv	Ip					
		t-1	t	t-1	t	t-1	t	t/t-1	t/t-1					
Fresh vegetables	04100													
Cauliflower	04110	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Tomatoes	04120	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Other fresh vegetables	04190	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Plants and flowers	04200													
Nursery plants	04210	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Ornamental plants and flowers (including Christmas trees)	04220					x	x		x	$V(t-1)$	$V(t-1)*Ip$	$V(t)$	Value: Estimation based on the value of purchasing organisations and price index	
Plantations	04230	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	Value: Estimation based on the quantity (ha) of the new plantations multiplied with the estimated costs per ha	
POTATOES	05000	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
FRUITS	06000													
Fresh fruit	06100													
Dessert apples	06110	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Dessert pears	06120	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Peaches	06130	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Other fresh fruit	06190	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Citrus fruits	06200													
Sweet oranges	06210													
Mandarins	06220													
Lemons	06230													
Other citrus fruits	06290													
Tropical fruit	06300													
Grapes	06400													
Dessert grapes	06410													
Other grapes	06490	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Olives	06500													
Table olives	06510													
Other olives	06590													
WINE	07000													
Table wine	07100	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
Quality wine	07200	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
OLIVE OIL	08000	x	x	x	x					$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$		
OTHER CROP PRODUCTS	09000													
Vegetable materials used primarily for plaiting	09100													

Code	DATA USED								ADJUSTMENT	EAA RESULTS			COMMENT	
	Quantity		Price		Value at current price		Volume index	Price index		Value for year t-1 at current price	Value for year t at preceding year price	Value for year t at current price		
	Q		P		V		Iv	Ip						
	t-1	t	t-1	t	t-1	t	t/t-1	t/t-1						
Seeds	09200	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Other crop products: others	09900													
ANIMALS	11000													
Cattle	11100	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Pigs	11200	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Equines	11300	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Sheep and goats	11400	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Poultry	11500	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Other animals	11900	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
ANIMAL PRODUCTS	12000													
Milk	12100	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Eggs	12200	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Other animal products	12900	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Raw wool	12910	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	
Silkworm cocoons	12920													
Other animal products: others	12930	x	x	x	x						$Q(t-1)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t-1)$	$Q(t)*P(t)$	