



REPUBLIKA SLOVENIJA
MINISTRSTVO ZA KMETIJSTVO,
GOZDARSTVO IN PREHRANO

SLOVENIAN AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FISHERY AND FORESTRY IN NUMBERS

SOURCES: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food; Report on forests for 2022; Slovenia Forest Service; Report on the state of agriculture, food industry, forestry, and fishery in 2022 (general part and overview by markets); Report on the state of agriculture, food industry, forestry and fishery in 2022 - overview by markets; Agricultural Institute of Slovenia; Ministry of the Environment and Spatial Planning; Agency for Agricultural Markets and Rural Development; www.gov.si.

NOTES: All of the data published refer to 2019-2022, unless otherwise stated.

When referring to data regarding the most significant external trading partners, exporting means export from Slovenia to the EU or third countries, and importing means import from the EU or third countries.

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OLIVE PRODUCTION	32		
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Basic information about Slovenia



€43,393 million
gross domestic product



2,108,977
population
figure for 1 January 2021



58%
of land area covered with forest



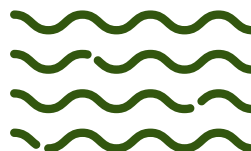
20,271 km²
area



Ljubljana
capital



Lake Cerknica, 26 km²
largest natural lake



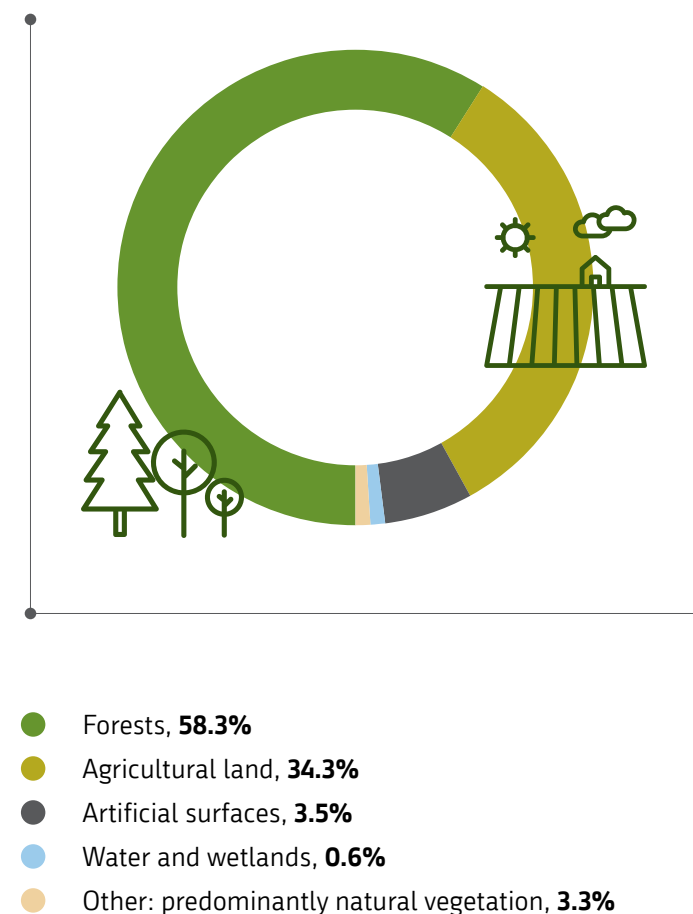
Sava, 221 km
longest river



Triglav, 2,864 m
highest peak

CURRENCY	Euro (€)
EUROPEAN UNION ACCESSION	1 May 2004
NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES	Italy Austria Croatia Hungary
FORM OF GOVERNMENT	Parliamentary republic
OFFICIAL LANGUAGES	Slovenian Italian Hungarian
RELIGION	58% Roman Catholic
MUNICIPALITIES WITH THE LARGEST POPULATION	Ljubljana (population 294,113) Maribor (population 112,095) Kranj (population 56,715)
GLOBAL PEACE INDEX	11th safest country in the world (of 163 countries)
NATURA 2000	38% of the entire territory (highest among European Union member states)
NATURE CONSERVATION	10% of the Slovenian territory is protected with nature conservation acts
WATER	Water is safe and potable all over Slovenia.
BEEKEEPERS	There are 5 beekeepers per 1000 inhabitants.

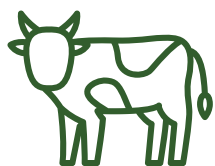
DISTRIBUTION OF SLOVENIA'S TERRITORY IN 2018, %



Sources: CORINE Land Cover (2018), Ministry of the Environment, Climate and Energy, Ministry of Natural Resources and Spatial Planning, Slovenian Environment Agency, Surveying and Mapping Authority of the Republic of Slovenia, European Environment Agency

Slovenian agriculture, fishery, forestry and food in numbers


2.0%
OF GDP
AGRICULTURE,
HUNTING, FORESTRY
AND FISHERIES



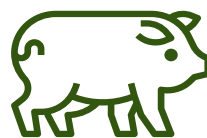
49,488 t

beef



625,351 t

cow milk



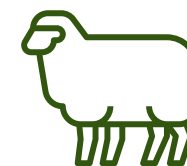
25,900 t

pork



74,200 t

poultry



1,700 t

sheep and
goat meat



93,448 t

fruit



59,424 t

vegetable



576,186 t

cereal



352 t

olive oil



61 million l

wine



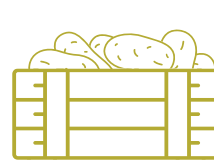
2,283 t

hops



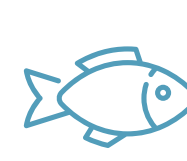
2,405 t

honey



58,228 t

potato



653 t

fish



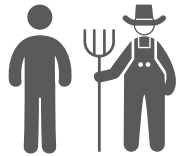
1.2 million ha

area of forest

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION	€1,325 million
SHARE OF GDP FROM AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION, HUNTING AND RELATED SERVICES	1.2%
SHARE OF TOTAL TRADE IN GOODS	6.0%



6,3%

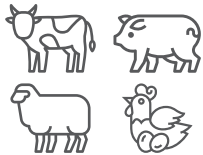
employment of workforce employed in agriculture and fishery



7.0 ha

average size of agricultural holding

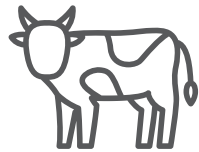
** Provisional figures, 2020*



66%

of agricultural holdings rear livestock

** Provisional figures, 2020*



9.1

average number of livestock units in agricultural holdings

** Provisional figures, 2020*

UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA, 2022, %



- Arable land, **37%**
- Permanent crops, **6%**
- Permanent grassland and meadows, **57%**

** Provisional figures*

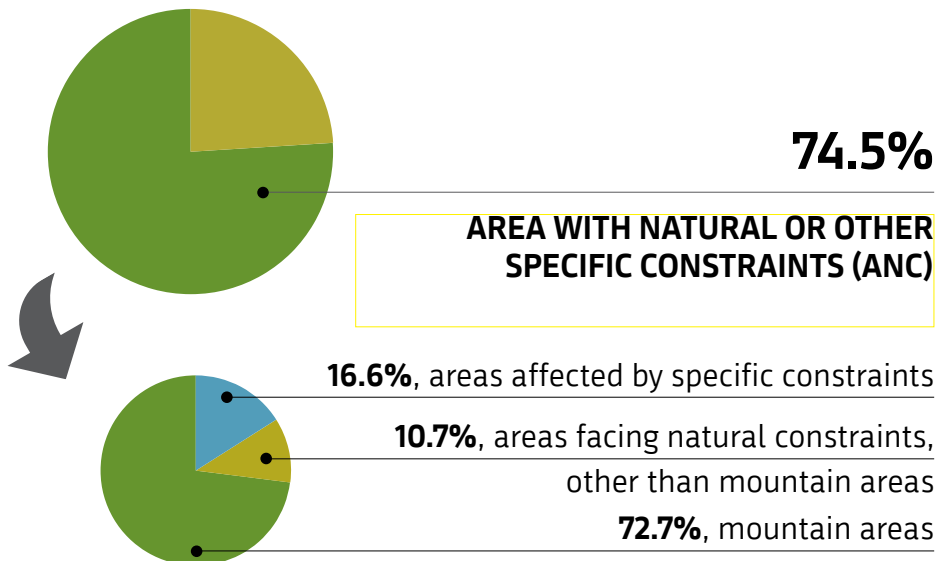
Impact of natural conditions on agriculture

AREAS FACING NATURAL AND OTHER SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS

In the Slovenian plains and lowlands, agricultural production occupies only a small area of agricultural land. Due to natural constraints that have a negative impact on agriculture, most of the utilised agricultural area is classified as areas facing natural and other specific constraints (ANC).

These areas are determined based on the common rules of the European Union.

SHARE OF UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREAS IN NATURAL OR OTHER AREA-SPECIFIC CONSTRAINTS



Due to the high altitudes, especially in the Alpine and pre-Alpine regions, in addition to the generally large variations in altitude in Slovenia, more than half of all UAA (utilised agricultural areas) in Slovenia are classified as mountain areas. As a result of a shorter growing season and/or steep slopes, the mountain area is dominated by permanent grassland and meadows that can only be utilised by herbivores. This means that cattle, sheep and goat farming prevail in the mountain areas.



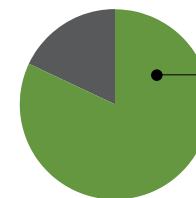
54.1%

utilised agricultural area in mountain areas



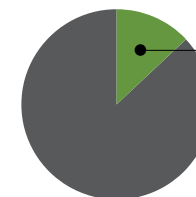
more than 45%

of milk is produced in mountain areas



81.7%

OF UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA IN MOUNTAIN AREAS IS PERMANENT MEADOWS AND PASTURES



13.6%

OF UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA IN MOUNTAIN AREAS IS ARABLE LAND

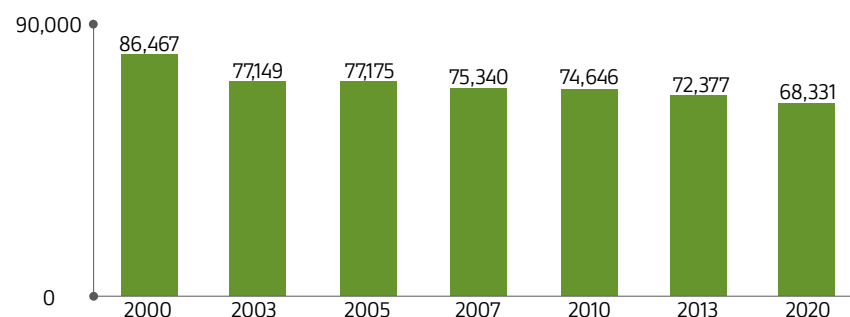


Economic importance of agriculture

STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

Slovenia has 67,927 agricultural holdings, of which the majority are family farms (*Provisional figures, SURS, 2020).

Number of agricultural holdings, Slovenia, 2000-2020



STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY SIZE OF UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA (UAA)

	Number of ha	Number of agricultural holdings
NO UAA	0	810
UP TO 3 HA	42,742	26,093
3 TO 20 HA	270,024	37,219
20 HA OR MORE	161,430	3,805
TOTAL	474,196	68,331

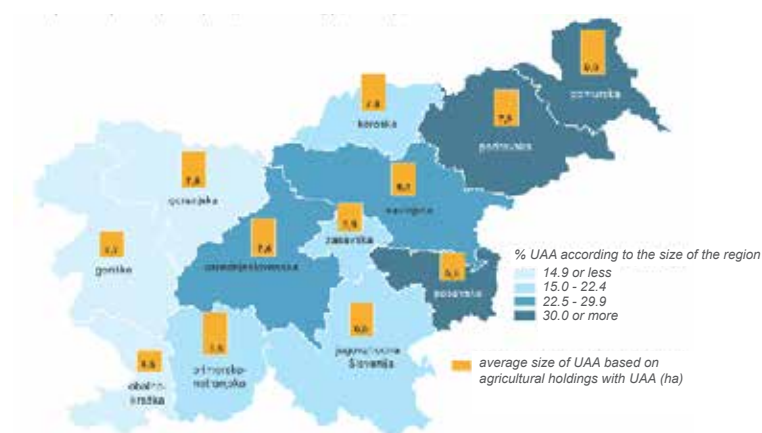
* Provisional figures, 2020

STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS BY SIZE OF LIVESTOCK UNITS (LU)

	Number of LU	Number of agricultural holdings
NO LU	0	22,953
TO UNDER 3 LU	21,832	20,334
FROM 3 TO UNDER 20 LU	159,042	19,928
20 LU OR MORE	227,809	4,712
TOTAL	408,683	67,927

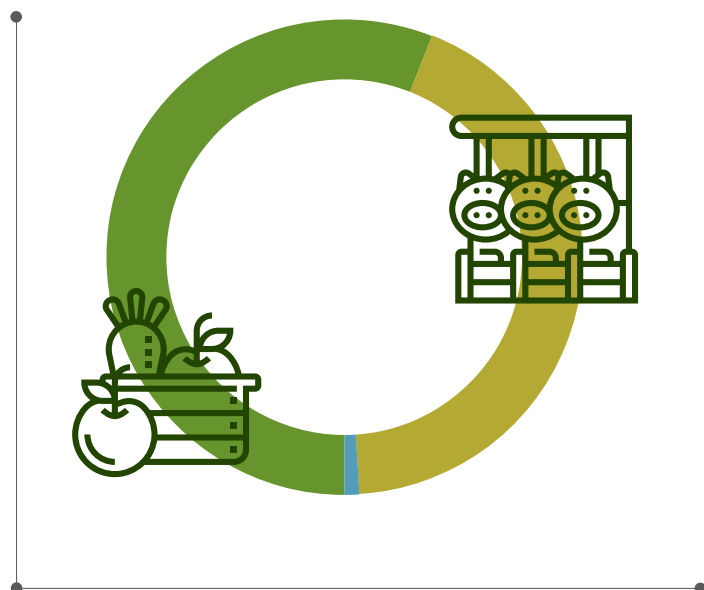
* Provisional figures, 2020

UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA (UAA), STATISTICAL REGIONS



* Provisional figures, 2020

VALUE STRUCTURE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION (BASIC PRICES), %

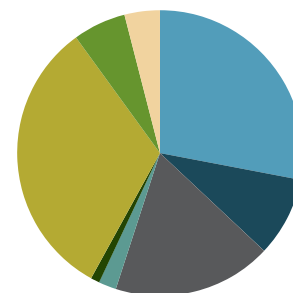


- Plant production, **55.5%**
- Livestock production, **43.1%**
- Agricultural services, **1.4%**

In 2019, agricultural production was valued at €1,325.2 million. The value of plant production amounted to €735.1 million, the value of livestock production to €571.4 million and the value of agricultural services to €18.7 million.

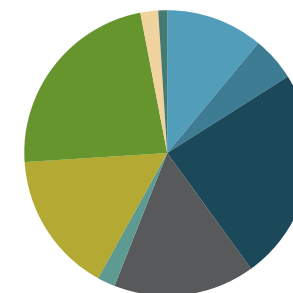
VALUE STRUCTURE OF PLANT AND LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION (BASIC PRICES), 2019, %

LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION



- Milk, **33.0%**
- Cattle, **27.7%**
- Poultry, **18.1%**
- Pigs, **9.7%**
- Eggs, **7.3%**
- Other animal products, **1.8%**
- Sheep and goats **1.5%**
- Horses, **0.6%**
- Other animals, **0.3%**

PLANT PRODUCTION

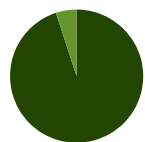


- Fodder plants, **27.5%**
- Vegetable, seedlings, ornamental plants, **20.9%**
- Wine, **19.4%**
- Cereal, **11.5%**
- Fruit, **11.5%**
- Industrial crops, **5.0%**
- Potato, **3.4%**
- Olive oil, **0.7%**
- Other, **0.1%**



Organic farming

Organic farming is one of the EU's quality schemes and a way of farming that, in addition to producing high-quality food, makes an important contribution to providing public goods, preserving the cultural agricultural landscape and protecting the whole environment. Thanks to its natural resources, diverse landscape structure and rich biodiversity, Slovenia has excellent opportunities for developing organic agriculture, which is becoming more and more of a priority for consumers.



5.6%

share of agricultural holdings being managed organically, 2022



11%

share of utilized agricultural area (UAA) under organic control, 2022

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS UNDER ORGANIC CONTROL

Year 2000	600
Year 2022	3,786

UTILIZED AGRICULTURAL AREA (UAA) UNDER ORGANIC CONTROL, ha

Year 2000	5,446
Year 2022	53,202

NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS UNDER ORGANIC CONTROL

3,786

Organic farms, certified	3,430
Organic farms, being converted	356



AVERAGE SIZE OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDING UNDER ORGANIC CONTROL, ha

14



UNIQUE ORGANIC LABELLING

Agricultural or food products sold in Slovenia and certified must be labelled with the **unique organic label**. The abbreviations **bio** and **eco** can also be used.

The **European logo** must be used for labelling agricultural and food products.



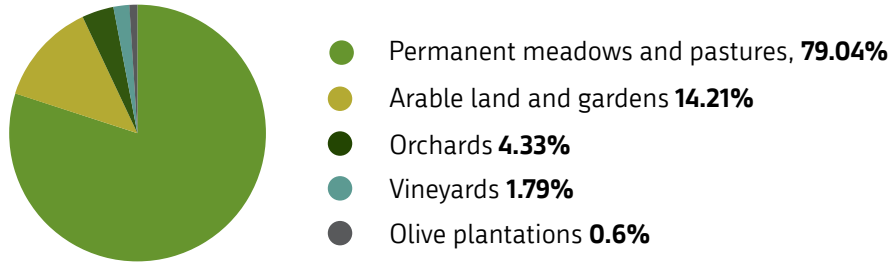
ekološki

They can also be labelled with a **national trademark**.

In addition to these labels, agricultural products or foods can also carry brand names such as Demeter, etc.

Sustainable agriculture

STRUCTURE OF UTILISED AGRICULTURAL AREA UNDER ORGANIC CONTROL, % , 2022

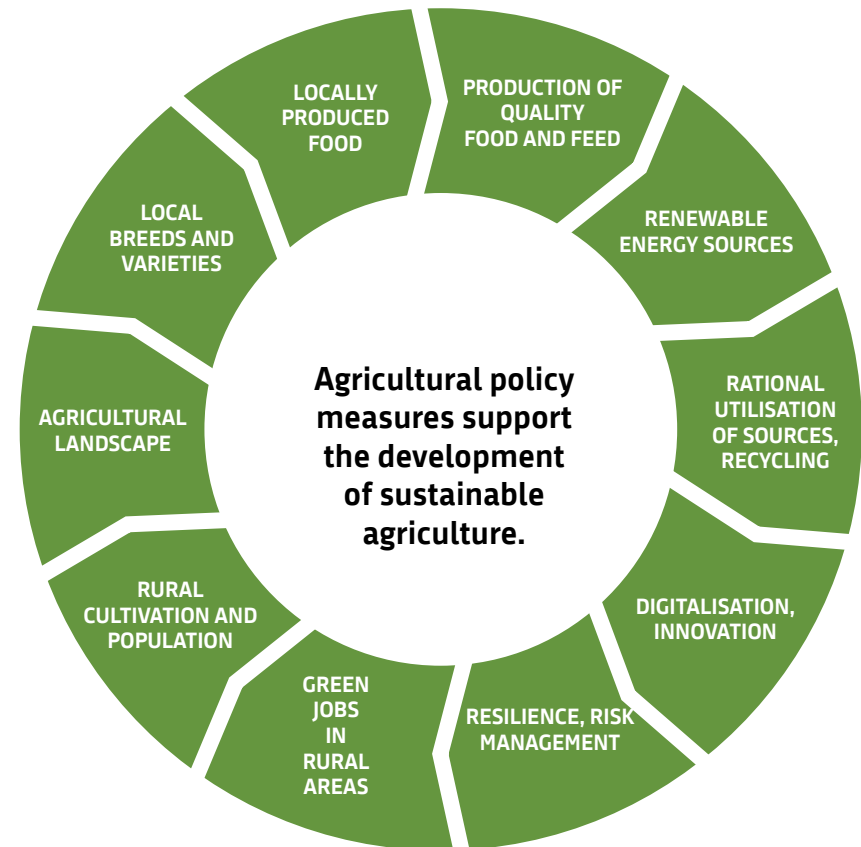


ORGANIC CROP PRODUCTION, t, 2022

MILK	9,818
CEREAL FOR GRAIN	6,041
GRAPES	2,141
VEGETABLES, MELONS AND STRAWBERRIES	1,989
ROOT AND TUBER VEGETABLES	1,588
FRUIT	4,341
OLIVES	627
MEAT	543
GRAIN LEGUMES	161
HONEY	56
TABLE EGGS (NUMBER IN THOUSANDS)	11,323

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE:

- preserves biodiversity of animal and plant species;
- preserves production potential of agricultural areas;
- protects natural resources (water, soil, air);
- mitigates climate change;
- provides ecosystem services.



Cattle farming

Cattle farming, which covers both milk and meat production, is the most important livestock farming sector in Slovenia and is present in all parts of the country's territory. This industry is traditionally present in areas which are fully grassland, as it enables the natural resources to be used, complementary activities to be developed, tourism to be conducted, and landscape features to be retained. Intensive cattle farming is typical of lowland areas of the country.

There are two main breeds of cow in Slovenian cattle farming: one cross-breed of the spotted and brown breeds, and one dairy black and white breed. The number and share of black and white cows in herds are increasing, as is the number of cows crossbred with the spotted breed.



NUMBER OF CATTLE FARMING AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS **28,492**

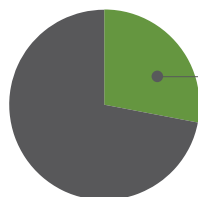
** Provisional figures, 2020*

NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK, LU **464,908**

** Provisional figures, 2020*

AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN CATTLE FARMING **41%**

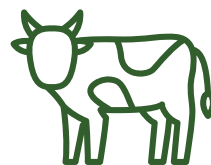
** Provisional figures, 2020*



30.2%
CONTRIBUTION OF CATTLE FARMING (MEAT AND MILK PRODUCTION) TO OVERALL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Beef production

Apart from milk, beef is the most important Slovenian agricultural product.



€232.2 million

value of beef production in agricultural production



49,488 t

beef production



116%

self-sufficiency in beef



20.2 kg

beef consumption per capita



19,095 t

the import of beef, beef products and live animals - carcass weight



25,947 t

the export of beef, beef products and live animals - carcass weight



Cow milk production

Milk production has a long tradition in Slovenia and is the most important Slovenian agricultural product. Of all the agricultural sectors, the dairy sector is the best organised and, to some extent, restructured. The milk production industry has experienced concentration and specialisation since the mid-1990s, which is reflected in a reduction in the number of farmers, an increase in the average herd size per holding, an increase in the milk yield of cows and higher milk quality. The majority of the milk produced is bought by domestic dairies.



NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN MILK PRODUCTION FOR DAIRIES **4,500**

NUMBER OF DAIRY COWS **93,249**

AVERAGE MILK YIELD PER COW, kg **7,381**

* Data from A control

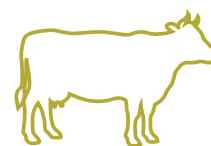


PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN

MOHANT (MOHANT CHEESE) is a smooth and soft cheese with a unique taste and smell.

NANOŠKI SIR (NANOS CHEESE) has an intense yellow colour. The milk is characterised by a high beta-carotene content.

TOLMINC (TOLMINC CHEESE) is round in shape and has a smooth crust and rare eyes the size of a lentil or small pea.



€272 million
value of milk production in agricultural production



625,351 t
cow milk production



130%
self-sufficiency in cow milk



210.6 kg
cow milk consumption per capita

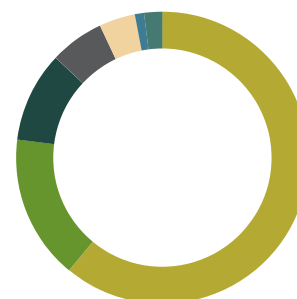


237.8 t
import of milk and milk products
most significant import countries:
Germany, Austria, Croatia



380.0 t
export of milk and milk products
most significant export countries:
Italy, Croatia, Kosovo

PRODUCTION OF MILK PRODUCTS, t

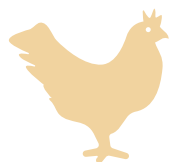


- Drinking milk, 149,585
- Fermented milk products, 46,326
- Whey, 33,564
- Cheese, 15,993
- Cream, 10,509
- Butter and dairy spreads, 2,475
- Other milk products, 6,315



Poultry farming

In Slovenia, poultry farming is highly specialised, organised as private cooperative breeding and achieves a significant share in overall agricultural production. It is a professionally and technically complex production process managed by professional companies. Poultry production is the most export-oriented of all types of meat.



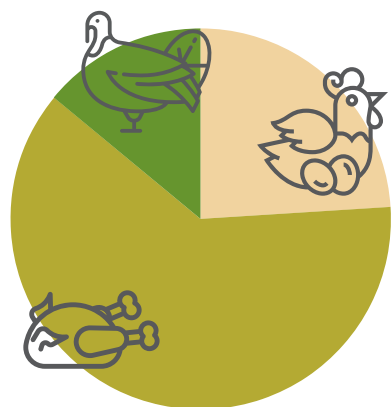
NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS ENGAGED IN POULTRY BREEDING **27,006**

** Provisional figures, 2020*



PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

**JAJCA IZPOD KAMNIŠKIH PLANIN
(KAMNIK ALPS EGGS)**



● Laying hens

● Broilers

● Other poultry

Poultry production



€109.1 million

value of poultry production in agricultural production



74,200 t

production of poultry



109%

self-sufficiency in poultry



32.3 kg

poultry consumption per capita



28,900 t

import of poultry and poultry products to Slovenia



34,500 t

export of poultry and poultry products abroad

Eggs



€50 million

value of egg production in agricultural production



412,600

quantity of laid eggs (in thousands)



94%

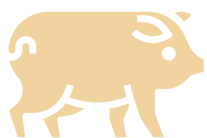
self-sufficiency in eggs



Pig farming

Pig farming has a long tradition in Slovenia, and the industry continues to provide traditional, high-quality meat and products with good sensory and culinary properties. Competitive farming practices are a feature of larger farms especially. These are at the forefront of modern technology, organisation and science and are also better integrated into the food processing chain.

Pig breeding enables many farms to supplement their farming and generate additional income to support the continued existence of the farm. Breeders focus on forms of rearing that ensure higher animal welfare, and the breeding of indigenous breeds is also on the rise. Pork is an important part of Slovenian food heritage.



NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS REARING PIGS **12,200**

** Farm census, 2020*

NUMBER OF PIGS **202,148**

** SURS, 2022*

PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN

ISTRIA PROSCIUTTO / ISTARSKI PRŠUT

PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

- KRAŠKI PRŠUT** (KARST DRIED HAM)
- KRAŠKI ZAŠINK** (KARST PORK NECK)
- PREKMURSKA ŠUNKA** (PREKMURJE HAM)
- PRLEŠKA TŪNKA** (PRLEKIJA CURED MEAT)
- ZGORNJESAVINJSKI ŽELODEC** (UPPER SAVINJA VALLEY STOMACH SAUSAGE)
- KRANJSKA KLOBASA** (KRANJSKA SAUSAGE)
- ŠEBRELJSKI ŽELODEC** (ŠEBRELJE STUFFED PORK STOMACH)
- KRAŠKA PANCETA** (KARST PANCETTA)



Pork production



€54.2 million

value of pork production in agricultural production



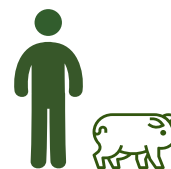
25,900 t

pork meat production



41%

self-sufficiency in pork



30 kg

pork consumption per capita



59,414 t

import of pork and pork products to Slovenia



22,705 t

export of pork and pork products abroad

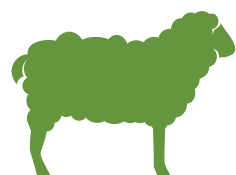
PIG FARMING BY CATEGORIES, 2022

PIGLETS, UP TO 20 KG	46,943
YOUNG PIGS, 20-50 KG	31,155
PIGS FOR FATTENING	110,203
BREEDING PIGS OVER 50 KG	13,847



Sheep and goat farming

Sheep and goat farming is a traditional agricultural activity and an important tool in the fight to prevent land becoming overgrown. Their grazing patterns help to preserve the biodiversity of plant ecosystems, and farming indigenous and traditional breeds, also animal ecosystems, helps to protect the environment and preserve the cultural landscape. It is an environmentally friendly form of livestock production. Most farms are located in areas facing natural and other specific constraints on agricultural activity. Breeding is mainly extensive, except for farmers who are focused on milk production.



NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS REARING SHEEP AND GOATS

Goats	3,379
Sheep	5,017

** Provisional figures, 2020*

NUMBER OF SHEEP AND GOATS **143,151**

Goats	25,955
Sheep	117,196

** Provisional figures, 2022*



PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN

BOVŠKI SIR (BOVEC CHEESE) is made from raw sheep's milk from the native Bovec sheep breed and its crossbred breeds.

Sheep and goat production



€12.6 million

value of sheep and goat production in agricultural production



1,700 t

sheep and goat production



94.6%

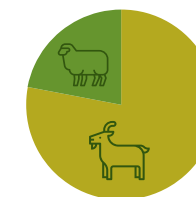
self-sufficiency in sheep and goat meat

Sheep and goat milk production



2,867 t

sheep and goat milk production



● Goat milk production, **2,246 t**
● Sheep milk production, **621 t**



28% OF SHEEP AND GOAT PRODUCTION IS ORGANIC.



Cereal production

Cereals are the most important crop and also occupy more than half of all arable land. Most parts of Slovenia have unfavourable natural conditions for the development of agriculture, but agriculture in Slovenia continues to be focused on the production of bread-making cereals and animal feed. In recent years, there have been structural changes in production, which are reflected in a significantly smaller number of agricultural holdings engaged in producing cereals and in a larger average area of cereals per holding.



€191.2 million
value of cereal production in agricultural production



576,186 t
cereal yield



72%
self-sufficiency in cereal



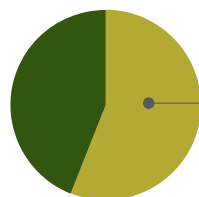
115.72 kg
cereal consumption per capita



€190.2 million
import of cereals and their products
most significant import countries:
Hungary, Croatia, Austria



€112.5 million
export of cereals and their products
most significant export countries:
Italy, Austria, Croatia



ARABLE LAND COVERED BY CEREAL **56%**

CEREAL PRODUCTION AREA, ha

GRAIN MAIZE	41,562
WHEAT AND SPELT	27,564
BARLEY	22,546
TRITICALE	5,171
OTHER CEREALS	4,899
OAT	1,011
RYE AND MESLINE	801

HARVEST, t

GRAIN MAIZE	277,819
WHEAT AND SPELT	150,753
BARLEY	112,455
TRITICALE	25,149
RYE AND MESLINE	3,206
OAT	3,159
OTHER CEREALS	3,646

* Source: SISTAT



Fruit production

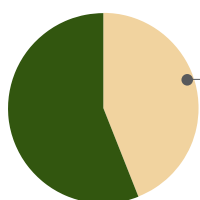
Fruit production has a relatively long tradition and plays a very important role in Slovenia, due, amongst other reasons, to the importance of fruit to a healthy diet and the great potential of the industry for further development. Intensive orchards are increasing in size. Changes are taking place within fruit types, offering an ever-increasing diversity of fruits, and the production of berries and nuts is also increasing.



ORCHARD AREA, ha	12,197
Intensive orchards	4,407
Extensive orchards	7,791

ORCHARD AREA COVERED WITH HAIL NETS, ha	1,438
Intensive apple orchards represent 93% of areas covered with hail nets.	

IRRIGATED AREAS IN INTENSIVE ORCHARDS, ha	962
---	------------



AREA OF INTENSIVE APPLE TREE ORCHARDS	44%
---------------------------------------	------------



€133.3 million
value of fruit production in agricultural production



93,448 t
fruit yield



29%
self-sufficiency in fruit



132.8 kg
fruit consumption per capita



€236.8 million
import of fresh fruit



€110.6 million
export of fresh fruit

YIELD OF MAIN FRUIT TYPES IN INTENSIVE ORCHARDS, t

APPLES	48,838
PEACHES AND NECTARINES	1,952
PEARS	3,327
STRAWBERRIES	2,309
APRICOTS	909
CHERRIES	1,784



Vegetable production

Commercial vegetable production is characterised by small arable land and a high dependence on weather conditions. Most of the areas are located outdoors. Non-commercial vegetable production for household self-supply represents an important share of the overall vegetable production in Slovenia.



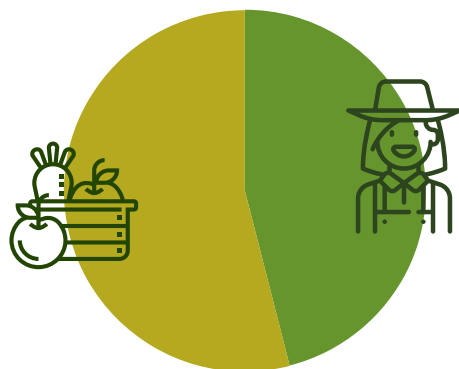
PTUJSKI LÜK (PTUJ ONION)

The first vegetable in Slovenia to receive the Protected Geographical Indication certificate.



NUMBER OF AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS THAT ARE COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE PRODUCERS **1,570**

In 2022, 48% of vegetable production areas on agricultural holdings were used for their **household's own supply of vegetables**.



● Own supply, **2,913 ha**
● Market production, **3,181 ha**



€111.6 million
value of vegetable production in agricultural production



59,424 t
vegetable yield sold



38%
self-sufficiency in vegetables



105 kg
vegetable consumption per capita

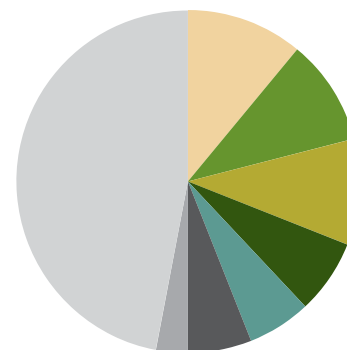


€113.9 million
import of fresh vegetables



€22.1 million
export of fresh vegetables

PRODUCTION AREA OF THE VEGETABLES MOST COMMONLY PRODUCED BY COMMERCIAL VEGETABLE PRODUCERS, ha



● Radicchio (**358**) **11%**
● White cabbage (**322**) **10%**
● Onion (**313**) **10%**
● Beetroot (**232**) **7%**
● Salad (**191**) **6%**
● Courgettes (**185**) **6%**
● Asparagus (**88**) **3%**
● Other (carrot, garlic, string beans, peas, peppers, horseradish, endives, tomato)





Olive production

In the Primorska region, the olive tree thrives in the most northerly olive-producing region. The production of traditional local varieties has been preserved, especially Istrska Belica, which is the most common variety. It is resistant to low temperatures, provides abundant yields, has a high oil content, and has a rich content and composition of biophenols, the antioxidants that give the oil its characteristic spicy taste. Slovenian olive oils are known in the world for their high quality, which is also proven by the highest international awards for quality that Slovenian olive producers receive.



PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN

EKSTRA DEVIŠKO OLJČNO OLJE SLOVENSKE ISTRE
(EXTRA VIRGIN OLIVE OIL FROM SLOVENIAN ISTRIA)

OLJČNO OLJE ISTRA (OLIVE OIL ISTRA)



AREA OF INTENSIVE
OLIVE PLANTATIONS, ha

1,531

OLIVE YIELD IN INTENSIVE
OLIVE PLANTATIONS, t

2,388



€5.6 million

value of olive oil
production in agricultural
production



352 t

olive
oil production



ISTRSKA BELICA
the most common
local variety (56%)

Hop growing

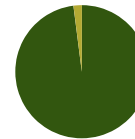
Slovenian hop production dates back more than 150 years, with the development having been managed by the Slovenian Institute of Hop Research and Brewing for almost 70 years. Despite new trends in the brewing industry, the Savinjski Golding hop variety is the only variety that has survived from the very earliest days of hop production in Slovenia until today. With its recognizable fine hop aroma, it has spread the reputation of Slovenian hops around the world. With the help of a continuous hop varietal selection process, 20 varieties of hops have been grown in Slovenia over the last 70 years, covering 98% of Slovenian hop-producing areas. **Slovenia ranks high in hop production - it is 4th in Europe and 6th in the world.**



PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

ŠTAJERSKI HMELJ (STYRIAN HOPS)

99% is exported to breweries around the world.



HOP PRODUCTION AREA, ha

1,622

Hop-producing areas cover around 1% of arable land.



€15,0 million, 2021

value of hop production in agricultural production



€4.7 million

import of hops

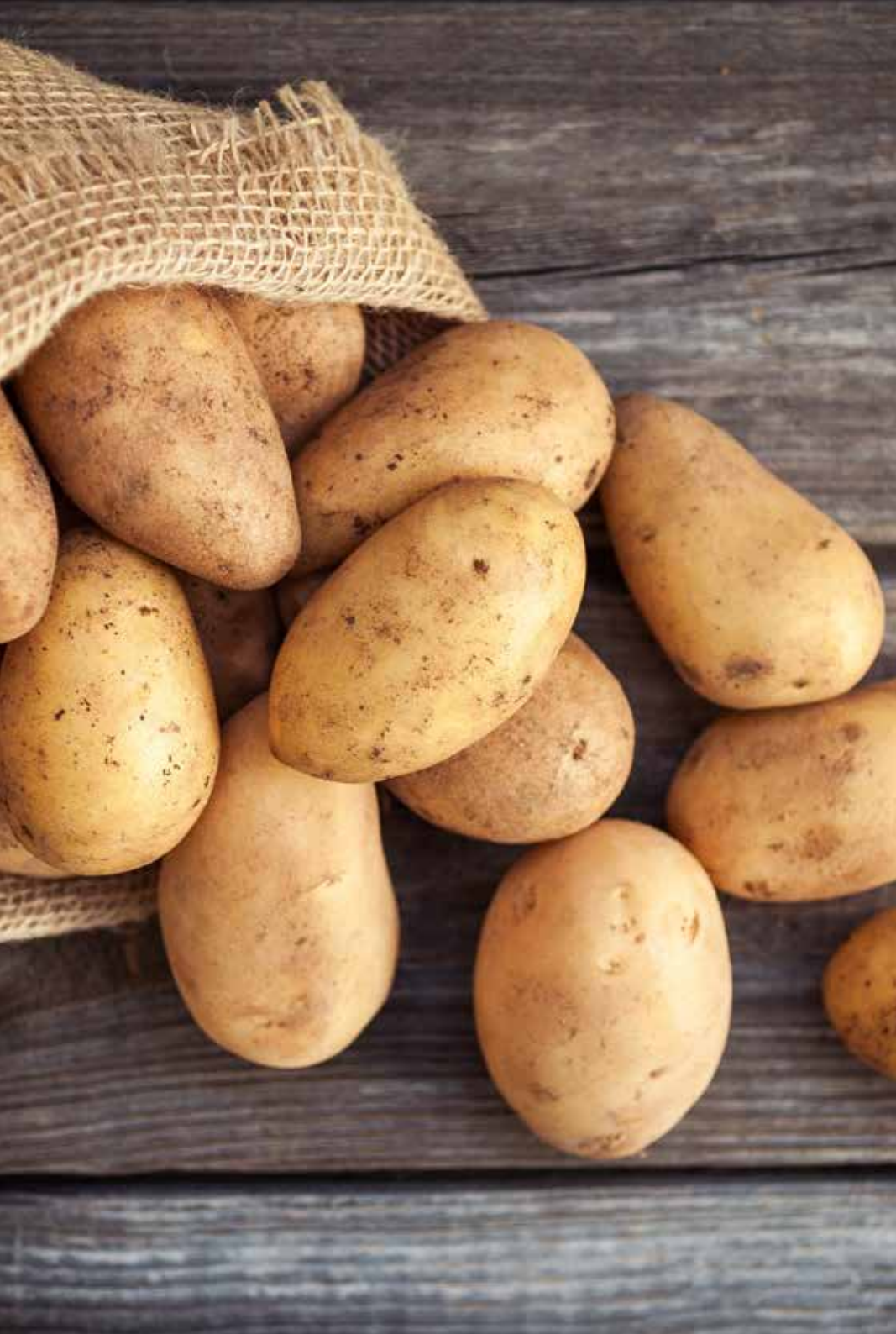
most significant import countries: Germany, Belgium, Great Britain



€16.26 million

export of hops

most significant export countries: Germany, China, Great Britain, Belgium



Potato production

Potatoes are a traditional staple of Slovenian fields. However, potato production faced grave problems due to various diseases in the late eighties. In 2013, the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia started implementing an extensive programme of growing new Slovenian potato varieties. The aim was to grow new local varieties of quality white flesh potatoes that would be resistant to the most significant diseases and pests, would be enjoyed by Slovenian consumers and would represent an important share of potato production in Slovenia and abroad. New Slovenian potato varieties include KIS Slavnik, KIS Blegoš, Kresnik, KIS Savinja, KIS Sora, KIS Kokra, KIS Krka, KIS Vipava and KIS Razor.



POTATO PRODUCTION AREA, ha

2,886



€23.2 million

value of potato production in agricultural production



63 kg

potato consumption per capita



36%

self-sufficiency in potatoes



58,228 t

potato yield



Oilseed production

Oil pumpkins and rape occupy most of the arable land dedicated to oilseeds. The main product from oil pumpkins is pumpkin oil, which is a traditional element of the Slovenian daily diet.



VALUE OF
OILSEED PRODUCTION

€16 million



PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

ŠTAJERSKO-PREKMURSKO BUČNO OLJE
(STYRIAN PREKMURJE PUMPKIN OIL)

OILSEED PRODUCTION AREA, ha

OIL PUMPKINS	3,700
RAPE AND TURNIP RAPE	2,937
SOYA	2,330
SUNFLOWERS	578

OILSEED PRODUCTION, t

RAPE AND TURNIP RAPE	7,550
SOYA	5,344
OIL PUMPKINS	1,988
SUNFLOWERS	1,195

Viticulture and winemaking

Wine and viticulture are part of the tradition and culture that help to shape the image of Slovenia as a Mediterranean and European wine-producing country. The Primorska region has typical varieties for the production of varietal wines and varieties of *refošk*, *merlot*, *malvazija* and *rebula*. *Teran*, a dark ruby wine with a recognized traditional denomination, is made from the refošk grape variety in the Karst region of Primorska. The Podravje region is dominated by the white varieties such as *laški rizling* and renski rizling, šipon and sauvignon as well as aromatic varieties of traminec and muškat. The Posavje region is famous for modra frankinja and žametna črnina varieties. Belokranjec, Bizeljčan, Metliška črnina and Cviček, which is also a type of wine, are wines with recognised traditional denominations.



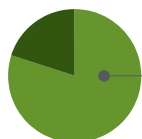
PROTECTED DESIGNATIONS OF ORIGIN OF WINE IN EU **14**



PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS OF WINE IN EU **3**



WINE-PRODUCING AREA, ha **14,357**



MORE THAN 80% OF WINE PRODUCERS CULTIVATE VINEYARDS OF LESS THAN 0.5 ha



€92.8 million
value of viticulture in agricultural production



61 million l
wine production



83%
self-sufficiency in wine



33 l
wine consumption per capita



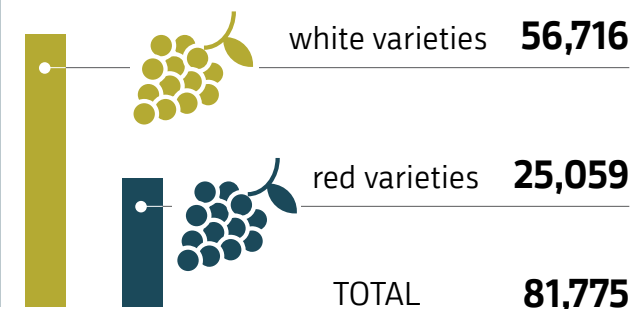
€18.3 million
wine imports
most significant import countries:
Italy, Macedonia, France, Germany, Hungary



€22.3 million
wine exports
most significant export countries:
Germany, USA, Croatia, Netherlands.

ŽAMETNA ČRNINA
the oldest vine in the world (450 years, Maribor)

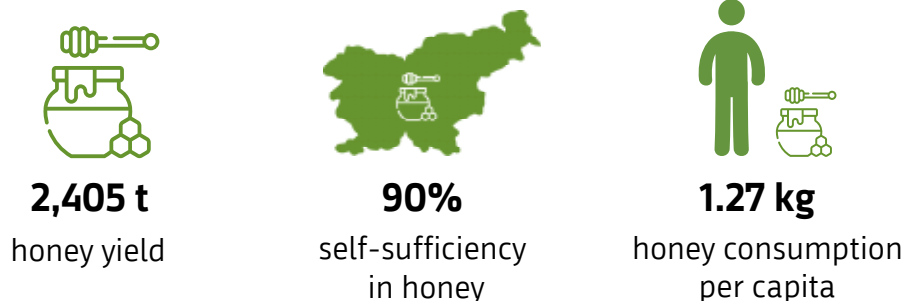
GRAPE PRODUCTION, t





Beekeeping

Bees and other pollinators are invaluable to the economy, society and environment. Slovenia is the country of origin of the Carniolan bee (*Apis mellifera carnica*), which is the second most widespread bee subspecies in the world and is under special protection in Slovenia. Much attention is paid to maintaining the breed purity of the Carniolan bee and to the even distribution of the bee population throughout Slovenia.



PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN

- **KOČEVSKI GOZDNI MED** (KOČEVJE FOREST HONEY)
KRAŠKI MED (KARST HONEY)



PROTECTED GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATION

- **SLOVENSKI MED** (SLOVENIAN HONEY)

NUMBER OF BEEKEEPERS, 2022 **11,359**

NUMBER OF BEE COLONIES, 2020 **213,476**



CARNIOLAN BEE

- Slovenia provides special protection for Carniolan bees.



Slovenia was the initiator of **World Bee Day on 20 May**, which has been celebrated within the UN and around the world since 2018. The purpose of World Bee Day is to raise awareness of the importance of bees and beekeeping for humanity and the need for measures to protect them.

BEEKEEPING ACADEMY

- The Beekeeping Academy of Slovenia was established in 2018. It is a part of the Agricultural Institute of Slovenia.

APITOURISM

- A form of tourism in Slovenia based on beekeeping and beekeeping heritage.





FOOD

Food processing industry in 2022



€2,953 million

SALES REVENUES



808
companies

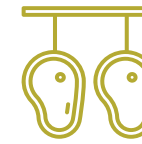


15,378
employees



BAKING INDUSTRY

343 **4,383**
companies employees



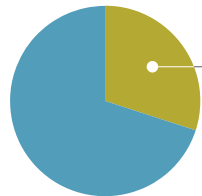
MEAT PROCESSING

100 **4,906**
companies employees



DAIRY INDUSTRY

26 **1,768**
companies employees



34.3%

SHARE OF SALES IN FOREIGN MARKETS

REVENUES FROM FOREIGN MARKETS **€1,012 million**

VALUE ADDED **€752 million**

VALUE ADDED PER EMPLOYEE **€48,900**

CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL EMPLOYMENT **1.8%**

SHARE OF REVENUE, %

MEAT PROCESSING



29.3

BAKING INDUSTRY



15.3

DAIRY INDUSTRY



16.4

COMMITMENT TO RESPONSIBILITY PROJECT



**REMOVING
ADVERTISING AIMED AT
CHILDREN
UNDER THE AGE OF 12**



**REDUCING
ENERGY VALUE OF NON-
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES**



**CONSISTENT LABELLING
OF ENERGY VALUE
OF NON-ALCOHOLIC
BEVERAGES**

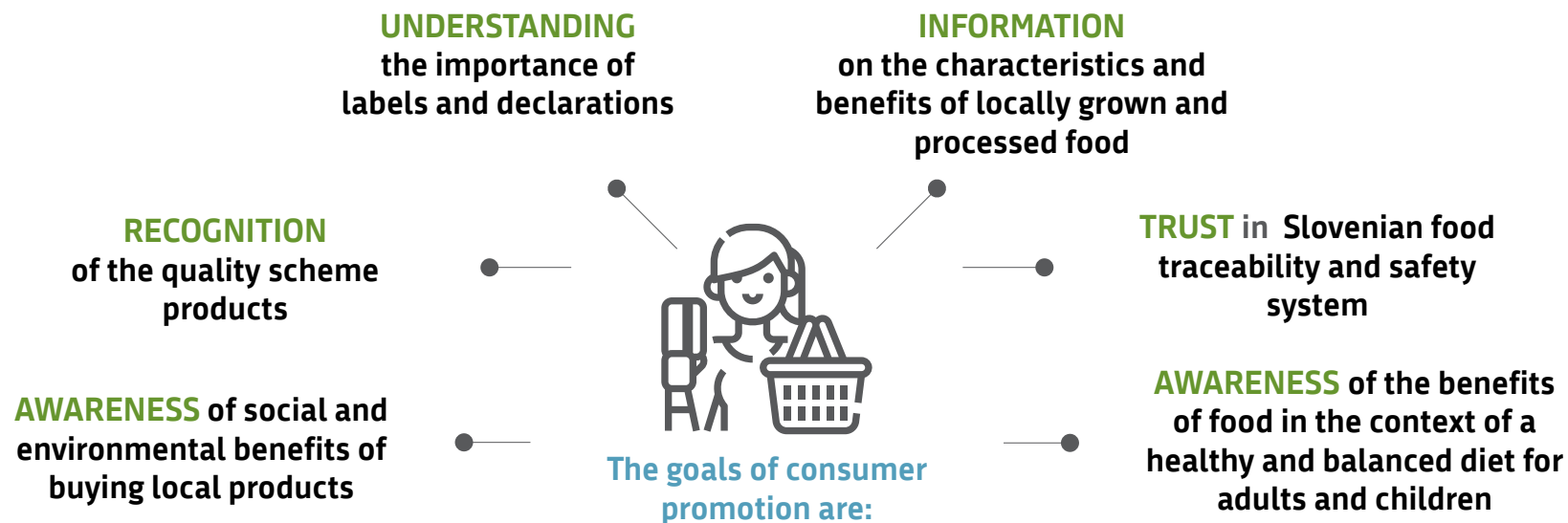


**PROMOTING HEALTHY
LIFESTYLE**



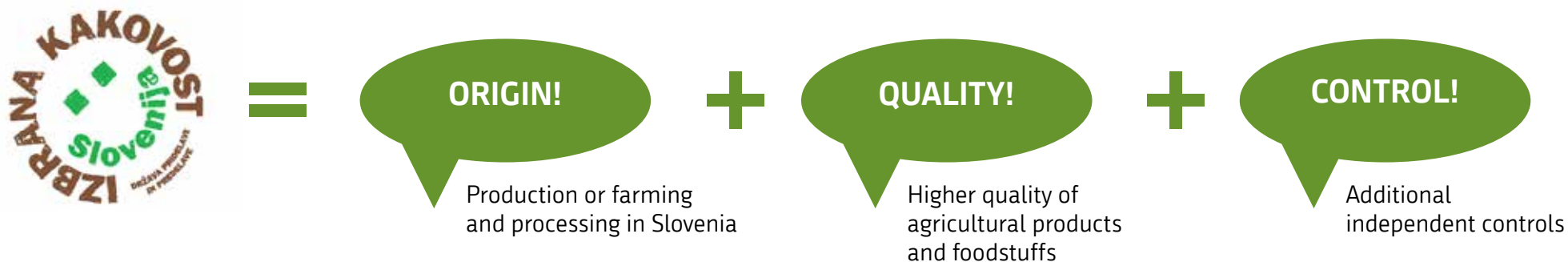
As of 7 April 2019, foods with more than 2 g of industrially added trans fats per 100 g of fat may no longer be marketed in Slovenia. This area is regulated by the Regulation on the Maximum Allowable Trans Fatty Acids Content in Foodstuffs. Trans fats are fats that disrupt the metabolism and the transport of fats and increase blood cholesterol levels, thus significantly increasing the risk of cardiovascular and other chronic diseases. The Regulation on the Maximum Allowable Trans Fatty Acids Content in Foodstuffs represents a very important step in the field of public health protection and is also the only one of its kind in the world.

Promotion of agricultural and food products

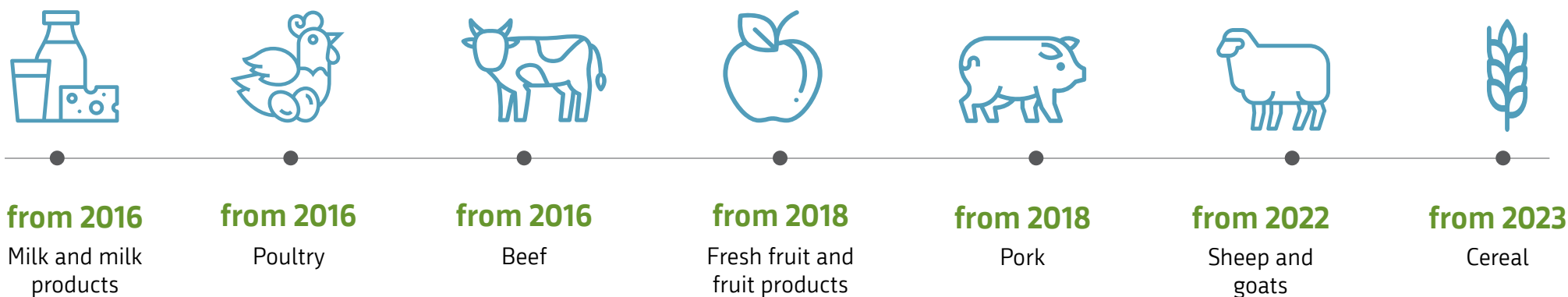


“Izbrana kakovost - Slovenija” - Slovenian national quality scheme

This scheme is based on a specification set by producers and processors. The scheme is open to all producers and processors who meet the specification requirements for each sector. Compliance with the specification is verified by certification bodies appointed by the Administration for Food Safety, Veterinary Sector and Plant Protection. Producers and processors must renew the certificate that entitles them to use the “izbrana kakovost - Slovenija” label every year.



SECTORS INCLUDED IN THE “IZBRANA KAKOVOST - SLOVENIJA” SCHEME







Monitoring food prices in shops and online

Monitoring food prices helps us provide consumers with information on the retail prices of comparable food products between retailers, as well as on the origin and quality of each food product.



15 BASIC FOOD GROUPS AND THE EXTENDED BASKET OF 28 BASIC FOOD GROUPS

PHYSICAL INVENTORY

A physical inventory of price growth for the basic basket of 15 basic food groups and the extended basket of 28 basic food groups is carried out at retailers Tuš, Spar, Mercator, Hofer, Lidl and Eurospin. Inventories of basic basket as 15 food groups will continue in 2024.



inventory every 14 days



09/2022 - 03/2023
06/2023 - 12/2023



the prices are not rising



inventories will continue in 2024

The basic basket includes 15 basic products: chicken, beef, pork, fresh milk, yoghurt, eggs, Gouda cheese, flour, pasta, bread, potatoes, apples, sunflower oil, butter, sugar.

The expanded basket of goods includes 28 basic products: ham, chicken hot dogs, cooked ham, pancetta or cured bacon, chicken, beef, Gouda cheese, mozzarella, fresh milk, long-life whole milk, long-life semi-skimmed milk, sour cream, yoghurt, eggs, white bread, semi-white bread, baguettes, Kaiser rolls, bread rolls, potatoes, apples, carrots, bananas, onions, lemons, sunflower oil, olive oil, butter.



Poglej in prihrani pri hrani!

 primerjajcene
www.primerjaj-cene.si

ONLINE INVENTORY

Daily monitoring of regular and promotional prices of over 17,000 food products in Tuš, Spar, Mercator and Jager's online stores at www.primerjaj-cene.si.



**daily
monitoring**



**over 17.000
food products**



**price
comparisons**



Feb 2023 - Feb 2024

Price comparisons between comparable foods by brand, quality and origin.

Easy purchasing choices and savings based on calculating the prices of the same food products from different online retailers. The online comparison tool was available to users from February 2023 to February 2024.

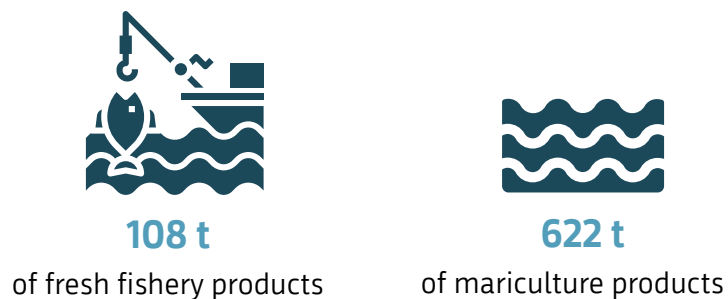




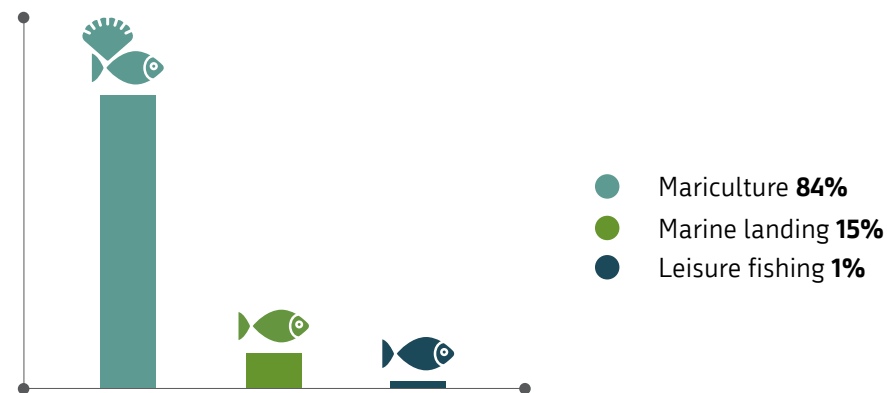
FISHERY

Fishery and mariculture

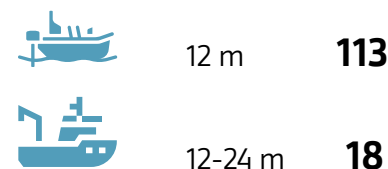
Fishery is an important traditional activity in Slovenia and is strongly intertwined with other sectors, especially tourism. The main objective of the Common Fisheries Policy is to preserve natural fish populations, sustainable and competitive fishing at sea and the development of freshwater and marine aquaculture.



FISHING AND MARICULTURE



NUMBER OF VESSELS OF THE FISHING FLEET



PROTECTED DESIGNATION OF ORIGIN

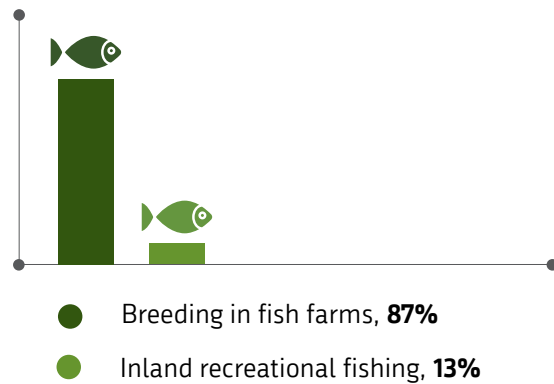
PIRANSKA SOL (PIRAN SALT) is unground and unrefined. It is rich with sea minerals and has an exceptional taste.



Freshwater aquaculture

Slovenian freshwater aquaculture currently only farms fish. The main species are rainbow trout and carp. In mariculture, however, fish and molluscs are farmed. The main species is sea bass.

INLAND BREEDING AND FISHING, 2022

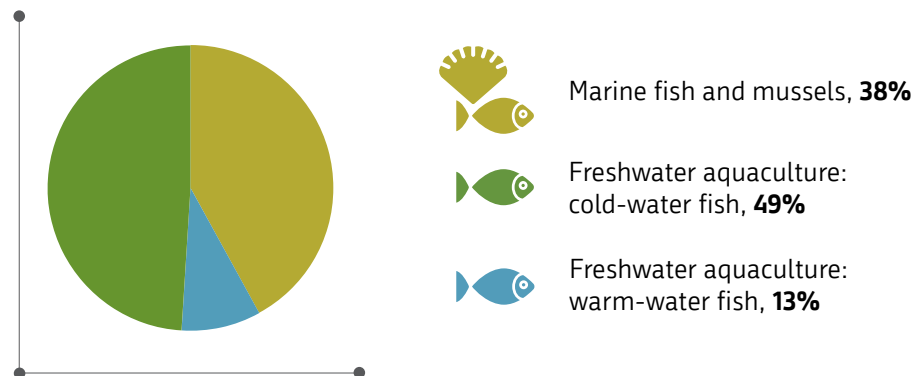


141 employees
in freshwater
aquaculture

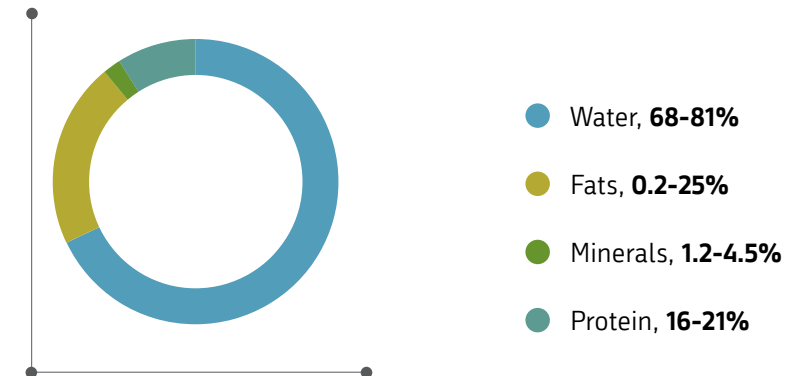


13 kg
average consumption of fish
and fish products
per capita in 2022
in Slovenia

AQUACULTURE SHARE BY PRODUCTION TYPE, 2022



APPROXIMATE COMPOSITION OF FISH MEAT / FAO, 1995





FORESTS AND FORESTRY

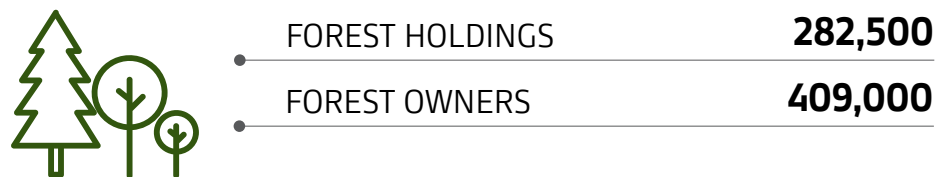
Forests and forestry

Slovenia's forests are a symbol of the country's recognition and a reflection of its attitude towards sustainable development. In terms of forest cover, Slovenia ranks third in the European Union, behind Sweden and Finland. The forests are mainly beech, fir-beech and beech-oak with a relatively high production capacity.

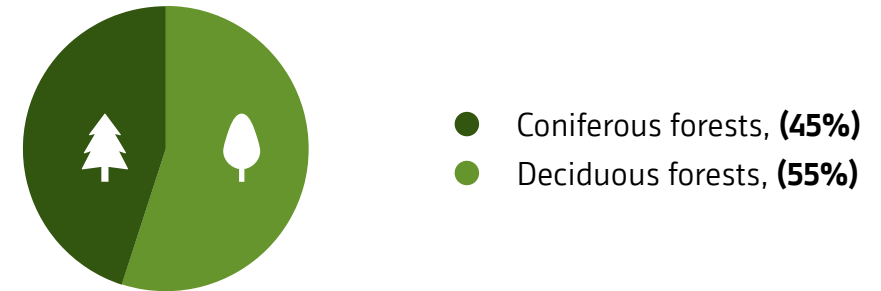


PRIVATE FOREST HOLDINGS

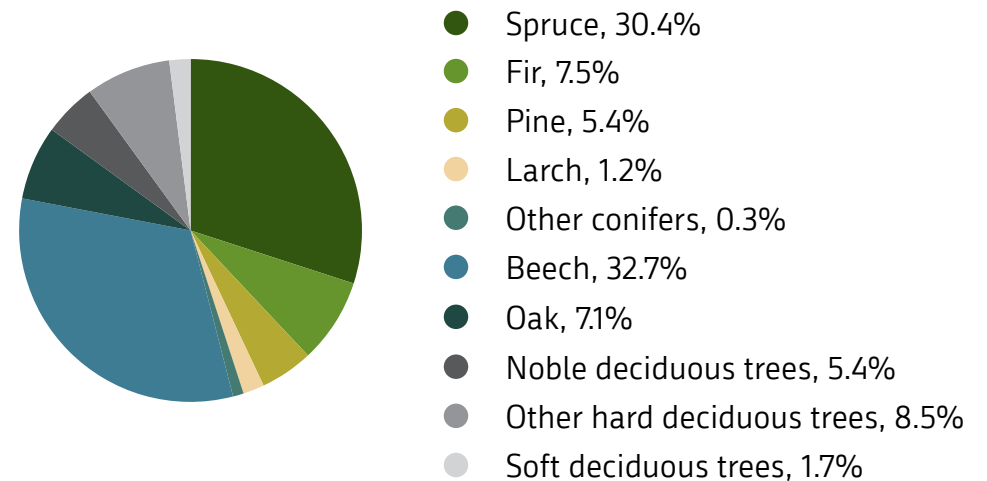
Private forest holding is very fragmented, with the average holding being about 2.9 ha, further divided into several separate plots. High fragmentation and the number of forest owners and co-owners make professional work and optimal use of wood in private forests difficult.

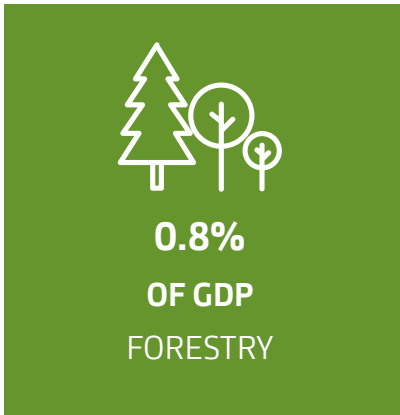


DECIDUOUS-CONIFEROUS FOREST COMPOSITION RATIO



FOREST COMPOSITION





ANNUAL CUT IN THE 2015-2022 PERIOD, m³

	CONIFERS	DECIDUOUS TREES	TOTAL
2015	3,922,547	2,108,495	6,031,042
2016	4,013,145	2,089,485	6,102,630
2017	3,295,974	1,688,661	4,984,635
2018	4,367,576	1,693,383	6,060,959
2019	3,326,578	1,961,285	5,287,863
2020	2,375,840	1,851,634	4,227,474
2021	2,167,328	1,908,123	4,075,451
2022	2,512,706	2,058,270	4,570,977



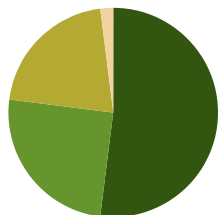
FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING

Through sustainable, close-to-nature and multifunctional management, we strive to ensure the sustainable and optimal functioning of the forest as an ecosystem, plant and animal biological communities and habitats and the sustainable use and management of resources.

Forests are managed on the basis of forest management plans, forest management unit plans and silvicultural plans. Forest owners must manage their forests in accordance with the unit forest management plan and the silviculture plan. They have the right to participate in the preparation and approval of the plan.

In 2016, a forest management company owned by the Republic of Slovenia, Slovenski državni gozdovi d.o.o., and its accompanying forest budget fund (the Forest Fund) were established to provide more efficient and exemplary management of national forests.

HARVESTED WOOD PRODUCTS, 2022*:



- Roundwood, **2.3 million m³, 54%**
- Firewood, **1.2 million m³, 28%**
- Wood for pulp and panels, **723,000 m³, 17%**
- Other round industry wood, **48,000 m³, 1%**



Game and hunting

The diversity of indigenous wildlife species, their abundance and the diverse habitats represent an exceptionally valuable and important natural asset for Slovenia. The Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Food is responsible for **sustainable game management**. Through clear and sustainable planning by the Slovenia Forest Service, we direct the development of populations of individual game species.

We plan measures in **ecologically rounded areas** (hunting grounds and special purpose hunting grounds) and in cooperation with all co-users of the area, as we understand that game management must be harmonised with the goals of human activities.

WE DIVIDE SLOVENIA INTO:

HUNTING MANAGEMENT UNITS:



15
hunting
management
units

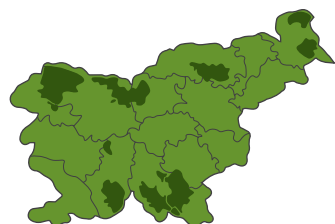


411
hunting
grounds



10
special purpose
hunting grounds

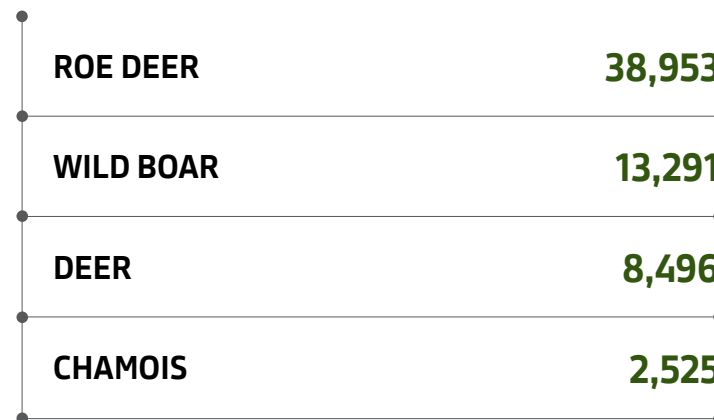
SPECIAL PURPOSE HUNTING GROUNDS:



- LPN Jelen
- LPN Kozorog Kamnik
- LPN Kočevsko
- LPN Pohorje
- LPN Ljubljanski vrh
- LPN Fazan Beltinci
- LPN Brdo pri Kranju
- LPN Kompas Peskovci
- LPN Triglav Bled
- LPN Prodi Razor

Game in Slovenia includes all hunted **wild mammals** and **birds**. Roe deer is the most widespread species of wild cloven-hoofed game in Slovenia. In addition to these species, game also includes: wild boar, deer, chamois, fallow deer, mouflon, alpine ibex, field hare, alpine marmot, common dormouse, nutria, muskrat, fox, raccoon dog, jackal, mink, white marten, badger, field partridge, pheasant, mallard duck, jay, magpie and grey crow.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GAME CULL IN THE PAST FIVE YEARS, 2018–2022 (game killed and losses) – the number of animals



LOOKING TO THE FUTURE



Looking to the future



MAINTAINING
sustainability of
agricultural practices
diversity of farms
taste of food
sustainable use of forests
cultivation of the landscape



STRENGTHENING
integration of
food supply chains
circular economy



ENCOURAGING
knowledge
creativity
innovation



BUILDING ON
tradition
commitment to the earth
trust
values

SLOVENIAN AGRICULTURE, FOOD, FISHERY AND FORESTRY IN NUMBERS

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