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PROIZVODNJA MANJŠIH KMETIJSKIH ENOT, SLOVENIJA, 2006 PRODUCTION OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL UNITS, SLOVENIA, 2006

- ▶ V raziskovanje o kmetijski proizvodnji na kmetijskih manjših enotah so bile vključene enote iz popisa kmetijskih gospodarstev, 2000, ki so bile pod pragom definicije kmetijskega gospodarstva. Po metodoloških zahtevah naj bi bile v raziskovanje vključene enote, ki se s pridelavo hrane ukvarjajo iz ekonomskih razlogov. Dejstvo, da je večina manjših enot navedla kot dohodkovni vir pokojnino, kaže, da so bile v raziskovanje vključene ustrezne enote.
- ▶ V letu 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji 22.409 manjših kmetijskih enot, ki so razpolagale z 2.722 ha kmetijskih zemljišč in 15.658 ha gozda. Vsi izračuni se nanašajo le na pridelavo kmetijskih pridelkov, kajti gozdarska dejavnost je v celoti zajeta v ekonomskih računih za gozdarstvo.
- ▶ Vrednost kmetijske proizvodnje manjših kmetijskih enot je ocenjena na 10 mio. EUR oz. 0,9 % vrednosti kmetijske proizvodnje kmetijskih gospodarstev. Skladno z uredbami EU naj bi bilo zajetje kmetijske proizvodnje 99-odstotno. Glede na izračun je opredelitev kmetijskega gospodarstva v Sloveniji ustrezna.
- ▶ Povprečna vrednost kmetijskih pridelkov (po metodologiji kmetijskih računov) na manjšo kmetijsko enoto je bila skoraj 450 EUR oz. skoraj 2.000 EUR na polnovredno delovno moč. Kar 83-odstotni delež vrednosti proizvodnje manjših kmetijskih enot predstavlja rastlinska pridelava.
- ▶ V manjših kmetijskih enotah je bilo v kmetijsko pridelavo vključenih 5.019 polnovrednih delovnih moči oz. skoraj 6 % v primerjavi z zaposlenostjo v kmetijski proizvodnji.
- ▶ Večina pridelkov manjših kmetijskih enot je bila porabljena v domačem gospodinjstvu, prodaja je bila pri večini kmetijskih pridelkov zanemarljiva.
- ▶ Podatki, pridobljeni z raziskovanjem o proizvodnji na manjših kmetijskih enotah, bodo na voljo za izboljšanje zajetja v nacionalnih računih in izboljšanje kakovosti prehranskih bilanc.
- ▶ Statistični register kmetijskih gospodarstev bo dopolnjen s podatki 643 enot, ki so medtem postale kmetijska gospodarstva (oz. dosegle prag za uvrstitev v to kategorijo).
- ▶ Po podatkih iz popisa kmetijstva, 2000 je bilo v Sloveniji 33.905 manjših kmetijskih enot, v letu 2006 jih je bilo za 30 % manj. Smiselno bi bilo, da bi se gibanje števila enot in njihove proizvodnje spremljalo vsaj vsakih 10 let oz. v skladu s finančnimi možnostmi.
- ▶ The survey on the production of small agricultural units included the units from the 2000 agricultural census that were under the threshold of the agricultural holding. According to the methodological requirements, units that produce agricultural products because of substantial reasons have to be included. According to the fact that most of the units declared the pensions as an income source, it seems that the survey incorporated appropriate units.
- ▶ In 2006 there were in Slovenia 22,409 small agricultural units, which had on disposal 2,722 hectares of agricultural land and 15,658 hectares of forest. All calculations refer only to the production of agricultural products because the forestry activity is in whole incorporated in economic accounts for forestry.
- ▶ Production value of small agricultural units is estimated at EUR 10 million or 0.9% of the agricultural production value. In accordance with the EU regulations the incorporation of agricultural production has to be 99-percent. According to the calculation, the definition of an agricultural holding is reliable in Slovenia.
- ▶ The average value of produced agricultural products (according to the agricultural accounts methodology) per small agricultural unit was almost EUR 450 or almost EUR 2,000 per annual work unit. Crop production had a share of almost 83% in the total production value of small agricultural units.
- ▶ In small units there were in agricultural production included 5,019 annual work units or almost 6% compared to the employment in agricultural production.
- ▶ Most of the products of small agricultural units were consumed in their own households; in the majority of the agricultural products sale was negligible.
- ▶ The survey data on production of small agricultural units will be available for the improvement of exhaustiveness in national accounts and the improvement of the quality of supply balance sheets.
- ▶ The Statistical Register of agricultural Holdings will be updated with the 643 units which, in the meantime, became agricultural holdings.
- ▶ According to the 2000 agricultural census data there were 33,905 small agricultural units in Slovenia, whereas in 2006 this number was lower by about 30%. It would be sensible to monitor the number of units and their production at least every 10 years, or according to the financial possibilities.

OSNOVNI PODATKI O RAZISKOVANJU MANJŠIH KMETIJSKIH ENOT**Rastlinska pridelava**

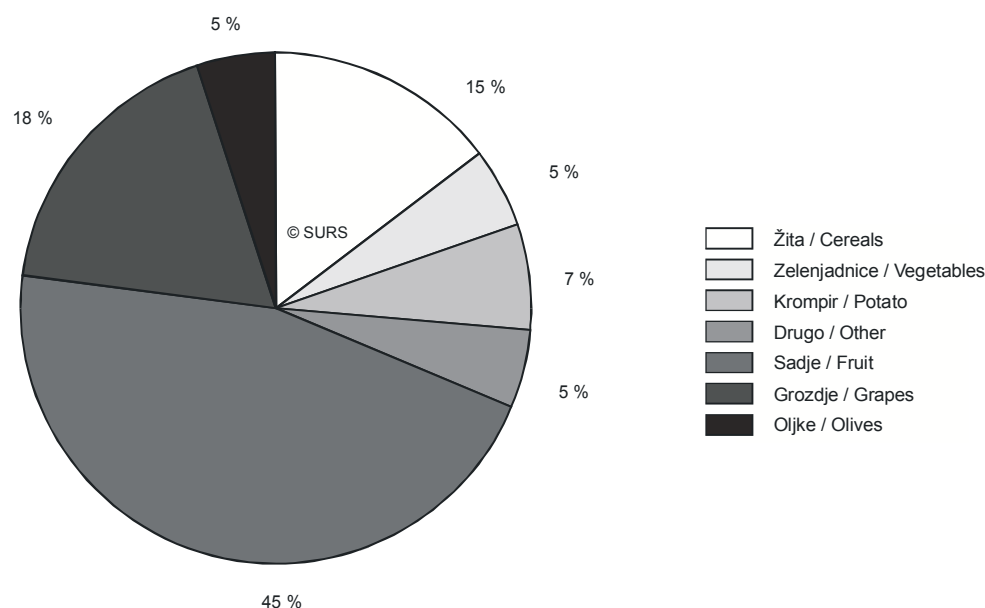
V letu 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji 22.409 manjših kmetijskih enot; osnovne površine njihovih kmetijskih zemljišč so znašale 2.722 ha. Njive in vrtovi so obsegali 851 ha, trajni nasadi 1.871 ha. V raziskovanje ni bila zajeta površina travnikov in pašnikov.

BASIC DATA OF THE SURVEY ON SMALL AGRICULTURAL UNITS**Crop production**

In 2006 there were in Slovenia 22,409 small agricultural units and their basic area was 2,722 hectares. Arable land extended on 851 hectares, land under permanent crops extended on 1,871 hectares. The survey did not incorporate the area of permanent grassland.

Slika 1: Obseg osnovnih površin manjših kmetijskih enot po vrstah pridelkov, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 1: Area of small agricultural units by crops, Slovenia, 2006



Iz slike 1 je razvidno, da največji delež osnovnih površin manjših kmetijskih enot obsegajo trajni nasadi: večinski delež med njimi, in sicer 1.245 ha oz. 45 % vseh površin, obsegajo sadovnjaki, 492 ha oz. 18 % površin obsegajo vinogradi, 134 ha oz. 5 % površin pa oljke.

Z žiti je bilo posejanih več kot 400 ha oz. 15 % osnovnih površin; dve tretjini te površine sta bili posajeni s koruzo. S krompirjem je bilo posajenih 184 ha oz. 7 % površin, z zelenjadnicami 133 ha oz. 5 %, z drugimi rastlinami (med te spadajo krmne rastline, industrijske rastline in druge) pa 131 ha oz. 5 % površin. Pri analizi velikosti osnovnih površin, namenjenih posamezni kulturi, je bilo ugotovljeno, da so bile povprečno najboljše osnovne površine uporabljene za gojenje žit (brez koruze), in sicer so v povprečju obsegale skoraj 22 a. Površine, ki so bile uporabljene za pridelovanje korus, so obsegale povprečno skoraj 12 arov. Na najmanjših osnovnih površinah, v povprečju so merile okrog 60 m², se je pridelovala zelenjava.

Pri analizi razširjenosti pridelave posameznih vrst pridelkov se je ugotavljalo, koliko manjših kmetijskih enot je pridelovalo posamezno kulturo. To ne pomeni, da je posamezna manjša kmetijska enota gojila samo to kulturo, ampak je lahko pridelovala tudi druge vrste. Najmanj razširjena je bila pridelava korus, in sicer jo je pridelovalo nekaj več kot 800 enot; z gojenjem oljk se je ukvarjalo skoraj 1.400 enot, s pridelavo žit skoraj 2.000 enot. Krompir in grozdje je pridelovalo več kot 12.000 enot, s pridelavo najpomembnejših vrst sadja se je ukvarjalo od 10.000 do 17.000 enot. Največ gospodinjstev, 22.135, se je ukvarjalo s pridelavo zelenjadic.

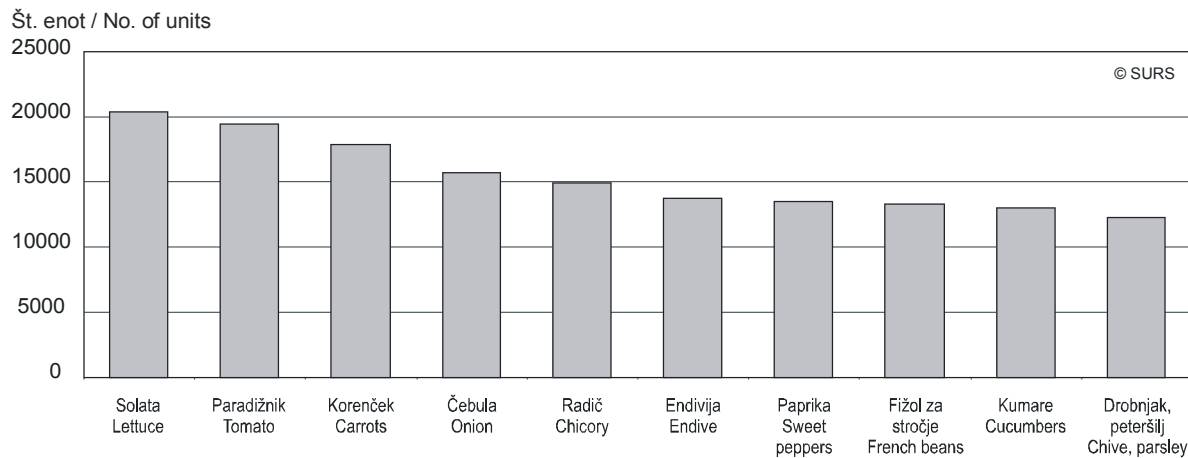
Chart 1 shows that the main part of the area is the land under permanent crops. The main share, 1,245 hectares or 45% of all small agricultural units' area, is represented by orchards, 492 hectares by vineyards and 134 hectares or 5% of area by olive groves.

In 2006, cereals were sown on more than 400 hectares or on 15% of the basic area, two thirds of this area was sown with grain maize. Potato was grown on 184 hectares or 7% of the area, vegetables were grown on 133 ha or 5% of the area, while other crops (fodder crops, industrial crops and other crops) were grown on 131 ha or 5% of the area. Analysing the average area used for different crops, it was established that the largest basic areas were used for cereals (without grain maize), on average consisting of almost 22 ares. For the production of grain maize on average almost 12 ares of land were used. The smallest basic areas, around 60 m² on average, were used for the production of vegetables.

In the framework of analysing the distribution of crop products it was established how many units produced a specific product. This did not mean that the small agricultural unit produced only this product, but it could produce also other products. The least widely produced crop was grain maize, which was produced by about 800 units. In growing of olives were involved almost 1,400 units and in the production of cereals almost 2,000 units. In potato and grapes production were involved more than 12,000 units, in the production of the most important kinds of fruit were involved between 10,000 and 17,000 units. The main part of households, 22,135, was involved in the production of vegetables.

Slika 2: Najpomembnejše vrste zelenjadnic, ki jih gojijo manjše kmetijske enote, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 2: The most important vegetables grown by small agricultural units, Slovenia, 2006



Najpogostejša zelenjadnica, ki so jo gojile manjše kmetijske enote, je solata; pridelovalo jo je več kot 20.000 enot, in to na več kot 21 ha pridelovalne zemlje. Paradižnik je gojilo več kot 19.000 enot na skoraj 15 ha, korenček je gojilo skoraj 18.000 gospodinjstev na skoraj 7 ha, čebulo je pridelalo 16.000 enot na 10 ha, radič 15.000 gospodinjstev na več kot 12 ha, endivijo skoraj 14.000 enot na 9 ha, papriko 14.000 enot na skoraj 8 ha, kumare 13.000 enot na skoraj 8 ha, stročji fižol več kot 13.000 enot na 14 ha, več kot 12.000 enot pa se je ukvarjalo s pridelavo drobnjaka in peteršilja na skoraj 3 ha pridelovalnih zemljišč. Od 7.000 do 9.000 enot je pridelovalo grah, česen, rdečo peso, belo zelje. Od 3.000 do 5.000 enot je pridelovalo brokoli, bučke, ohrovt, motovilec, por, špinačo, cvetačo. Manj kot 1.000 gospodinjstev je pridelovalo kitajsko zelje, blitvo, kolerabo, rdeče zelje. Večina pridelane zelenjave je bila porabljena doma, za prehrano v gospodinjstvu.

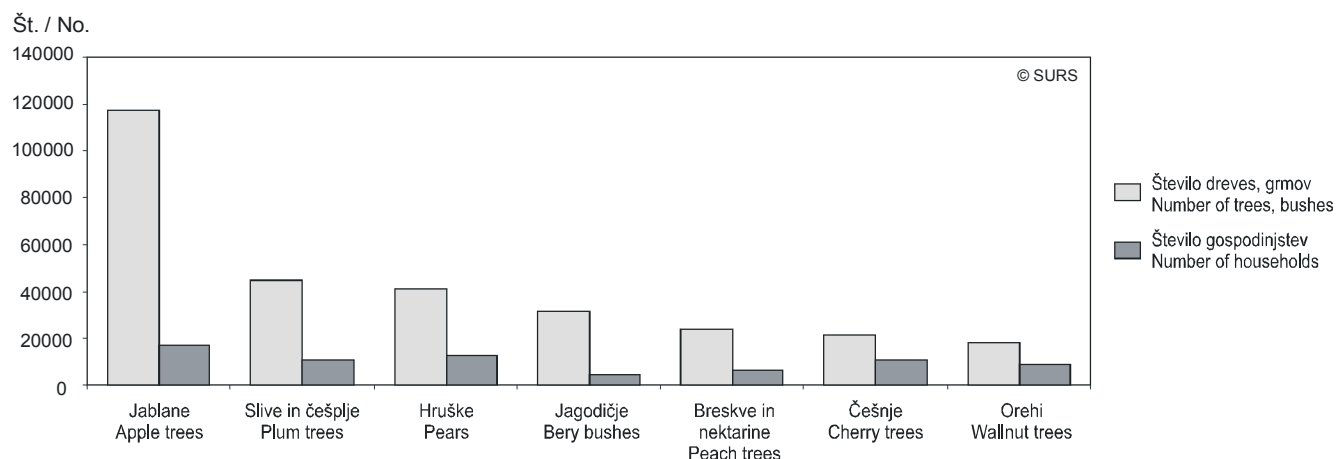
The most frequent vegetable grown by small agricultural units was salad, produced by more than 20,000 units on more than 21 ha of production area. Potato was grown by more than 19,000 units on almost 15 ha, carrot was grown by almost 18,000 households on almost 7 ha, onion was produced by 16,000 units on 10 ha, chicory by 15,000 households on more than 12 ha, endive by almost 14,000 units on 9 ha, sweet peppers by 14,000 units on almost 8 ha, cucumbers by 13,000 units on almost 8 ha, french beans by more than 13,000 units on 14 ha, and more than 12,000 units were involved in the production of chive and parsley. In the production of peas, garlic, beetroot, and white cabbage there were involved between 7,000 and 9,000 units. In the production of broccoli, pumpkins, kale, rampion, leek, spinach, cauliflower there were involved between 3,000 and 5,000 units. Fewer than 1,000 units were involved in the production of chinese cabbage, mangold, turnip-cabbage, red cabbage. The main part of the produced vegetables was consumed for nutrition purposes in their own households.

V okviru trajnih nasadov je skoraj 13.000 manjših kmetijskih enot gojilo več kot 1,4 mio vinskih trt. Več kot 1.300 gospodinjstev je gojilo v povprečju 24 oljčnih dreves na gospodinjstvo. Ostale najpomembnejše vrste sadnega drevja prikazuje slika 3.

In the framework of plantations there were almost 13,000 small agricultural units growing more than 1.4 million vines. More than 13,000 households were growing on average 24 olive trees per household. Other most important kinds of fruit trees are shown in Chart 3.

Slika 3: Najpomembnejše sadne vrste, ki jih gojijo manjše kmetijske enote, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 3: The most important fruit trees of small agricultural units, Slovenia, 2006



Največji del osnovnih površin manjših kmetijskih enot so pokrivali sadovnjaki. V njih je najpogostejše rasla jablana. V letu 2006 so imele manjše kmetijske enote posajenih 120.000 jablan, v povprečju 7 dreves na enoto. Poleg jablan so imele gospodinjstva v sadovnjakih najpogostejše slive in češplje (v povprečju 4 drevesa), hruške (v povprečju 2 drevesi), češnje (v povprečju 2 drevesi), orehe (v povprečju 2 drevesi), breskve in nektarine (povprečno 4 drevesa). Skoraj 5.000 gospodinjstev je gojilo jagode, okrog 4.000 gospodinjstev je gojilo jagodičje (v povprečju 8 grmov) ter po 2 drevesi marelic in višenj. Od 1.000 do 2.000 gospodinjstev je gojilo kivi, leske, kaki in fige. Manj pomembne sadne vrste, to je take, ki so se gojile v manjšem obsegu, so bile granatna jabolka, kutine, mandeljni. Večina pridelanega sadja je bila porabljena za prehrano ljudi v gospodinjstvu.

Priraja živine in živalskih proizvodov

S prirajo živali se je ukvarjalo precej manj gospodinjstev na manjših kmetijskih enotah kot z rastlinsko pridelavo. Največ, okrog 5.000 teh enot je redilo perutnino. Prašiče je redilo okrog 2.000 enot, kunce in zajce okrog 1.300 enot. Preostale vrste živali, kot so koze, govedo, ovce, čebele, je redilo od 200 do 400 gospodinjstev. Najmanj običajne vrste živali so bili fazani in jerebice, damjaki in jeleni ter konji, in sicer jih je redilo manj kot 10 gospodinjstev. Povprečno število živali na gospodinjstvo med tistimi, ki so redila posamezno vrsto živali, je prikazano v sliki 4.

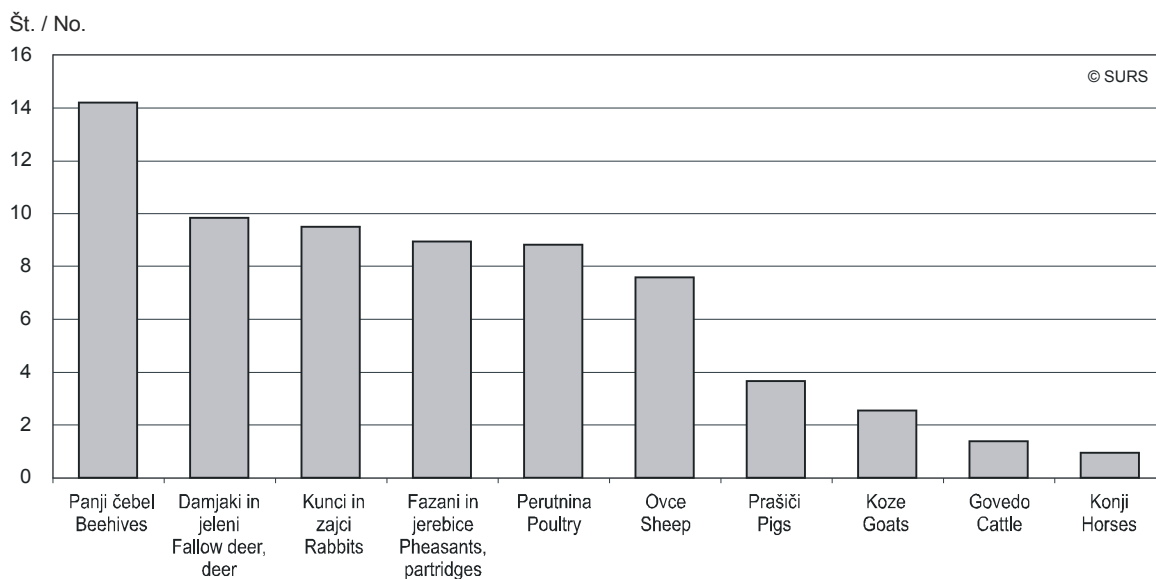
The main part of the small agricultural unit's area was covered by orchards. The most frequent fruit was apple tree. In 2006, 120,000 apple trees were planted in small agricultural units, on average 7 apple trees per unit. Besides the apple trees, there were the most frequently planted plum trees (on average 4 plum trees), pear trees (on average 2 pear trees per unit), cherry trees (on average 2 cherry trees per unit), walnut trees (on average 2 walnut trees per unit), peach trees (on average 4 peach trees per unit). Almost 5,000 units planted strawberries; about 4,000 units planted bushes (on the average 8 bushes), 2 apricot trees and 2 sour cherry trees. Between 1,000 and 2,000 units planted kiwi, hazelnut, kaki, figs. Less important kinds of fruit were pomegranate trees, quince trees, almond trees. The main part of the produced fruit was consumed for nutrition purposes in their own households.

Rearing of animals and production of animal products

In rearing of animals there were involved much fewer units than in crop production. The main part, about 5,000 units, reared poultry. Pigs were reared by about 2,000 units, rabbits by about 1,300 units. Other kinds of animals like goats, cattle, sheep and bees were reared by between 200 and 400 units. The most unusual rearing animals were pheasants and partridges, fallow deer, deer and horses, which were reared by fewer than 10 units. The average number of animals reared by small agricultural units is presented in Chart 4.

Slika 4: Povprečno število živali na manjšo kmetijsko enoto, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 4: Average number of animals in small agricultural units, Slovenia, 2006

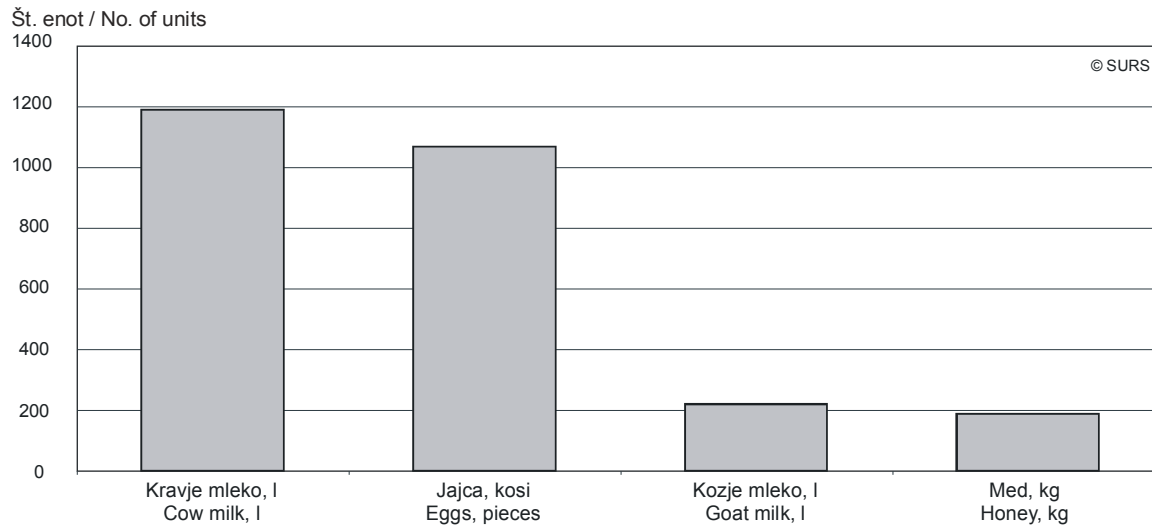


Gospodinjstva, ki so redila čebele, so imela v letu 2006 v povprečju 14 panjev. Zelo majhno število enot je gojilo damjake in jelene, v povprečju so imeli v čredi 10 živali. Prav tako so imeli v povprečju 10 živali tudi rejci kuncev in zajcev. Rejci fazanov in jerebic ter perutnine so imeli v povprečju po 9 živali. Gospodinjstva, ki so redila ovce, so jih imela v povprečju 8, tista, ki so redila koze, pa le 3 živali. Manjše enote so v povprečju redile štiri prašiče, eno govedo in enega konja. Pridobljeno meso zaklanih živali je bilo večinoma porabljeno za prehrano članov gospodinjstva.

Households rearing bees had in 2006 on average 14 beehives. A small number of units was involved in rearing fallow deer and deer; on average they had 10 animals in the herd. The units reared on average 10 rabbits as well. Units breeding pheasants and partridges as well as poultry had on average 9 animals. Households were rearing on average 8 sheep, while units rearing goats had on average 3 animals. Small units were breeding on average 4 pigs, one cattle and one horse. The main part of the meat of slaughtered animals was consumed for nutrition purposes in their own households.

Slika 5: Povprečna prireja živalskih proizvodov na manjših kmetijskih enotah, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 5: Average production of animal products in agricultural small units, Slovenia, 2006



Z rejo živali je povezana tudi prireja živalskih proizvodov; te so manjše kmetijske enote večinoma porabile v svojem gospodinjstvu. Povprečna prireja živalskih proizvodov na manjših kmetijskih enotah je prikazana v sliki 5. Gospodinjstva so priredila 667 hl kravjega mleka oz. okrog 1.200 l kravjega mleka na posamezno manjšo kmetijsko enoto in 185 hl kozjega mleka oz. okrog 200 l na enoto. Ker so bile kokoši najpogostejša vrsta živali, ki so jih redila gospodinjstva na manjših kmetijskih enotah, so priredila skupaj temu ustrezno število jajc, in sicer 4,8 mio. oz. vsako gospodinjstvo v povprečju skoraj 1.100 jajc. Med je pomemben živalski proizvod za tiste manjše kmetijske enote, ki se ukvarjajo z rejo čebel. V opazovanem obdobju so te enote priredile skupaj 35 ton medu; posamezna enota ga je v povprečju priredila 189 kg; v večini primerov je bil porabljen v gospodinjstvu in podarjen prijateljem in znancem, manjši delež ga je bil prodan.

Zaposlenost v manjših kmetijskih enotah

Ker je bil namen projekta dobiti čim popolnejšo sliko o manjših kmetijskih enotah, je bilo v vprašalnik vključeno tudi vprašanje o zaposlenosti. Vprašanja o številu oseb, ki so opravljale kmetijska dela, in o povprečnem številu delovnih ur so se nanašala za obdobje od maja do oktobra ter od novembra do aprila. V obdobju od maja do oktobra je bilo na manjših kmetijskih enotah porabljenih za kmetijska opravila v povprečju skoraj 11 ur na teden. V obdobju od novembra do aprila se je število oseb, vključenih v kmetijska opravila, znižalo za 30 %, s kmetijsko pridelavo pa so se v tem obdobju v povprečju ukvarjale 6 ur na teden.

Dohodkovni viri manjših kmetijskih enot

Po metodologiji naj bi bile v projekt vključene tiste manjše kmetijske enote, ki se ukvarjajo s kmetijsko pridelavo iz ekonomskih razlogov. Zaradi tega je bilo v vprašalnik vključeno tudi vprašanje o dodatnih dohodkovnih virih gospodinjstva. Posamezno gospodinjstvo ima lahko več dohodkovnih virov. Največ, kar 16.699 gospodinjstev je odgovorilo, da je vir njihovega dohodka pokojnina, skoraj 10.000 enot je imela dohodek iz zaposlitve, več kot 2.500 enot je prejelo socialne prejemke, okrog 250 enot pa je imelo druge vrste dohodkov.

Gozdarska dejavnost na manjših kmetijskih enotah

Manjše kmetijske enote so v letu 2006 razpolagale s 15.658 ha gozda.

Closely connected to the breeding of animals was the production of animal products, which were mainly consumed by their own households. The average production of animal products by small agricultural units is presented in Chart 5. Small units produced 667 hl of cow milk or about 1,200 l per unit as well as 185 hl of goat milk or about 200 l per unit. Since most units were rearing poultry, they produced 4.8 million eggs or on average about 1,100 eggs per unit. Honey was the important product of units involved in bee rearing. Small agricultural units produced almost 35 tons of honey or on average 189 kg per unit. The main part of honey was consumed in their own households or it was given to friends or acquaintances; only a small part was sold.

Employment in small agricultural units

The purpose of the project was to get the most complete picture on small agricultural units as possible. Because of that also the question on employment was incorporated in the questionnaire. Questions on the number of persons performing agricultural work and on the average number of working hours were asked, covering the period from May to October and from November to April. In the period from May to October, in small units on average almost 11 hours were used for production activities. In the period of November to April the employment of persons decreased by 30%; agricultural activities were performed on average 6 hours per week per person.

Income sources of small agricultural units

According to the methodological requirement the project included the units performing the substantial agricultural activity. For that reason the questionnaire comprised also the question on additional income sources of the household. Specific households could have several different kinds of income sources. The most, 16,699 households, declared pension as an income source, almost 10,000 households declared income from paid employment, more than 2,500 households got social receipts, and about 250 units had other kinds of incomes.

Forestry activity of small agricultural units

Small agricultural units had in 2006 on disposal 15,658 ha of forests.

Vsaka manjša kmetijska enota je poleg kmetijskih zemljišč razpolagala še s povprečno 70 ari gozda. V letu 2006 je svojih gozdovih posekalo les le okrog 20 % teh enot. Večina enot je sekala les za drva, zelo majhen delež enot je sekala les za hlodovino. Enote, ki so sekale, so v povprečju posekale 13 m³ drv in 43 m³ hlodovine. Za podiranje dreves so te enote porabile 131 PDM oz. 7 dni na leto. Drva so večinoma porabili za lastno kurjavo, hlodovino pa so večinoma prodali.

Every small agricultural unit had on disposal besides agricultural land on average also about 70 ares of forests. In 2006 only 20% of units were cutting down trees. The main part of units cut down trees for firewood, a very small share of units, about 2%, cut down trees for saw logs. The units engaged in the cutting down of trees on average cut down 13 m³ of firewood and 43 m³ of saw logs. Small units used on average for forestry activities 7 days per year or 131 AWU. Firewood was mainly used for the heating of households, while saw logs were mainly sold.

VREDNOST KMETIJSKE PROIZVODNJE NA MANJŠIH KMETIJSKIH ENOTAH

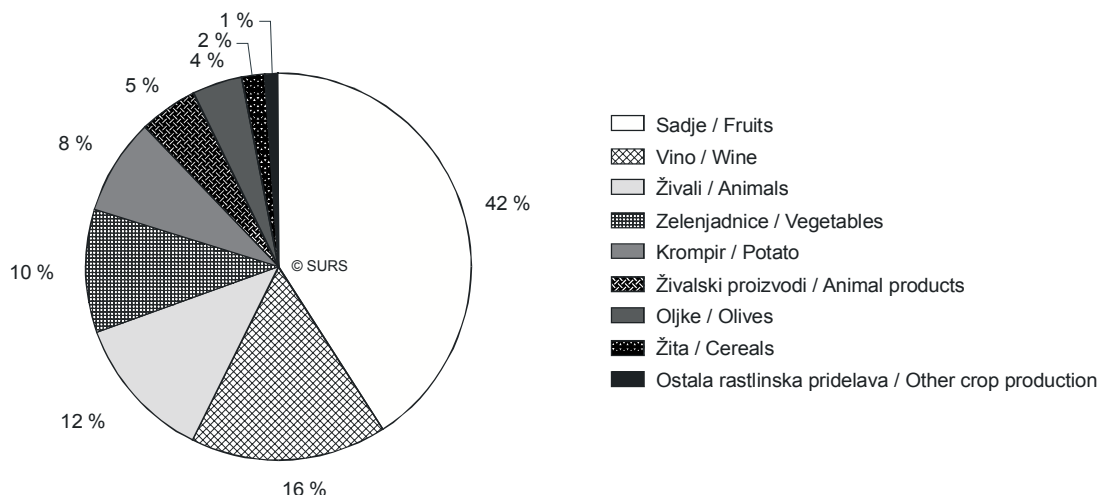
Cilj projekta je bil izračun deleža vrednosti kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah v primerjavi s celotno kmetijsko proizvodnjo. Potek izračuna je opisan v metodoloških pojasnilih. Vrednost kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah je v letu 2006 znašala 10 mio. EUR.

PRODUCTION VALUE OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL UNITS

The goal of the project was to calculate the production value of small agricultural units and compare this figure to the value of agricultural production. The evaluation process is described in the methodological explanations. The production value of small agricultural units in 2006 amounted to EUR 10 million.

Slika 6: Struktura vrednosti kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah, Slovenija, 2006

Chart 6: Structure of the production value of small agricultural units, Slovenia, 2006



Slika 6 prikazuje strukturo vrednosti kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah. Vrednostno najpomembnejša je bila rastlinska pridelava; ta je namreč predstavljala večinski, 83-odstotni delež vrednosti. Skoraj polovico vrednosti rastlinske pridelave je obsegalo sadje. Vrednostno najpomembnejše vrste sadja so bile jabolka, češnje, orehi, jagodičje, slive in češplje. Pri pridelavi grozdja se je predpostavljalo, da se je vse grozdje predelalo v vino in to je predstavljalo 16-odstotni vrednostni delež. Z zelenjadnicami je bil ustvarjen 10-odstotni vrednostni delež (najpomembnejše so bile paradižnik, solata, radič, endivija, paprika, stročji fižol). S pridelkom krompirja je bil ustvarjen 8-odstotni vrednostni delež. Delež vrednosti oljk, žit in druge rastlinske pridelave je prispeval od 1 do 4 % vrednosti kmetijske proizvodnje manjših kmetijskih enot.

Priraja živali in živalskih proizvodov je obsegala 17 % vrednosti proizvodnje. 12 % vrednosti se je nanašalo na vrednost priraje živali. Pri tem je bila daleč najpomembnejša vrednost priraje prašičev, saj je predstavljala dve tretjini vrednosti priraje vseh živali. Po manj kot 10 % vrednosti priraje živali je bila ocenjena vrednost goveda, perutnine in ovc. Pri živalskih proizvodih je predstavljala najpomembnejši, skoraj 80-odstotni delež vrednosti jajc. Pomembna je bila tudi vrednost medu, kravje in kozje mleko pa sta predstavljali le manjši delež vrednosti tega dela kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah.

Chart 6 shows the structure of the production value of small agricultural units. The most important was crop production, which presented the main or 83-percent share value. Almost half of the crop production was fruit. Concerning the value, the most important kind of fruit were apples, cherries, walnuts, berries and plums. In the case of grape it was supposed that all grapes were transformed into wine, which presented a 16% share of value. Vegetables had a share of 10% in the production value. The most important vegetables were tomato, salad, chicory, endive, sweet peppers and french beans. The value share of potato was 8%. The value of olives, cereals and other crop production amounted to 1–4% of total value.

Rearing of animals and production of animal products amounted to 17% of the production value. 12% of the value referred to the value of animals. The most important was the value of pigs, which represented about two thirds of the value of animals. Less than 10% of the value was presented for each of the categories: cattle, poultry and sheep. In the field of animal products an important share was presented by the value of eggs (almost 80%). Important were also the values of honey, while cow and goat milk presented the minor share of the value.

PRIMERJAVA KAZALNIKOV V MANJŠIH KMETIJSKIH ENOT S KMETIJSKIMI GOSPODARSTVI

Namen projekta je bil pridobiti količinske podatke o kmetijski proizvodnji na manjših kmetijskih enotah. Končni cilj projekta sta bila izračun vrednosti kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah in primerjava teh kazalnikov s kazalniki za kmetijsko dejavnost.

COMPARISON OF THE INDICATORS OF SMALL AGRICULTURAL UNITS WITH THOSE FOR AGRICULTURAL HOLDINGS

The purpose of the project was to collect quantitative data on the production of small agricultural units. The goal of the project was to calculate the production value of small agricultural units and to make the comparison of the indicators with those for the agricultural activity.

Tabela 1: Kazalniki manjših kmetijskih enot v primerjavi s kazalniki kmetijskih gospodarstev, Slovenija, 2006

Indicators of small agricultural units in comparison with indicators for agricultural holdings, Slovenia, 2006

Kazalnik	Manjše kmetijske enote Small agricultural units	Kmetijska gospodarstva Agricultural holdings	Deleži manjših kmetijskih enot v primerjavi s kmetijskimi gospodarstvi, % Shares of small agricultural units in comparison with agricultural holdings, %	Indicator
Število enot	22409	77173 ¹⁾	29,0	Number of units
Površina, ha	2722	490342	0,6	Area, ha
Vrednost proizvodnje, mio EUR	10	1064	0,9	Value of production, mio EUR
Zaposlenost, PDM ²⁾	5019	88672	5,7	Employment, AWU ²⁾
Vrednost pridelave na enoto, EUR	446	13789	3,2	Production value per unit, EUR
Vrednost pridelave na PDM, EUR	1992	12001	16,6	Production value per AWU unit, EUR

1) podatki za leto 2005
2005 data

2) polnovredna delovna moč
annual work unit

V letu 2006 je bilo v Sloveniji 22.409 manjših kmetijskih enot oz. 29 % v primerjavi s številom kmetijskih gospodarstev po podatkih strukturnega raziskovanja 2005. Manjše kmetijske enote so razpolagale z 2.722 ha kmetijskih zemljišč, kar pomeni 0,6 % v primerjavi s površino kmetijskih zemljišč kmetijskih gospodarstev. Manjša kmetijska enota je imela v povprečju dobrih 12 a kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi, od tega skoraj 4 a njiv in vrtov ter nekaj več kot 8 a sadovnjakov, vinogradov in oljčnikov. Vrednost kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah je znašala 10 mio. evrov oz. 0,9 % vrednosti vse kmetijske proizvodnje. V kmetijsko proizvodnjo na manjših kmetijskih enotah je bilo vključenih 5.015 PDM oz. skoraj 6 % v primerjavi z zaposlenostjo v kmetijskih gospodarstvih.

Letna vrednost kmetijskih pridelkov na manjšo kmetijsko enoto je v povprečju znašala skoraj 450 evrov, to so v primerjavi z vrednostjo kmetijske proizvodnje dobri 3 %. Povprečna vrednost proizvodnje na PDM je znašala skoraj 2.000 evrov, kar je v primerjavi s kmetijskimi gospodarstvi skoraj 17 %.

In 2006 there were in Slovenia 22,409 small agricultural units or 29% when compared with the number of agricultural holdings according to the 2005 Farm Structure Survey data. Small agricultural units had on disposal 2,722 ha of utilised agricultural land, which is 0.6% in comparison with the utilised agricultural land of agricultural holdings. Small units had on average more than 12 ares of utilised agricultural land, of which almost 4 ares of arable land and more than 8 ares of land under permanent crops of orchards, vineyards and olive groves. The production value of small agricultural units amounted in 2006 to EUR 10 million or 0.9% compared to the agricultural production. In the agricultural production process there were involved 5,015 AWU in small units or almost 6% in comparison with the employment on agricultural holdings.

The annual average value of agricultural products per small agricultural unit in 2006 was almost EUR 450. In comparison with the average production value per agricultural holding in 2006 that was more than 3%. The average annual production value per AWU was about EUR 2,000 in small units or about 17% of average production value per AWU in agricultural holdings.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen projekta Proizvodnja manjših kmetijskih enot

Osnovni namen projekta je bil pridobiti podatke o manjših kmetijskih enotah, ki se ukvarjajo s kmetijsko pridelavo iz ekonomskih razlogov, in celovit vpogled v proizvodnjo in potrošnjo kmetijskih pridelkov ter podatke o zaposlenosti na manjših kmetijskih enotah in dohodkovnih virih manjših kmetijskih enot ter primerjava posameznih kategorij teh enot s kmetijsko proizvodnjo.

Projekt Proizvodnja manjših kmetijskih enot je potekal od konca januarja 2006 do konca septembra 2007. Del tega projekta je bilo terensko raziskovanje o kmetijski proizvodnji na manjših kmetijskih enotah, s katerim so bili pridobljeni naslednji količinski podatki:

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the Production of Small Agricultural Units project

The main purpose of the project on the production of small agricultural units was to identify the production of agricultural products of small statistical units engaged in substantial farming as well as to acquire the entire view on the production and consumption of the agricultural products, employment and income sources of small agricultural units and the comparison of the categories with those for agricultural production.

The project was carried out from the end of January 2006 until the end of September 2007. In the framework of the project the survey on production of small agricultural units was carried out and the data were acquired on the:



- o pridelavi poljščin in njihovi porabi;
- o pridelavi sadja, oljk, jagodičja ter grozdja in njihovi porabi;
- o številu živali, količini živalskih proizvodov in njihovi porabi;
- o površini gozdov, proizvodnji gozdnih asortimentov in njihovi porabi.

Pridobljeni so bili tudi podatki o številu opravljenih delovnih ur na manjših kmetijskih enotah na področju kmetijstva in gozdarstva ter podatki o dohodkovnih virih.

Referenčni datum za podatke o številu živali in panjev čebel je bil 1. 6. 2006, za podatke o obsegu osnovnih površin zemljišč pa leto 2006.

Cilji projekta so bili naslednji:

- ugotoviti, ali zajetje na področju proizvodnih kmetijskih statistik izpolnjuje zahteve evropskih uredb;
- ugotoviti možnosti za nadgradnjo strukturnih statistik za potrebe ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo in nacionalnih računov;
- proučiti možnost za osveževanje statističnega registra kmetijskih gospodarstev;
- proučiti možnost za dopolnitev kmetijske proizvodnje za namene prehranskih bilanc in dopolniti delež samooskrbe.

Enote opazovanja

Enote opazovanja so bile manjše kmetijske enote, ki se ukvarjajo s kmetijsko pridelavo zaradi ekonomskih razlogov, vendar po svoji velikosti (glede na različne vidike) ne dosegajo praga velikosti kmetijskega gospodarstva.

Kmetijsko gospodarstvo je tisto, ki ima:

- najmanj 1 ha kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi; med tistimi, ki imajo manj kot 1 ha kmetijskih zemljišč v uporabi, pa tudi tista, ki imajo:
- najmanj 10 a kmetijskih zemljišč in 90 a gozda ali tista, ki imajo
- najmanj 30 a vinogradov in/ali sadovnjakov in oljčnikov, ali
- najmanj 2 glavi velikih živali (GVŽ), ali
- 15 do 30 a vinogradov in 1 do 2 GVŽ, ali
- več kot 50 panjev čebel, ali tista, ki
- pridelujejo zelenjadnice, zelišča, jagode ali gojene gobe ter cvetje in okrasne rastline za prodajo.

Viri podatkov in zajetje

Podatkovni vir za izvedbo Ankete o proizvodnji manjših kmetijskih enot je bil popis kmetijskih gospodarstev v letu 2000; ta namreč vsebuje tudi podatke o tistih kmetijskih gospodarstvih, ki tedaj niso dosegala vrednosti praga, da bi se po veljavni definiciji oz. po definiciji kmetijskega gospodarstva iz leta 1991 uvrstila med kmetijska gospodarstva. Vzorčni okvir za izvedbo Ankete o proizvodnji manjših kmetijskih enot je sestavljalo 33.905 manjših kmetijskih enot. Na osnovi vzorčnega okvira je bil izbran vzorec 10.000 enot, na katerem je bila izvedena omenjena anketa.

Metodologija

Ocena vrednosti rastlinske proizvodnje

Iz vprašalnikov so bili pridobljeni podatki o površinah za vse vrste pridelave, razen za trajne nasade; za te so bili pridobljeni podatki o številu dreves. Pri preračunu podatkov iz števila dreves v površino so bili upoštevani podatki o številu dreves na ha po posameznih vrstah za ekstenzivne sadovnjake na družinskih kmetijah.

Posamezni vrsti pridelka je bil določen hektarski donos; ta podatek je

- production and consumption of crops;
- production and consumption of fruit, olives, berries and grapes;
- rearing of domestic animals, production of animal products and their consumption;
- forest area, production of raw wood categories and their consumption.

There were acquired also the data on working hours performed in small agricultural units

The reference date for the number of animals and beehives was June 1st, and for the basic areas the reference period was 2006.

The main goals of the project were the following:

- to establish whether or not the agricultural statistics fulfil the requirements of EU Regulations regarding the coverage of agricultural production statistics;
- to examine the possibility of supplementing the data from the Farm Structure Survey to cover the needs of the Economic Accounts of Agriculture and to resolve some issues of agriculture in national accounts;
- to examine the possibility of updating the Statistical Register of Agricultural Holdings to complement the Farm Structure Survey;
- to supplement the data on agricultural production for the purpose of food balance sheets.

Observation units

The observation units were small units engaged in substantial farming, producing food for own consumption or for the market below the threshold of the agricultural holding.

Agricultural holdings are those having:

- at least one hectare of utilised agricultural area or less than 1 hectare of utilised agricultural area but:
- at least 0.1 hectare of utilised agricultural area and 0.9 hectare of forest, or
- at least 0.3 hectare or vineyards and/or orchards, or
- two or more livestock units (LSU), or
- 0.15 to 0.3 hectare of vineyards/orchards and 1 or 2 LSU, or
- more than 50 beehives, or
- are market producers of vegetables, herbs, strawberries, mushrooms, flowers or ornamental plants.

Data sources and coverage

The data source for the implementation of the survey on the production of small agricultural units were the 2000 agricultural census data which contain also the data on units below the threshold of the valid definition of agricultural holdings or according to the definition of the agricultural holding from 1991. The sampling frame for the implementation of the survey on the production of small agricultural units presented 33,905 units below the threshold. The sample size for the survey was 10,000 small agricultural units.

Methodology

The estimation of crop production

Data on area by products were acquired from the survey. In case of plantations, the data on the number of trees were obtained. For the calculation of the area we used the data on the number of trees per hectare for different kinds of extensive plantations on family farms.

For every agricultural crop product the yield per hectare was determined



temelji na podatkih za družinske kmetije. Pri trajnih nasadih je bil uporabljen podatek o povprečnem pridelku na drevo v ekstenzivnih sadovnjakih. Pridobljeni podatki o količinah posameznih pridelkov so bili ovrednoteni z osnovnimi oz. proizvajalčevimi cenami, tako da je vrednost po posameznem pridelku metodološko primerljiva s podatki ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo.

Ocena vrednosti živalske proizvodnje

Iz vprašalnika so bili pridobljeni podatki o številu živali po posameznih vrstah. Za posamezno vrsto je bil izračunan letni prirast, ki je bil ovrednoten z osnovnimi oz. s proizvajalčevimi cenami. Za živalske proizvode so bile iz vprašalnikov pridobljeni podatki o količinah, ki so bili ovrednoteni z osnovnimi oz. s proizvajalčevimi cenami.

Zaposlenost, izražena v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM)

V zvezi z zaposlenostjo na manjših kmetijskih enotah, ki se je nanašala na kmetijstvo, so bili pridobljeni podatki o številu zaposlenih in številu ur na teden v obdobju od oktobra do maja in od junija do septembra. Za izračun PDM na manjših kmetijskih enotah so bila uporabljena ista merila kot za izračun PDM v kmetijstvu. PDM so bile izračunane tudi za gozdarske aktivnosti manjših kmetijskih enot.

Zaradi upoštevanja občasnega (part-time) in sezonskega dela v kmetijstvu oz. manjših kmetijskih enotah se delovna sila oz. njene spremembe merijo v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM). Ena PDM je ekvivalent (ustreznik) za eno osebo, ki je celo leto polno zaposlena (1800 delovnih ur).

Definicije

Osnovna površina je površina, ki je na kritični datum namenjena za pridelavo posamezne kulture.

Pridelovalna površina je površina, na kateri na kritični datum raste določena kultura, površina, s katere je določena kultura že pospravljena, in površina, ki bo z določeno kulturo še posejana ali posajena – prikazuje večkratno rabo površine za pridelovanje iste kulture v opazovanem obdobju.

Navedeni sta samo osnovni definiciji kmetijskih statistik, ki se nanašata na površino. Vse preostale definicije, ki so uporabljene v besedilu in niso posebej opredeljene, so skladne z definicijami kmetijskih statistik.

Proizvodnja

Vrednotenje kmetijske proizvodnje na manjših kmetijskih enotah je usklajeno z vrednotenjem kmetijske proizvodnje kmetijskih gospodarstev. Vrednost proizvodnje kmetijskih pridelkov na manjših kmetijskih enotah je enaka vrednosti rastlinske pridelave ter prireje živali in živalskih proizvodov po načelu vrednotenja proizvodnje v ekonomskih računih za kmetijstvo, to pomeni količina krat cena za vsak posamezen proizvod. Obračunana je bila za koledarsko leto 2006, vrednotena je v proizvajalčevih oz. osnovnih cenah.

Poraba kmetijskih pridelkov

Manjše kmetijske enote so odgovarjale na vprašanje o porabi pridelkov. Proizvodne količine posameznih pridelkov so bile razdeljene po odstotkih na porabo doma za prehrano ljudi, prodajo in ostalo.

on the basis of data for family farms. In case of plantations we used the data on average yield per tree in different kinds of extensive plantations. Crop product quantities were valued with basic or production prices. Because of that the value of the products is methodologically comparable to the data of economic accounts for agriculture.

The estimation of animal production

Data on the number of different kinds of animals were acquired from the survey. For every kind of animal the annual indigenous meat production was calculated, which was evaluated by basic or production prices. Basic data on the quantities of animal products were evaluated by basic or production prices.

Employment in Annual Work Units (AWU)

Concerning the employment in production of small agricultural units we gathered the data on the number of employees and the number of working hours per week from October to May and from June to September. For calculating the AWU in small agricultural units the same standards were used as for the calculation of AWU in agriculture. The AWU were calculated also for the forestry activities of small agricultural units.

In order to take into account part-time and seasonal work, labour force and its changes are measured in annual work units (AWU). One AWU in Slovenia equals one person in full-time employment (1,800 working hours) in one year.

Definitions

Basic area is the area used on the reference date for a certain type of crop.

Production area is the area used at the moment of the survey for cultivating certain plants, i.e. area from which a certain crop has already been harvested and area that will be sown or planted with a certain crop – multiple use of area for producing the same crop in the observation period.

Only the basic definitions of agricultural statistics concerning the area are stated. All other definitions used in the text and not particularly specified are harmonized with the definitions of agricultural statistics.

Production of agricultural products

The evaluation of production of small agricultural units is in line with the evaluation of agricultural production of agricultural holdings. The production of agricultural products in small agricultural units equals the value of crop production, animal rearing and production of animal products, following the principle of evaluation of production in economic accounts for agriculture, quantities multiplied by the price for each agricultural product. It was evaluated for 2006 in production or basic prices.

Consumption of agricultural products

Small agricultural units were asked to answer the questions on consumption of products. Production quantities of the products were divided into percentages of own food consumption, sales and other uses of products.

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