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EKONOMSKI RAČUNI ZA GOZDARSTVO, SLOVENIJA, 2012 – KONČNI PODATKI

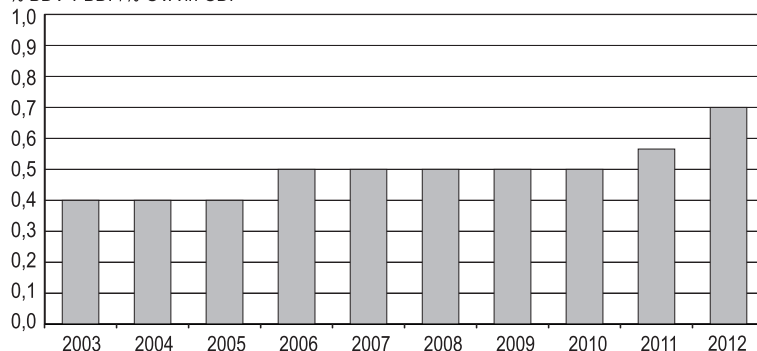
ECONOMIC ACCOUNTS FOR FORESTRY, SLOVENIA, 2012 – FINAL DATA

- ▶ Delež bruto dodane vrednosti gozdarstva v bruto domačem proizvodu (BDP) je v obdobju 2003–2012 znašal manj kot 1 % (najnižji je bil v letih 2004 in 2005, ko je znašal 0,4 % BDP); sicer je bil sorazmerno stabilen. Po letu 2005 se je delež bruto dodane vrednosti znova nekoliko povečal in v letu 2012 dosegel 0,7 % v BDP, največ doslej.
- ▶ Faktorski dohodek (ta vključuje vse subvencije, ki se nanašajo na gozdarsko proizvodnjo) je v letu 2003 znašal povprečno 13.741 EUR na zaposlenega. Do leta 2012 se je močno povečal in dosegel povprečno skoraj 37.000 EUR na zaposlenega.
- ▶ Število PDM, tj. količina vložnega dela oz. število zaposlenih v ekvivalentu PDM na 1000 ha gospodarskih gozdov, je od leta 2003 do leta 2012 nihalo: v letu 2003 je znašalo 4,8 PDM/1000 ha, v letu 2004 je upadlo na 4,3 PDM/1000 ha; od leta 2005 dalje se je nekoliko povečevalo, po letu 2009 pa je znova upadlo in v letu 2012 skoraj doseglo raven iz leta 2003: 5 PDM/1000 ha.
- ▶ Delež vrednosti gozdarskih proizvodov je v skupni vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarstva v obdobju 2003–2012 predstavljal večinski delež, predvsem zaradi deleža vrednosti stoječega lesa ter hlodov za žago in furnir. Od leta 2003 do leta 2012 je ta delež nihal, v povprečju pa je znašal okoli 92 %. Delež vrednosti gozdarskih storitev se je od leta 2003 do leta 2012 povečal s 6 % na 7 % skupne vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarstva.
- ▶ V strukturi vrednosti vmesne potrošnje (to je vrednost proizvodov in storitev, porabljenih v proizvodnem procesu) je v obdobju 2003–2012 obsegal največji delež stoječi les. Delež vrednosti stoječega lesa se je v navedenem obdobju povečal za 5 odstotnih točk (v letu 2012 je znašal 60 % vrednosti vmesne potrošnje). Delež gozdarskih storitev je v strukturi vrednosti vmesne potrošnje naraščal najhitreje, in v letu 2012 je dosegel 19 % celotne vrednosti vmesne potrošnje.
- ▶ The share of gross value added of forestry in gross domestic product (GDP) was lower than 1% over the 2003-2012 period (it was the lowest in 2004 and 2005, when it stood at 0.4% of GDP) and was relatively stable. After 2005, the share of gross value added in GDP slightly increased again and reached 0.7% of GDP in 2012, the most so far.
- ▶ Factor income, which includes all subsidies in forestry production, averaged EUR 13,741 per employee in 2003. By 2012, it more than doubled, reaching almost EUR 37,000 per employee.
- ▶ The number of AWU per area of forests available for wood supply varied between 2003 and 2012; in 2003 it amounted to 4.8 AWU/1000 ha, and then it was declining, reaching the lowest value in 2004, i.e. 4.3 AWU/1000 ha. After 2005 it rose, and after 2009 it fell again. In 2012 it almost reached the level of 2003 (5 AWU/1000 ha).
- ▶ The share of the value of forestry goods output in the total output of the forestry industry accounted for a majority share in the 2003-2012 period, mainly due to the value of standing timber and sawlogs and veneer logs. From 2003 to 2012 it varied and it amounted to around 92% on average. The share of forestry services increased from 6% of the total output value in 2003 to 7% of the total output value in 2012.
- ▶ To the structure of intermediate consumption, which represents the value of goods and services used in the production process, the standing timber contributed the largest share in the 2003-2012 period. Its share increased by 5 percentage points in the 2003-2012 period (in 2012 it amounted to 60% of the value of intermediate consumption). The share of forestry services output in the structure of intermediate consumption grew fastest, and in 2012 it reached 19% of the total value.

Grafikon 1: Bruto dodana vrednost gozdarstva v bruto domačem proizvodu, Slovenija

Chart 1: Gross value added of forestry in gross domestic product, Slovenia

% BDV v BDP/% GVA in GDP



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ERG

Ekonomski računi za gozdarstvo (ERG) omogočajo mednarodno primerljivost podatkov in vpogled v gozdarsko dejavnost; oboje je pomembno pri določanju in usmerjanju gozdarske politike. Ti podatki so osnova za izračun dohodkovnih kazalnikov in podatkovni vir za modeliranje. Izračun dodane vrednosti gozdarske dejavnosti omogoča primerjavo z drugimi dejavnostmi znotraj nacionalnega gospodarstva in mednarodno primerjavo.

Tabelarni del te številke Statističnih informacij se nanaša na referenčno leto 2012, komentarji pa na obdobje 2003–2012.

BDV V GOZDARSKI DEJAVNOSTI

Gozdarska dejavnost je z gospodarskega vidika za Slovenijo manj pomembna dejavnost

Gozdarska dejavnost v Sloveniji je bila v obdobju 2003–2012 z gospodarskega vidika, tj. glede na delež bruto dodane vrednosti (BDV) gozdarstva v bruto domačem proizvodu (BDP), manj pomembna dejavnost.

Delež bruto dodane vrednosti gozdarstva v bruto domačem proizvodu Slovenije je v obdobju 2003–2012 znašal manj kot 1 %. Po letu 2003 se je povečeval, takrat je znašal 0,4 % BDP, v letu 2012 pa je dosegel najvišjo vrednost doslej, 0,7 % BDP.

Delež bruto dodane vrednosti gozdarstva v BDP precej stabilen, rast BDP večinoma pozitivna

Delež bruto dodane vrednosti gozdarstva v BDP Slovenije je bil v opazovanem obdobju 2003–2012 sicer precej stabilen, na rahlo nihanje vrednosti tega deleža sta vplivala razmerje med proizvodnjo in vmesno potrošnjo ter sorazmerno hitrejša rast drugih gospodarskih panog.

Vrednost bruto dodane vrednosti v gozdarstvu se je od leta 2003 (takrat je znašala 111 milijonov EUR) do leta 2012 povečala za več kot 100 % (na 230 milijonov EUR); vrednost celotne bruto dodane vrednosti Slovenije pa se je v tem času povečala za 40 % (z več kot 25 milijard EUR na nekaj več kot 35 milijard EUR).

Rast BDP je bila tedaj večinoma pozitivna, prav tako tudi rast bruto dodane vrednosti v gozdarstvu, razen v letu 2009. Upad bruto dodane vrednosti v posameznih letih je bil povezan z nižjo vrednostjo proizvodnje gozdarske dejavnosti, predvsem z nižjo vrednostjo proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov.

BDV na PDM v gozdarstvu z okoli 21.000 EUR na okoli 43.000 EUR

Bruto dodana vrednost na polnovredno delovno moč v gozdarstvu je v letu 2003 znašala 21.449 EUR, pozneje je med leti nihala, v letu 2012 pa je dosegla najvišjo vrednost: 42.953 EUR.

FAKTORSKI DOHODEK

Z 71 milijonov EUR na skoraj 198 milijonov EUR

Faktorski dohodek je za gozdarstvo pomemben, ker je realnejša dohodkovna kategorija, kot je dodana vrednost. Vključuje namreč vse subvencije, ki se nanašajo na gozdarsko proizvodnjo, tudi druge subvencije na proizvodnjo, medtem ko dodana vrednost vključuje le subvencije na proizvode.

V letu 2003 je faktorski dohodek znašal 71 milijonov EUR, potem je do leta 2007 naraščal. Po letu 2007 je nekoliko nihala, v letu 2012 pa se je v primerjavi s predhodnim letom povečal za 12 %; znašal je skoraj 198 milijonov EUR.

EAF

Economic Accounts for Forestry (EAF) enable the international comparability of data and insight into forestry industry, which is important for determining and directing the forestry policy. The data are the basis for calculating income indicators and a data source for further modelling. The calculation of value added allows comparison with other activities within the national economy and international comparisons.

This issue of Rapid Reports refers to the reference year 2012, the comments are prepared for the period between 2003 and 2012.

GVA IN FORESTRY INDUSTRY

From an economic perspective, forestry industry is not an important industry for Slovenia

From an economic perspective, as a share of gross value added (GVA) in gross domestic product (GDP), forestry industry was not very important in Slovenia in the period between 2003 and 2012.

In the period between 2003 and 2012 the share of gross value added of forestry in gross domestic product of Slovenia was below 1%. After 2003, when it reached 0.4% of GDP, it was slowly increasing. In 2012 it reached the highest value so far, i.e. 0.7% of GDP.

Share of gross value added of forestry in GDP remained relatively stable, GDP growth mainly positive

In Slovenia, during the 2003-2012 period, the share of value added of forestry in GDP remained relatively stable, the slight variation was the result of the relation between production and intermediate consumption and the relatively faster growth of other industries.

In comparison with 2003 (EUR 111 million), in 2012 the value of gross value added in forestry increased by more than 100% (in 2012 it amounted to EUR 230 million), while the value of total value added of Slovenia increased by 40% (from more than EUR 25 billion in 2003 to more than EUR 35 billion in 2012).

GDP growth was mainly positive throughout the 2003-2012 period, as was the growth of gross value added in forestry, with the exception of 2009. The fall in gross value added in individual years was associated with lower value of the output of forestry industry, especially the lower value of the forestry goods output.

GVA per AWU in forestry from about EUR 21,000 to about EUR 43,000

Gross value added per annual work unit in forestry reached EUR 21,449 in 2003; later on it varied between the years. In 2012 it peaked and amounted to EUR 42,953.

FACTOR INCOME

From EUR 71 million to almost EUR 198 million

Factor income is a specific interest category in forestry industry and it constitutes a more realistic income category than value added. It includes all subsidies relating to forestry production and other subsidies on production, while value added includes only subsidies on products.

In 2003, the factor income amounted to EUR 71 million and it was increasing until 2007. Afterwards it slightly varied, and in 2012 it increased at the annual level by 12%, reaching almost EUR 198 million.

Tabela 1: Ekonomski računi za gozdarstvo, Slovenija

Table 1: Economic accounts for forestry, Slovenia

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
tekoče cene (mio. EUR)											
current prices (EUR mio.)											
Proizvodnja v osnovnih cenah ¹⁾	180,1	188,1	195,1	255,1	256,6	278,9	262,2	287,0	323,4	365,9	Production in basic prices ¹⁾
Vmesna potrošnja ¹⁾	68,8	75,0	79,9	107,4	83,5	98,0	97,3	105,5	116,4	135,4	Total intermediate consumption ¹⁾
Bruto dodana vrednost	111,3	113,1	115,2	147,7	173,1	180,9	164,9	181,5	207,0	230,4	Gross value added
Faktorski dohodek	71,3	71,8	82,1	113,8	143,3	142,8	123,2	150,7	176,7	197,8	Factor income
Delež BDV v BDP (%)	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,7	Share of GVA of forestry in GDP (%)
na polnovredno delovno moč (EUR na PDM)											
per annual work unit (EUR per AWU)											
Bruto dodana vrednost	21449	24307	19219	25213	28673	29305	27252	33900	38348	42953	Gross value added
Faktorski dohodek	13741	15431	13697	19426	23737	23133	20360	28147	32734	36875	Factor income
zaposlenost v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM)											
employment in annual work units (AWU)											
Zaposlenost (1000)	5,2	4,7	6,0	5,9	6,0	6,2	6,1	5,4	5,4	5,4	Employment (1000)
od tega: zaposleni (1000)	2,2	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,9	1,8	1,5	1,5	1,4	from that: employees (1000)

1) Vrednosti proizvodnje in vmesne potrošnje gozdarstva vključujeta posekan in stoječi les.
Values of output and intermediate consumption of forestry include removals and standing timber.

Vir/Source: SURS

Vrednost drugih subvencij na proizvodnjo v povprečju okoli 3 milijone EUR

Subvencije so tekoča plačila, s katerimi država ali institucije Evropske unije vplivajo na proizvodnjo, cene ali proizvodne faktorje. Slovenija podpira gozdarstvo s subvencijami na proizvodnjo; te se nanašajo na obnovo, nego in varstvo gozdov, na gradnjo in obnovo gozdnih cest, na semenarsko in drevničarsko dejavnost ter na ohranjanje življenjskega okolja prosto živečih živali. Vrednost drugih subvencij na proizvodnjo se je v obdobju 2003–2012 v povprečju gibala okoli 3 milijonov EUR, od leta 2003 dalje je bila precej stabilna. V letu 2012 je bila nekoliko nižja, in sicer je znašala skoraj 3 milijone EUR.

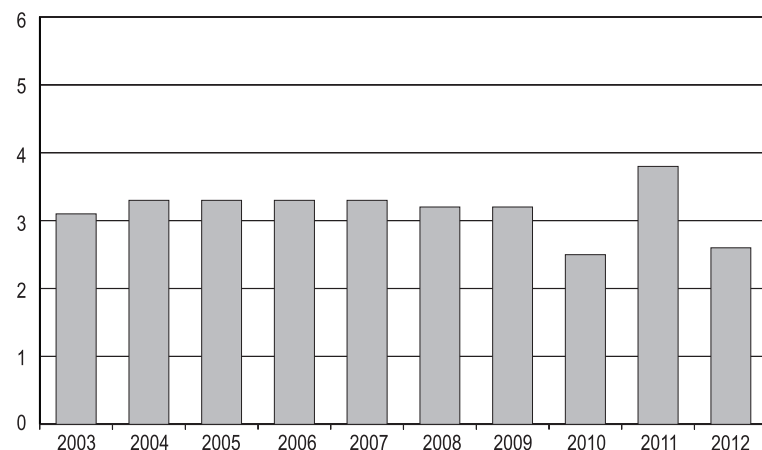
Value of other subsidies on production on average around EUR 3 million

Subsidies are current payments from the government or the institutions of the European Union that have an impact on production, prices and production factors. Slovenia supports the forestry industry with subsidies on production, relating to the reforestation, tending and protection of forests, construction and reconstruction of forest roads, seeding and nursery activity and maintenance of the living environment of wild animals. The value of other subsidies on production during the 2003-2012 period was on average around EUR 3 million and was fairly stable. In 2012 it was slightly lower, when it stood at almost EUR 3 million.

Grafikon 2: Vrednost drugih subvencij na proizvodnjo v gozdarstvu, Slovenija

Chart 2: Value of other subsidies on production in forestry industry, Slovenia

mio. EUR



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Vir/Source: SURS

ZAPOSLENOST V GOZDARSTVU**Zaposlenost nihala (okoli 6.000 oseb)**

Z gozdarsko dejavnostjo se je v letih 2003–2012 letno ukvarjalo v povprečju okoli 6.000 oseb. Zaposlenost v gozdarstvu se zaradi upoštevanja občasnega in sezonskega dela meri v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM). Ena PDM je ekvivalent za eno osebo, ki je v gozdarstvu polno zaposlena eno leto. Celotna delovna sila v gozdarstvu zajema plačano in neplačano delovno silo.

Število zaposlenih v gozdarstvu je v obdobju 2003–2012 nihalo, v letu 2012 pa je zaposlenost znašala 5.364 PDM, to je skoraj 1 % manj kot v letu 2011. Plačano delovno silo v gozdarski dejavnosti predstavljajo zaposleni v podjetjih in zaposleni pri samostojnih podjetnikih.

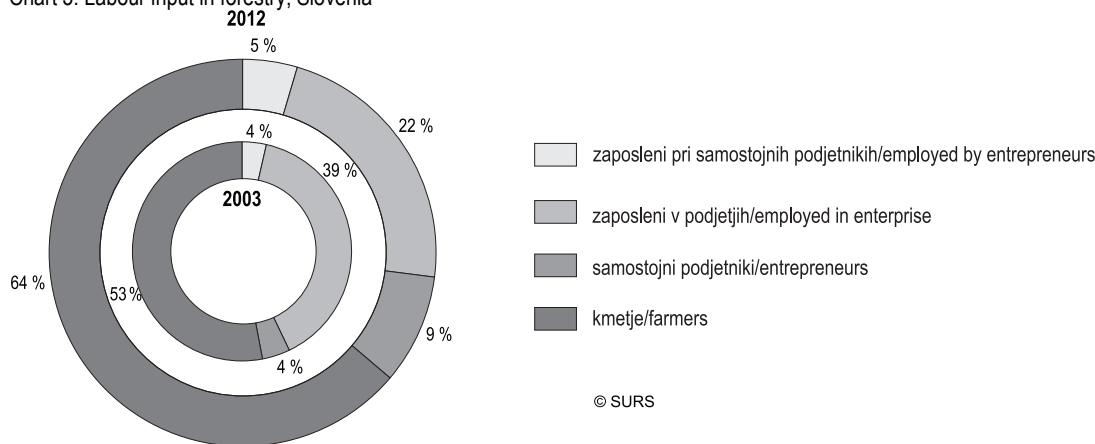
Čedalje več neplačane delovne sile, prevladujejo kmetje

Med vsemi zaposlenimi v gozdarstvu je v obdobju 2003–2012 predstavljala največji delež neplačana delovna sila; ta vključuje kmete, ki imajo gozd, in samostojne podjetnike. Delež neplačane delovne sile je v strukturi zaposlenih v gozdarstvu v obdobju 2003–2012 naraščal, in sicer se je povečal za 16 odstotnih točk (s 57,1 % na 73 %). Po letu 2007 je v letih 2008 in 2009 nekoliko upadel, od leta 2010 pa se je znova povečeval in v letu 2012 dosegel 73 %.

Okoli 90 % neplačane delovne sile v gozdarstvu so v obdobju 2003–2012 predstavljali kmetje.

Grafikon 3: Zaposlenost v gozdarstvu, Slovenija

Chart 3: Labour input in forestry, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

ZAPOSLENOST V GOZDARSKI DEJAVNOSTI**V obdobju 2003–2012 gozdarstvo zaposlovalo okoli 5 PDM na 1000 ha gospodarskih gozdov**

Število zaposlenih v gozdarstvu na površino gospodarskih gozdov je v obdobju med 2003 in 2012 nihalo, saj je bilo leta 2012 za obdelavo 1000 ha gospodarskih gozdov razpoložljivih 5 PDM, to je 0,2 PDM več kot v letu 2003. Po letu 2005 je bilo število precej stabilno na višji ravni, po letu 2010 pa je število razpoložljivih zaposlenih doseglo nižjo raven, tj. približno raven iz leta 2003 (5 PDM na 1000 ha gospodarskih gozdov).

EMPLOYMENT IN FORESTRY**Employment varied (around 6,000 persons)**

Between 2003 and 2012 on average about 6,000 persons were engaged in the forestry activity. Forestry labour input is, in order to take into account part-time and seasonal work, measured in annual work units (AWU). One AWU equals one person in full-time employment in a forestry unit or agricultural industry in one year. Total labour force in forestry covers salaried and non-salaried labour force.

In the 2003–2012 period the number of employees varied, and in 2012 employment stood at 5,364 AWU, which was almost 1% less than in 2011. Salaried labour force in forestry activities includes the employees employed by companies and individual private entrepreneurs.

Share of unpaid labour on the increase, farmers prevail

In the 2003–2012 period, unpaid labour, which includes farmers who have forest and individual private entrepreneurs, represented the largest share of the total employment in forestry. In the structure of employment in forestry, the share of non-salaried labour force grew from 2003 to 2012 by 16 percentage points (from 57.1% in 2003 to 73% in 2012). After 2007 it declined slightly in 2008 and 2009, but from 2010 onwards it increased again and reached 73% in 2012.

In the 2003–2012 period, around 90% of the non-salaried labour was represented by the farmers.

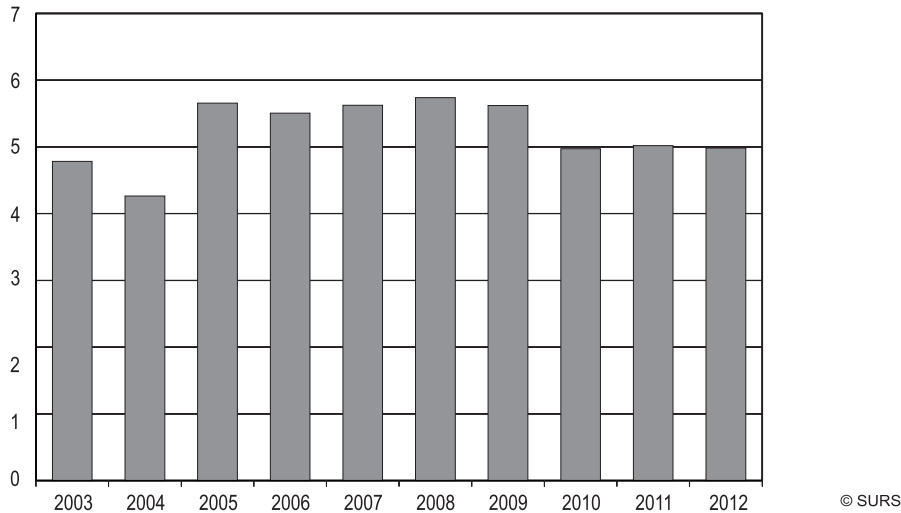
LABOUR INPUT OF THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY**Number of employees in forestry industry varied around 5 AWU/1000 ha of commercial forests**

The number of employed persons in forestry per area of the forests available for wood supply varied between 2003 and 2012; in 2012 5 AWU were needed for the treatment of 1000 ha of commercial forests, which is 0.2 AWU more than in 2003. From 2005 on it was fairly stable and at a higher level. After 2010 labour input reached a lower level, about the level of 2003 (5 AWU per 1000 ha of forests available for wood supply).

Grafikon 4: Razpoložljivost delovne sile, Slovenija

Chart 4: Availability of labour input, Slovenia

PDM na 1000 ha/AWU per 1000 ha



Vir/Source: SURS

ERG so del IEEAF

ERG so v letu 2006 skladno z odločitvijo Eurostata postali del sistema integriranih okoljskih in ekonomskih računov za gozdove (IEEAF - Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Forests). V obračunu proizvodnje gozdarstva se upoštevajo transakcije med posameznimi enotami. Osnovno načelo za vrednotenje proizvodnje v gozdarstvu je količina krat cena. Skladno z metodologijo, ki je bila natančneje določena ali dopolnjena v zadnjih letih, **je v gozdarsko dejavnost poleg posekanega lesa vključen tudi stoječi les.**

PROIZVODNJA GOZDARSKE DEJAVNOSTI

Sestavljajo jo (po metodologiji IEEAF):

- proizvodnja gozdarskih proizvodov (stoječi les, hlodi za žago in furnir, les za kurjavo, ki vključuje tudi les za oglje, les za celulozo in plošče, drugi gozdarski proizvodi),
- proizvodnja gozdarskih storitev in
- proizvodnja neločljivih dopolnilnih dejavnosti gozdarstva.

Proizvodnja gozdarskih proizvodov je najboljšejša

V skupni proizvodnji gozdarske dejavnosti je v obdobju 2003–2012 obsegala večinski delež proizvodnja gozdarskih proizvodov, in sicer nad 90 %; preostali delež je predstavljal proizvodnja gozdarskih storitev.

V obdobju 2003–2006 se je delež proizvodnje gozdarskih storitev postopoma povečeval na račun postopnega zniževanja deleža proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov. V letu 2008 je delež proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov znašal nekaj več kot 94 %, po tem letu pa je bil nekoliko nižji in v letu 2012 je dosegel 93 %.

Gozdarske storitve prispevajo desetino

Proizvodnja gozdarskih storitev je k skupni proizvodnji gozdarske dejavnosti prispevala največji delež leta 2006, skoraj 12 %, leta 2012 pa je njihov delež znašal nekaj manj kot 7 %.

EAF are part of IEEAF

In accordance with the Eurostat decision, the Economic Accounts for Forestry (EAF) became part of the system of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Forests (IEEAF) in 2006. In forestry accounts transactions between individual units are taken into account. The basic principle for the evaluation of production in forestry industry is quantity multiplied by price. In accordance with the changed methodology, the forestry industry **besides harvested wood also includes standing timber.**

OUTPUT OF THE FORESTRY INDUSTRY

It consists of (according to the IEEAF methodology):

- forestry goods output (standing timber, sawlogs and veneer logs, fuelwood, including wood for charcoal, pulpwood, other forestry products),
- forestry services output,
- value of inseparable forestry activities.

Forestry goods output with the largest share

The forestry goods output accounted for the majority share in the whole output of the forestry industry during the 2003–2012 period (over 90%); the remaining share was that of forestry services output.

In the period between 2003 and 2006 the gradual decrease in the share of forestry goods output in the total industry production was detected, due to the increasing share of forestry services output. In 2008 the share of forestry goods output amounted to slightly more than 94%, but after this year it was slightly lower and it reached 93% in 2012.

Forestry services output account for a tenth

Forestry services contributed the largest share to the total production of forestry industry in 2006 (almost 12%), while in 2012 their share was slightly less than 7%.

Tabela 2: Proizvodnja gozdarske dejavnosti, tekoče proizvajalčeve cene, Slovenija

Table 2: Output of the forestry industry, current producer prices, Slovenia

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
mio. EUR											
Proizvodnja gozdarske dejavnosti¹⁾	180,1	188,1	195,1	255,1	256,6	278,9	262,2	287,0	323,4	365,9	Output of the forestry industry¹⁾
Proizvodnja gozdarskih proizvodov	169,3	172,2	177,7	225,9	242,1	262,5	240,8	265,2	298,2	340,9	Forestry goods output
Stoječi les	86,9	90,0	90,7	105,1	107,6	115,7	109,3	127,3	126,8	165,7	Standing timber
Hlodi za žago in furnir	61,2	62,6	61,2	84,9	98,0	107,5	89,4	91,9	106,4	114,3	Sawlogs and veneer logs
Les za kurjavo (vključuje les za oglje)	5,1	11,0	18,0	25,6	25,9	28,7	30,9	34,6	49,6	40,3	Fuelwood (including charcoal)
Les za celulozo in plošče	15,5	8,1	7,1	9,6	10,1	10,0	10,8	10,8	14,7	19,9	Pulpwood
Drugi gozdarski proizvodi	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,7	0,6	Other forestry products
Gozdarske storitve	10,8	15,9	17,4	29,2	14,5	16,4	21,4	21,8	25,2	25,0	Forestry services output
Pogozdovanje	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	Afforestation and reafforestation
Druge gozdarske storitve	10,6	15,7	17,3	29,0	14,3	16,2	21,2	21,4	24,9	24,9	Other forestry services
struktura (%)											
structure (%)											
Proizvodnja gozdarske dejavnosti¹⁾	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Output of the forestry industry¹⁾
Proizvodnja gozdarskih proizvodov	94,0	91,6	91,1	88,5	94,4	94,1	91,8	92,4	92,2	93,2	Forestry goods output
Stoječi les	48,2	47,9	46,5	41,2	41,9	41,5	41,7	44,4	39,2	45,3	Standing timber
Hlodi za žago in furnir	34,0	33,3	31,4	33,3	38,2	38,5	34,1	32,0	32,9	31,2	Sawlogs and veneer logs
Les za kurjavo (vključuje les za oglje)	2,8	5,8	9,2	10,0	10,1	10,3	11,8	12,1	15,3	11,0	Fuelwood (including charcoal)
Les za celulozo in plošče	8,6	4,3	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,6	4,1	3,8	4,5	5,4	Pulpwood
Drugi gozdarski proizvodi	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	Other forestry products
Gozdarske storitve	6,0	8,4	8,9	11,5	5,6	5,9	8,2	7,6	7,8	6,8	Forestry services output
Pogozdovanje	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	Afforestation and reafforestation
Druge gozdarske storitve	5,9	8,4	8,9	11,4	5,6	5,8	8,1	7,5	7,7	6,8	Other forestry services

1) Vrednost proizvodnje gozdarstva vključuje posekan in stoječi les.
Value of output of forestry includes removals and standing timber.

Vir/Source: SURS

Proizvodnja gozdarskih proizvodov

Vrednost proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov se je v obdobju 2003–2012 povečala za nekaj več kot 2-krat

Vrednost proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov je v obdobju 2003–2008 naraščala in leta 2008 je dosegla skoraj 263 milijonov EUR. V letu 2009 je nekoliko upadla, v letih 2010, 2011 in 2012 pa se je znova povečala. V letu 2012 je bila v primerjavi s predhodnim letom večja predvsem zaradi višje vrednosti hlodov za žago in furnir ter stoječega lesa; znašala je 341 milijonov EUR (to je 14 % več kot leta 2011). Od 2003 do 2012 se je vrednost proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov povečala za več kot 2-krat.

Pomemben prispevek stoječega lesa

K vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov je v obdobju 2003–2012 prispeval največji delež stoječi les. Vrednost stoječega lesa je tedaj postopno naraščala; leta 2012 je dosegla skoraj 166 milijonov EUR ali 49 % vrednosti proizvodnje vseh gozdarskih proizvodov. Drugi največji delež so k vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov v navedenem obdobju prispevali hlodi za žago in furnir, v povprečju okoli 35 %.

Delež vrednosti lesa za kurjavo v letu 2012 manjši

V strukturi vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov se je v obdobju 2003–2012 najbolj povečal delež vrednosti lesa za kurjavo, in sicer se je od leta 2003 (takrat je znašal le nekaj manj kot 3 %) do leta 2011 (takrat je dosegel največjo vrednost) povečal za 14 odstotnih točk (na skoraj 17 % skupne vrednosti gozdarskih proizvodov). Delež vrednosti lesa za kurjavo je bil največji v letu 2011, in sicer je vrednost takrat znašala skoraj 50 milijonov EUR. Leta 2012 je vrednost stoječega lesa dosegla 40 milijonov EUR oz.

Forestry goods output

In the 2003-2012 period the value of forestry goods output increased by slightly more than 2 times

The value of forestry goods output mainly increased during the 2003-2008 period, and in 2008 it reached almost EUR 263 million. In 2009 it fell slightly, but in 2010, 2011 and 2012 it increased again. In 2012, compared with the previous year, it was higher mainly due to the higher values of sawlogs and veneer logs and standing timber; it reached EUR 341 million (14% more than in 2011). From 2003 to 2012, the value of forestry goods output increased by more than 2 times.

Important contribution of standing timber

The value of standing timber contributed the largest share to the value of forestry goods output in the 2003-2012 period. The value of standing timber steadily increased during the 2003-2013 period, reaching almost EUR 166 million in 2012, which represented 49% of the total value of forestry goods output. In addition to the value of standing timber, sawlogs and veneer logs contributed the most to the total value of forestry goods output; their share was on average around 35% in the whole period.

Less fuelwood in 2012

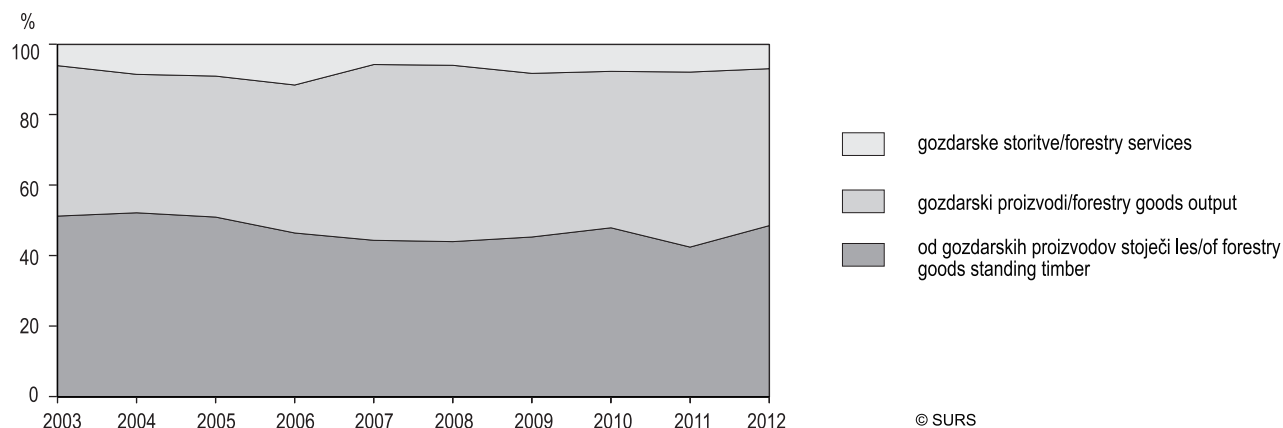
In the structure of the value of forestry goods output the share of fuelwood increased the most during the 2003-2012 period, which, since 2003, when it was only about 3%, increased by 14 percentage points by 2011, when it reached the highest value (almost 17% of the total forestry goods output). The maximum value of fuelwood was characteristic of 2011, when the value reached nearly EUR 50 million. In 2012 the value of standing timber reached EUR 40 million, i.e. 11% of the total value of

11 % vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarskih proizvodov. Delež vrednosti lesa za celulozo in plošče se je v obdobju od 2003 do 2012 precej zmanjšal, in sicer z 9 % na 5 % (ali skoraj 20 milijonov EUR).

forestry goods output. The share of wood for pulp declined significantly in the 2003-2012 period, from 9% in 2003 to 5% in 2012 (just under EUR 20 million in 2012).

Grafikon 5: Struktura vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarske dejavnosti, osnovne cene, Slovenija

Chart 5: Structure of the value of output of the forestry industry, basic prices, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

Gozdarske storitve

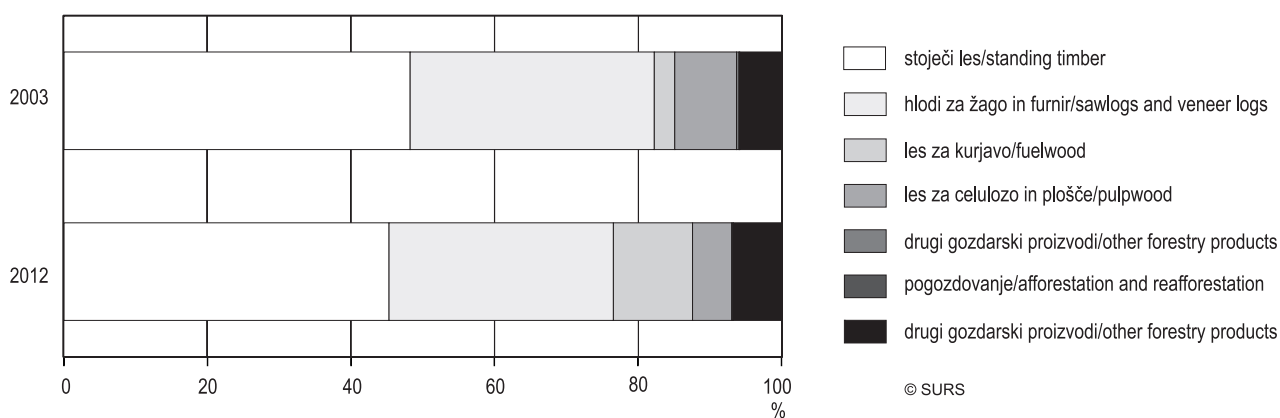
Vrednost proizvodnje gozdarskih storitev vključuje vrednost pogozdovanja in drugih gozdarskih storitev. Vrednost gozdarskih storitev se je med letoma 2003 in 2012 močno povečala. V letu 2003 je znašala 11 milijonov EUR, v letu 2012 pa 25 milijonov EUR, od tega so največji delež vrednosti prispevale druge gozdarske storitve. Delež vrednosti gozdarskih storitev se je v obdobju 2003–2012 prav tako povečal, in sicer s 6 % (v letu 2003) na 7 % celotne vrednosti gozdarske proizvodnje (v letu 2012).

Forestry services output

The value of forestry services is represented by the value of afforestation and reforestation and other forestry services. The value of forestry services significantly increased between 2003 and 2012. In 2003, it was just over EUR 11 million, but by 2012 the value increased to EUR 25 million, of which other forestry services represented the majority. The share of the forestry services output also increased in the 2003-2012 period, from 6% in 2003 to 7% of the total value of forestry industry output in 2012.

Grafikon 6: Struktura vrednosti proizvodnje gozdarske dejavnosti, osnovne cene, Slovenija

Chart 6: Structure of the value of output of the forestry industry, basic prices, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

Odkupne cene gozdnih lesnih sortimentov so nihale

Odkupne cene lesa so v obdobju 2003–2012 v povprečju rahlo nihale. Po letu 2005 so se izraziteje zvišale cene okroglega lesa iglavcev in cene lesa za kurjavo; cene okroglega lesa listavcev pa so nihale do leta 2008, po tem letu pa so se nekoliko znižale. Povprečna cena okroglega lesa iglavcev je v letu 2012 znašala 63 EUR za m³. Povprečne cene okroglega lesa listavcev so bile v večini obdobja 2003–2012 višje kot cene iglavcev, leta 2012 pa je bila povprečna cena okroglega lesa listavcev nižja, dosegla je 53 EUR za m³. Povprečne cene okroglega lesa iglavcev so se v letu 2012 glede na leto 2011 nekoliko povečale, cene listavcev ter lesa za kurjavo pa so se znižale.

Movement of purchase prices of raw wood categories

Average purchase prices of wood varied slightly in the period between 2003 and 2012. From 2005 on a significant growth of coniferous roundwood and wood for fuel prices was noticed, while the prices of broadleaved roundwood varied over the period, but after 2008 they dropped a little. The average price of coniferous roundwood was EUR 63 per m³ in 2012. The average prices of broadleaved roundwood were higher than the prices of coniferous roundwood in the majority of the period, but in 2012 the average price of broadleaved roundwood was lower (EUR 53 per m³). Compared with 2011, the coniferous roundwood prices slightly rose in 2012, but the prices of broadleaved roundwood and fuelwood slightly declined.

Tabela 3: Gibanje odkupnih cen gozdnih lesnih sortimentov, Slovenija

Tabel 3: Movement of purchase prices of raw wood categories, Slovenia

EUR/m³

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Iglavci	26	33	36	41	50	55	50	55	59	63	Coniferous trees
Hlodi za žago in furnir	35	38	41	46	55	60	56	61	66	70	Sawlogs and veneer logs
Les za celulozo in plošče	12	14	14	16	20	20	20	22	25	28	Pulpwood
Drug okrogel ind.les	20	24	29	30	33	36	33	37	41	43	Other industrial roundwood
Listavci	52	59	50	54	57	64	56	57	59	53	Broadleaved trees
Hlodi za žago in furnir	81	78	58	66	69	79	72	72	74	70	Sawlogs and veneer logs
Les za celulozo in plošče	14	11	16	26	32	33	29	32	36	38	Pulpwood
Drug okrogel ind.les	26	29	32	34	40	37	30	30	33	36	Other industrial roundwood
Les za kurjavo (igl.+lis.)	14	15	19	26	33	31	31	31	37	36	Fuelwood (including charcoal) conf. + broad.

Vir/Source: SURS

Vmesna potrošnja gozdarske dejavnosti

Vmesna potrošnja predstavlja vrednost proizvodov in storitev, ki se uporabijo v proizvodnem procesu. Njena vrednost vpliva na dodano vrednost celotne gozdarske dejavnosti in omogoča primerjavo z drugimi dejavnostmi znotraj nacionalnega gospodarstva ter mednarodno primerjavo.

Vrednost vmesne potrošnje naraščala; velik delež stoječega lesa

Vrednost vmesne potrošnje je v obdobju 2003–2012 naraščala in leta 2012 dosegla skoraj 135 milijonov EUR, to je skoraj 2-krat toliko kot leta 2003 (skoraj 69 milijonov EUR). V skupni vrednosti vmesne potrošnje je med letoma 2003 in 2012 največji delež prispeval stoječi les.

Vrednost stoječega lesa se je v obdobju 2003–2012 povečevala, in sicer se je od leta 2003 – takrat je znašala skoraj 37 milijonov EUR – do leta 2012 povečala na 81 milijonov (to je največ doslej). Delež vrednosti stoječega lesa v vrednosti vmesne potrošnje je v obdobju 2003–2012 nihal, v letu 2012 pa je dosegel skoraj 60 %.

INTERMEDIATE CONSUMPTION OF FORESTRY INDUSTRY

Intermediate consumption represents the value of goods and services used in the production process. Its value affects the entire value added of forestry industry, which allows comparisons with other activities within the national economy and international comparisons.

The value of intermediate consumption was increasing; large share of standing timber

The value of intermediate consumption increased during the 2003-2012 period and reached the maximum value of EUR 135 million in 2012, which is almost two times as much as in 2003 (almost EUR 69 million). In the total value of intermediate consumption, the value of standing timber dominated between 2003 and 2012.

It was increasing throughout the period and since 2003, when it stood at EUR 37 million, it increased to EUR 81 million in 2012, the highest value ever. The share of standing timber in the value of intermediate consumption has varied in the 2003-2012 period and in 2012 reached almost 60%.

Tabela 4: Vmesna potrošnja v gozdarski dejavnosti, tekoče proizvajalčeve cene, Slovenija

Table 4: Intermediate consumption of the forestry industry, current producer prices, Slovenia

	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
mio. EUR											
Vmesna potrošnja¹⁾	68,8	75,0	79,9	107,4	83,5	98,0	97,3	105,5	116,4	135,4	Total intermediate consumption¹⁾
Stoječi les	37,3	37,2	40,3	53,1	46,6	52,6	48,4	55,4	62,6	80,6	Standing timber
Sadika	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,9	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,4	0,4	Plants
Energija	6,9	7,7	10,1	11,4	10,7	14,6	13,2	14,8	16,5	17,5	Energy
Zaščitna sredstva in pesticidi	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	Plant protection products and pesticides
Vzdrževanje opreme ²⁾	11,8	12,4	10,0	10,5	9,3	11,9	11,5	11,4	10,2	10,7	Maintenance of materials ²⁾
Gozdarske storitve	10,8	15,9	17,4	29,2	14,5	16,4	21,4	21,8	25,2	25,0	Forestry services
Posredno merjene storitve finančnega posredništva	0,9	0,8	0,9	1,2	0,7	0,8	1,3	1,0	0,9	0,6	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
Drugi proizvodi in storitve	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,4	Other goods and services
struktura (%)											
Vmesna potrošnja¹⁾	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total intermediate consumption¹⁾
Stoječi les	54,2	49,6	50,4	49,4	55,8	53,7	49,7	52,5	53,8	59,5	Standing timber
Sadika	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,2	0,3	0,3	Plants
Energija	10,0	10,3	12,6	10,6	12,8	14,9	13,6	14,0	14,2	12,9	Energy
Zaščitna sredstva in pesticidi	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	Plant protection products and pesticides
Vzdrževanje opreme ²⁾	17,2	16,5	12,5	9,8	11,1	12,1	11,8	10,8	8,8	7,9	Maintenance of materials ²⁾
Gozdarske storitve	15,6	21,2	21,8	27,2	17,4	16,7	22,0	20,6	21,6	18,5	Forestry services
Posredno merjene storitve finančnega posredništva	1,3	1,1	1,1	1,2	0,8	0,8	1,3	0,9	0,8	0,4	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
Drugi proizvodi in storitve	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,3	Other goods and services

1) Vrednost vmesne potrošnje gozdarstva vključuje posekan in stoječi les.
Value of intermediate consumption of forestry includes removals and standing timber.

2) Vrednost vzdrževanja materiala je pripravljena na osnovi prenovljene metodologije.
Value of maintenance of material is prepared on the basis of improved methodology.

Vir/Source: SURS

Potrošnja energije večja

Poleg vrednosti stoječega lesa sta na vmesno potrošnjo bistveno vplivala tudi potrošnja energije in vzdrževanje opreme. Vrednost potrošene energije je v obdobju 2003–2012 nihala, po letu 2007 (11 milijonov EUR) pa je večinoma naraščala in v letu 2012 dosegla 18 milijonov EUR; to je približno 3-krat več kot v letu 2003 (7 milijonov EUR). Delež potrošene energije se je v vmesni potrošnji v navedenem obdobju gibal okoli 12 %.

Od goriv se je za gozdarsko dejavnost potrošilo največ bencina in dizelskega goriva; ti dve gorivi sta v skupni potrošnji energije obsegali največji delež.

Vrednost gozdarskih storitev

Delež vrednosti gozdarskih storitev se je v obdobju 2003–2012 precej spreminjala, v strukturi vmesne potrošnje je najhitreje naraščal v vsem obdobju. Po letu 2010 je nekoliko padel. Vrednost gozdarskih storitev je bila največja v letu 2006, v obdobju 2003–2012 pa je znašala v povprečju okoli 20 % skupne vrednosti vmesne potrošnje. Leta 2012 je vrednost gozdarskih storitev znašala 25 milijonov EUR ali 19 % skupne vrednosti vmesne potrošnje.

Vrednost vzdrževanja opreme v celotnem obdobju 2003–2012 približno enaka

Vrednost vzdrževanja opreme je bila v obdobju 2003–2012 sorazmerno

Energy consumption on the rise

Besides the value of standing timber, the value of intermediate consumption was significantly influenced by energy consumption and maintenance of materials. The value of the energy consumed varied in the 2003–2012 period, and increased after 2007 (EUR 11 million), reaching EUR 18 million in 2012, which is approximately 3 times more than in 2003 (EUR 7 million). The share of consumed energy in the intermediate consumption varied in the observed period around 12%.

The most gasoline and diesel fuel was consumed for forestry industry, which in total energy consumption contributed the largest share.

Value of forestry services

The share of forestry services output in the intermediate consumption varied considerably between 2003 and 2012, but in the structure of intermediate consumption it grew fastest in the whole period. After 2010 it declined slightly. The value of forestry services output was the highest in 2006, but on average, the share of forestry services output varied around 20% over the 2003–2012 period. In 2012, the value of forestry services amounted to EUR 25 million, i.e. 19% of the total value of intermediate consumption.

Value of maintenance of materials approximately the same throughout the 2003–2012 period

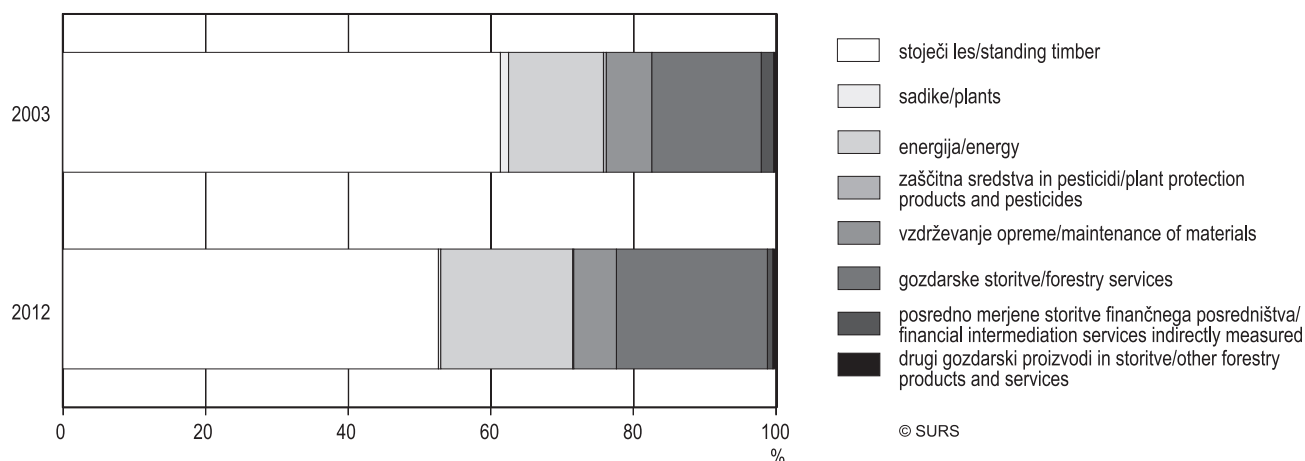
The value of maintenance of materials was fairly stable in the 2003–2012

stabilna; v letu 2012 dosegla 11 milijonov EUR. Delež vzdrževanja opreme se je v strukturi vmesne potrošnje v navedenem obdobju zmanjševal, leta 2012 je znašal 8 %. Vrednost potrošenih sadik, zaščitnih sredstev, drugih proizvodov in posredno merjenih storitev finančnega posredništva je bila v skupni vrednosti vmesne potrošnje manjša.

period; in 2012 it stood at EUR 11 million. The share of maintenance of materials was decreasing in the structure of intermediate consumption throughout the period and it amounted to 8% in 2012. The values of the plants, plant protection products and pesticides, other forestry goods and financial intermediation services indirectly measured were lower in the total value of intermediate consumption throughout the period.

Grafikon 7: Struktura vrednosti vmesne potrošnje v gozdarski dejavnosti, osnovne cene, Slovenija

Chart 7: Structure of value of the intermediate consumption in forestry industry, producer prices, Slovenia



Vir/Source: SURS

DRUGO ZNAMENJE

, decimalna vejica

MERSKI ENOTI

ha hektar
m³ kubični meter

KRATICE

BDV bruto dodana vrednost
BDP bruto domači proizvod
ERG ekonomski računi za gozdarstvo
EUR evro
IEEAF Integrirani okoljski in ekonomski računi za gozdove
PDM polnovredna delovna moč
SURS Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

GOZDARSKI PRIHODKI IN CENE

Ekonomski računi za gozdarstvo

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Ekonomski računi za gozdarstvo so kompleksen informacijski sistem satelitskih računov v okviru nacionalnih računov, izdelan za koledarsko leto. Podatki gozdarskih računov – proizvodnja, dodana vrednost, faktorski dohodek, bruto investicije, zaposlenost – so osnova za izračun dohodkovnih kazalnikov gozdarstva in podatkovni vir za modeliranje.

OTHER SIGNS

, decimal point

UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

ha hectare
m³ cubic metre

ABBREVIATIONS

GVA gross value added
GDP gross domestic product
EAF Economic Accounts for Forestry
EUR euro
IEEAF Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Forests
AWU annual work unit
SURS Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

FORESTRY ACCOUNTS AND PRICES

Economic accounts for forestry

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

Economic accounts for forestry are a complex information system of satellite accounts within national accounts, prepared for the calendar year. Data on forestry accounts – production, value added, factor income, gross fixed capital formation, employment – are the basis for the calculation of income indicators for forestry and are the data source for

Gozdarski računi omogočajo mednarodno primerjavo in primerjavo z drugimi dejavnostmi znotraj nacionalnega gospodarstva. V ekonomskih računih za gozdarstvo so zajete vse gozdarske dejavnosti (navedene v SKD 2008) v skladu s konceptom proizvodnje po Metodologiji ekonomskih računov za kmetijstvo in gozdarstvo iz leta 1997 (ERK/ERG 97), ta pa temelji na Evropskem sistemu računov iz leta 1995 (ESR 95).

ERG so v letu 2006 skladno z odločitvijo Eurostata postali del sistema integriranih okoljskih in ekonomskih računov za gozdarstvo (IEEAF - Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Forests). Integrirani računi za gozdove se pripravljajo po **dopolnjeni metodologiji** Evropski okvir za združene okoljske in ekonomske račune za gozdove. V teh računih se v gozdarski dejavnosti obračunavata **vrednosti stoječega in posekanega lesa**, vrednost gozdov pa je prikazana v kompleksnem, širšem okoljskem okviru. Finančni del je eden izmed osmih modulov.

Glavni viri podatkov za ekonomske račune za gozdarstvo so statistična raziskovanja v okviru gozdarskih in kmetijskih statistik, statistika industrije, zunanjetrgovinska statistika, zaključni računi gospodarskih družb in organizacij ter zaključni računi samostojnih podjetnikov, davčne evidence, podatki Ministrstva za finance, Ministrstva za kmetijstvo in okolje, Gozdarskega inštituta Slovenije, Zavoda za gozdove Slovenije, Sklada kmetijskih zemljišč in gozdov ter drugi viri.

Definicije in pojasnila

Proizvodnja gozdarske dejavnosti je enaka vrednosti **gozdarskih proizvodov** (stoječega lesa, hlodov za žago in furnir, lesa za kurjavo – ta vključuje tudi les za ogelje, les za celulozo in plošče – in drugih gozdarskih proizvodov), vrednosti **gozdarskih storitev** in vrednosti **proizvodnje neločljivih dopolnilnih dejavnosti gozdarstva**. Obračunava se za posamezno koledarsko leto in se vrednoti v osnovnih cenah. Iz vrednosti proizvodnje v osnovnih cenah so izločeni vsi davki na proizvode in storitve, vanjo pa so vključene vse subvencije na proizvode in storitve. Proizvodnjo gozdarske dejavnosti sestavljajo proizvodnja za trg (odkup), za lastno končno potrošnjo, za potrošnjo v enoti ter lastna proizvodnja osnovnih sredstev.

Vmesna potrošnja je vrednotena v kupčevih cenah. Predstavlja vrednost vseh proizvodov in storitev, ki jih gozdarji nabavijo in potrošijo v procesu gozdarske proizvodnje. V vmesno potrošnjo so vključeni vsi proizvodi z življenjsko dobo do enega leta ter proizvodi, katerih vrednost ne presega 500 EUR.

Bruto dodana vrednost v osnovnih cenah je enaka proizvodnji gozdarske dejavnosti v osnovnih cenah, zmanjšani za vmesno potrošnjo v kupčevih cenah. Bruto dodana vrednost je tudi enaka vsoti potrošnje stalnega kapitala, sredstev za zaposlene, drugih davkov na proizvodnjo, bruto poslovnega presežka oz. bruto raznovrstnega dohodka; druge subvencije na proizvodnjo pa so odštete.

Neto dodana vrednost je enaka proizvodnji gozdarske dejavnosti v osnovnih cenah, zmanjšani za vmesno potrošnjo v kupčevih cenah in potrošnjo stalnega kapitala. Neto dodana vrednost je tudi enaka vsoti sredstev za zaposlene, drugih davkov na proizvodnjo, neto poslovnega presežka oz. neto raznovrstnega dohodka; druge subvencije na proizvodnjo pa so odštete.

Potrošnja stalnega kapitala predstavlja obračunano vrednost razvrednotenja osnovnih sredstev ob normalni uporabi. S potrošnjo stalnega kapitala se meri obremenitev, to sta obraba in zastaranje opredmetenih in neopredmetenih stalnih osnovnih sredstev, pa izboljšave neproizvedenih sredstev in stroški prenosa lastništva v obračunskem obdobju.

Posredno merjene storitve finančnega posredništva (PMSFP) so kategorija, ki prikazuje dohodek od razlik v obrestnih merah. PMSFP so plačilo za primarne storitve bank, tj. za prevzemanje vlog in dajanje

modelling. Forestry accounts enable international comparability as well as the comparability with other activities inside the national economy. Economic accounts for forestry cover all forestry activities (NACE 2008) following the 1997 Methodology on the Economic Accounts for Agriculture and Forestry (EAA/EAF 1997) based on the 1995 European System of Accounts (ESA 1995).

In accordance with the Eurostat decision, in 2006 the EAF became part of the system of Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Forestry (IEEAF). Integrated accounts for forests are prepared according to the methodology European Framework for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounts for Forests. In these accounts the values of removals and standing timber are accounted for the forestry industry and the value of forests is shown in a complex, broader environmental context. The financial part is one of eight modules.

The main data sources for economic accounts for forestry are statistical surveys on forestry and agricultural statistics, industry statistics, external trade statistics, final accounts of enterprises and organisations and final accounts of individual private entrepreneurs, tax records, data from the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment, the Forestry Institute of Slovenia, the Slovenian Forestry Service, Farmland and Forest Fund of the Republic of Slovenia and other sources.

Definitions and explanations

Output of the forestry industry equals to the value of the **forestry goods output** (standing timber, sawlogs and veneer logs, wood fuel which includes wood for charcoal, pulpwood and other forestry products), the value of the **forestry services output** and the value of **inseparable secondary non-forestry activities**. It is calculated for an individual calendar year and is valued at basic prices, which means that all taxes on products and services are excluded and all subsidies on products and services are included. Output of the forestry industry is composed of market production (purchase), own final consumption, intra-unit consumption and own production of fixed assets.

Intermediate consumption is valued at purchase prices. It presents the value of all products and services that foresters purchase and use in the process of forestry output. Intermediate consumption covers all products with the life span of one year and products the value of which does not exceed EUR 500.

Gross value added at basic prices equals the output of the forestry industry at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices. Gross value added also equals the sum of fixed capital consumption, compensation of employees, other taxes on production and gross operating surplus/gross mixed income, while other subsidies on production are subtracted.

Net value added at basic prices equals the output of the forestry industry at basic prices less intermediate consumption at purchase prices less fixed capital consumption. Net value added also equals the sum of compensation of employees, other taxes on production and net operating surplus/net mixed income, while other subsidies on production are subtracted.

Fixed capital consumption presents the calculated value of depreciation of fixed assets due to normal wear. It presents a charge, wear and tear and obsolescence of the tangible and intangible fixed assets, improvements to non-produced assets and the costs associated with the transfer of ownership in the reference period.

Financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) is a category that shows the income from the differences in interest rates. FISIM is a payment for the primary services of banks, i.e. taking deposits

posojili. Ocenjene so kot razlika tako med obrestmi na vloge in posojila kot tudi obresti ob upoštevanju referenčne obrestne mere. PMSFP pri posojilih so enake dejanskim obrestim na posojila, zmanjšanim za obresti ob upoštevanju referenčne obrestne mere. PMSFP pri vlogah so enake obrestim ob upoštevanju referenčne obrestne mere, zmanjšanim za dejanske obresti na vloge. So proizvodnja bančnega sektorja kot tudi končna ali vmesna potrošnja porabniških sektorjev.

Sredstva za zaposlene predstavljajo celotno nadomestilo v denarju ali naravi, ki ga delodajalec plača zaposlenemu v zameno za njegovo v obračunskem obdobju opravljeno delo. Sredstva za zaposlene vključujejo bruto plače (v denarju ali naravi) in socialne prispevke delodajalcev (dejanske in pripisane).

Drugi davki na proizvodnjo obsegajo vse davke, ki bremenijo podjetja zaradi njihovega ukvarjanja s proizvodnjo ne glede na količino ali vrednost proizvedenih ali prodanih proizvodov in storitev; lahko se plačujejo na zemljišča, na osnovna sredstva ali na zaposlene v proizvodnem procesu.

Druge subvencije na proizvodnjo obsegajo subvencije, razen subvencij na proizvode, ki jih rezidenčne proizvodne enote prejmejo zaradi ukvarjanja s proizvodnjo. Druge subvencije na proizvodnjo so npr. subvencije na plačilno listo ali na delovno silo, podpore za obrestno mero, subvencije za zmanjšanje onesnaženosti in druge.

Faktorski dohodek obsega neto dodano vrednost, ki so ji odšteti drugi davki na proizvodnjo in prištete druge subvencije na proizvodnjo. Faktorski dohodek je tudi enak vsoti neto poslovnega presežka in sredstev za zaposlene.

Neto poslovni presežek je rezidualna kategorija, ki obsega faktorski dohodek gospodarskih družb, zmanjšan za sredstva za zaposlene.

Neto raznovrstni dohodek je rezidualna kategorija nekorporativnih podjetij in samozaposlenih oseb.

Neto podjetniški dohodek je enak neto poslovnemu presežku oz. neto raznovrstnemu dohodku, zmanjšanemu za plačane rente in obresti, povečanemu za dobljene obresti, ki se nanašajo izključno na gozdarsko dejavnost.

Zaposlenost v gozdarstvu se zaradi upoštevanja občasnega (part time) in sezonskega dela meri v polnovrednih delovnih močeh (PDM). Ena PDM je ekvivalent za eno osebo, ki je eno celo leto polno zaposlena v gozdarski enoti gozdarske ali kmetijske dejavnosti. Celotna delovna sila v gozdarstvu zajema plačano in neplačano delovno silo (zaposlene in samozaposlene osebe, vključno s pomagajočimi družinskimi člani).

OBJAVLJANJE REZULTATOV

Letno:

- Temeljni agregati ekonomskih računov za gozdarstvo, Slovenija, končni podatki. *Prva objava*
- *Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije*

and lending, assessed as the difference between interest paid on deposits and loans on one hand and taking into account reference interest rates on the other. FISIM on loans equals actual interest on loans minus interest having regard to the reference rate. FISIM is the production of the banking sector on one hand and final or intermediate consumption of consumer sectors on the other.

Compensation of employees is defined as total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an employer to an employee in return for work done by the latter during the accounting period. It includes gross wages and salaries (in cash and kind) and employers' social contributions (actual and imputed).

Other taxes on production comprise all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, independently of the quantity or value of the goods and services produced or sold. They may be payable on land, fixed capital goods or the labour employed.

Other subsidies on production consist of subsidies other than subsidies on products, from which resident producer units can benefit as a consequence of engaging in production. They refer to subsidies on payroll or workforce, grants for interest relief, subsidies to reduce pollution and others.

Factor income equals net value added less other taxes on production plus other subsidies on production. Factor income also equals the sum of net operating surplus and compensation of employees.

Net operating surplus is the residual category that equals factor income of companies less compensation of employees.

Net mixed income is the residual category on unincorporated enterprises and self-employed persons.

Net entrepreneurial income equals net operating surplus/net mixed income less paid rents and interest plus received interest that refers exclusively to forestry production.

Forestry labour input is, in order to take into account part-time and seasonal work, measured in annual work units (AWU). One AWU equals one person in full-time employment in a forestry unit of forestry or agricultural industry in one year. Total labour force in forestry covers salaried and non-salaried labour force (employed and self-employed, including unpaid family workers).

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