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First report for Slovenia

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1. An introduction to the rural areas of Slovenia

With 20,250 km² of surface area, Slovenia can be considered as one of Europe's smaller countries. It is situated in a transit territory, which is reflected in the diversity of natural conditions as well as its political, economical and cultural characteristics. It is a land of rapid changes where, over a relatively short distance, some very distinct landscape types may appear. However, a rough division into the following four main landscape types can be made: Alpine, Pannonian, Mediterranean and transitional.

The variety of natural conditions has also had a strong influence on settlement patterns in Slovenia, with clear differences between individual areas. With a population of less than 2 million and an average population density of 98 inhabitants/km², Slovenia is, in European terms, relatively sparsely populated (apart from Scandinavian countries, only Spain, Greece and Austria are less densely populated). In Slovenia, population density is unevenly spread. Seventy-five per cent of the population lives on approximately one-third of the territory, where the density is around 216 inhabitants/km². In over one quarter of the territory, where 12% of the population lives, the population figures remain stable; the average density in these areas is 45 inhabitants/km². Areas affected by the decline in the size of the population cover 42% of the territory and 13% of Slovenia's population. The average density in these areas is 31 inhabitants/km². The largest areas affected by depopulation trends are situated in the north-east, east, and north-west of the country, and in areas bordering Croatia.

According to data from the most recent population census, Slovenia could, under the OECD typology of regional indicators at local level, be classified as a country with an above-average share of rural areas: 57.3% of Slovenia's population lives in rural areas, which covers as much as 89.1% of the entire country's territory. The typical rural landscape is disappearing in most of the rural areas, while elsewhere it is being rapidly transformed. The rural environment is slowly changing its characteristics.

In addition to natural conditions, the distribution of population was quite strongly affected by the concept of polycentric development enforced in the past. It promoted the balanced development of all regions in terms of demographic distribution, which resulted in a relatively balanced and dispersed settlement pattern throughout Slovenia. The degree of urbanisation, which was mainly restricted to lowland areas, was significantly lower in Slovenia than elsewhere. There are not many countries in the EU with so many small villages (up to 200 inhabitants) and so few clearly sizeable towns. While over one half of the Slovenian population lives in a rural environment - mostly in settlements where people largely commute to work on a daily basis - only Austria and Ireland have comparable shares of rural population.

Slovenia is characterised by a comparatively stable demographic composition. The mostly uniform annual population growth, which in the 1980s was higher than the EU average, slowed down after 1991, mainly due to lower immigration and birth rates. From the aspect of natural population growth, Slovenia is slowly approaching the point of transition from a mature to an ageing society, which is reflected in the population's activity rate. The share of Slovenia's working population is slightly lower than in the EU, where there are none the less considerable differences between individual countries.

2. Annotated bibliography

Axis 1: Competitiveness of agricultural and forestry sectors

I.A) PROMOTING KNOWLEDGE AND IMPROVING HUMAN POTENTIAL

Citation	Bojnec, Š. (2005) Labour market characteristics by sectors and statistical regions in Slovenia and their policy relevance. In: K. Pippich and M. Hofreither, eds. <i>Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Agrarökonomie. Band 13</i> . Wien: Facultas, 2005: 195-210. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1.A : Promoting knowledge and improving human potential.) .
Annotation	Predominantly rural Pomurska is the poorest and predominantly urban Osrednjeslovenska is the richest region in Slovenia. The structure of economic activities explains a substantial percentage of variations in regional level of economic development, wages and unemployment rates. The level of development is associated with labour productivity, which is the highest in services. Wages are positively associated with labour productivity and level of development. The substantial proportion of young and educated active population moves towards services. More than half of the farmers are aged between 45 and 64, with only an elementary education or less.

Citation	Juvancic, L., and Erjavec, E. (2005). Intertemporal analysis of employment decisions on agricultural holdings in Slovenia., <i>Agricultural Economics</i> 33 (2005):153–161. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1.A: Promoting knowledge and improving human potential.)
Annotation	This paper analyses determinants influencing employment decisions on agricultural households in Slovenia and to test specific aspects of labour reallocation during transition period by application of agricultural household model. Through the use of 1991-2000 panel data for 22,055 farm households, quantitative analysis of intertemporal employment decisions of farm holders is carried out by the use of probit techniques. The determinants tested relate to the personal characteristics of farm holders, household and agricultural holding characteristics, and local labour market conditions. The model results generally confirm the existing empirical evidence on asymmetrical and irreversible participation of holders on the labour market. Despite intensive restructuring of agriculture and profound changes in non-farm labour market in the analysed period, labour supply of farm holders remains rigid. A low level of labour supply mobility reduces the efficiency of labour allocation on agricultural holdings in Slovenia. Elements of this problem emerge on both, supply and demand sides of labour market.

Citation	Kavcic, S. (2002). Zgodnje upokojevanje kmetov v Sloveniji in možni učinki-želja ali realnost? (Early retirement scheme for farmers in Slovenia and its potential effects-desire or reality?). <i>Zbornik Biotehniške fakultete Univerze v Ljubljani, Kmetijstvo, Zootehnika, Agricultural issue, Zootechnica</i> , 2002, 80(1): 187-101 (Source: Slovenia, Section 1.A : Promoting knowledge and improving human potential.)
Annotation	The suitability and economic dimension of a possible early retirement scheme for farmers in Slovenia have been studied. Scenario simulation analysis has been applied with key variables including age structure of farmers, their employment status and utilised agricultural area. The farmers' response to a potentially introduced measure has been estimated with questionnaires. The proposed measure would significantly accelerate the exchange of farmers' generations, but would be less effective in improvement of farm size structure. Average costs per hectare of transferred lands are projected between 500 and 700 EUR annually, with rents paid for at least 10 years. A budget of 20 to 25 million EUR per year would free as much as 30 to 35 thousand

	hectares of agricultural lands during first years of scheme implementation. In the case of less funds being available land transfer would be smaller, but not proportionally, due to higher economic efficiency under more rigorous eligibility criteria. An early retirement scheme would be relatively expensive in the Slovenian environment due to small farm size structure, resulting in small land transfer per transferor. However, taking into account co-financing rate of 75-80% from the European agricultural guidance and guarantee fund, all possibilities of the measure should be exploited.
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I.B) RESTRUCTURING AND DEVELOPING PHYSICAL POTENTIAL AND PROMOTING INNOVATION

Citation	Bojnec, Š., Majkovic, D., and Turk, J. (2005). Trade types in Slovenian primary and processed agricultural trade, <i>Xlth Congress European Association of Agricultural Economists</i> . 2005, 15. Copenhagen, The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University: Food, Resource and Economic Institute. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	The significance of processed food products in agricultural and food trade is increasing in Slovenia as well as in the other developed countries. The large share of agricultural and food trade is inter-industry trade. The significance of intra-industry trade (IIT) is increasing with the degree of processing. In particular, IIT is based on products differentiated in quality where low quality vertical IIT prevails. This kind of trade specialization and trade patterns, together with trade geography, implies some similarities in these trade developments with developing countries, and countries with less competitive food processing, rather than with more advanced European Union countries with competitive food processing sectors.

Citation	Erjavec, E., Kuhar, A. (2000). <i>Slovenska živilskopredelovalna industrija in Evropska unija</i> . 1. izd. Domžale: Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za zootehniko, 2000. 168 pp. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This book provides an extensive overview of the situation and prospects in the food processing sector in Slovenia. It outlines the main characteristics of the sector (structure of enterprises, employment, domestic and international trade, and competitiveness). This is followed by a brief analysis of demand for food products in Slovenia. Greater accent is then given to issues concerning management and ownership structure of the food processing sector. Efficiency of economic operations is assessed. The policy environment and trade regimes are discussed.

Citation	Jejcic, V., Cunder, T., and Poje, T. (2004). Tehnicni nivo opremljenosti slovenskih kmetij s traktorji (Technical level of equipment of Slovene farms with tractors. In: A. TAJNŠEK, ed. <i>Novi izzivi v poljedelstvu 2004</i> Ljubljana: Slovensko agronomsko društvo, 39-44. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This paper presents a sample survey on the present situation in the field of tractor technique in Slovenia. There were 562 model farms from different regions and districts suitable for agricultural production in Slovenia included in the survey. The farms surveyed use 1174 tractors. Farms with two tractors (40.7 %) prevail followed by farms owning one tractor (29.2) and those owning three tractors (23.7 %). From the technological aspect the tractor stock in Slovenia is out-of-date which may be observed from the age of the most numerous tractor types ranging from 13.4 to 31.4 years. The consequence of the obsolescence is a very poor tractor power, i.e. poor effectiveness and uncompetitiveness towards the European agriculture. From the working aspect the present tractor stock is apparently still sufficient. Technologically out-of-date tractors may still be applied on small cultivation areas, which are the result of the specific agrarian structure in Slovenia, i.e. the characteristic small size of farms. The tractors

	are operating only up to 280 working hours annually, which leads to their longer service and, consequently, lesser number of engine troubles per year.
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Citation	Juvancic, L. (2005). Characteristics of structural adjustment of agricultural holdings in Slovenia. In: <i>Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Agrarökonomie</i> . Wien, Facultas, 13: 311-329. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This paper provides empirical insight to the process of structural changes on agricultural holdings in Slovenia and assesses the likely future dynamics of structural adjustments in Slovene agriculture. Determinants of structural change in Slovene agriculture are quantified by application of an agricultural household model analysing farm survival and growth, using the 1991 and 2000 Census data. The farm survival pattern is determined by the individual characteristics of farm holders, the common characteristics of agricultural households, farm characteristics and locational characteristics. Farm growth is determined primarily by the initial farm size. In future, polarisation of farm size distribution ('disappearing middle') can be expected.

Citation	Kovacic, M. and Udovc, A. (2003). Razvojni trendi v slovenskem kmetijstvu (Development trends in Slovenian agriculture). <i>Zb. Bioteh. fak. Univ. Ljubl., Kmet.</i> 81(2): 297-311. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	In the paper the development trends in Slovenian agriculture, based on statistical data from Census 1991 and Agricultural Census 2000, are presented. A projection of future structural developments in terms of farm number, size and some other structural characteristics is made. The development scenario foresees decreased number of farms with simultaneous increase of their size, which will still remain far below the EU average. The scenario also predicts forming of four socio-economic types of farms: full-time professional farms, classical part-time farms, diversified part-time farms and supplementary farms.

Citation	Kovacic, M., Udovc, A., and Cebulj, B. (2001). Dohodek na kmetijah. <i>Zb. Bioteh. fak. Univ. Ljubl., Kmet.</i> 77(2): 247-266. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This paper discusses the problem of measurement of economic effectiveness of family farms. The discussion departs from the theory, which treats the family farm as a whole of production-technical factors and farm household, and where household members often, with their non-agricultural activities, provide necessary income for its operation. After a short overview of different methods for estimating farm income and economic status of family farms in Slovenia and some EU countries, the problem of comparative measurement of farm income from purely agricultural activities is discussed. Then the concept of 'economic power of farm' as its measure is introduced. At the end the usage of this index is demonstrated on examples of some model farms.

Citation	Kuhar, A., ed. (2001). <i>Aktualna vprašanja prestrukturiranja in prilagajanja slovenske živilskopredelovalne industrije : vertikalni odnosi v agroživilski verigi : zakonodaja na področju proizvodnje hrane</i> . Ljubljana: Gospodarska zbornica Slovenije, Združenje agroživilstva, 192. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This monograph contains proceedings of the annual conference on the situation and prospects of the food- processing sector. The central themes of the conference were (i) vertical relations along the food chain, and (ii) legislative regulation of the sector. As for the first subject, the relations between individual parts of the food chain in Slovenia are presented. Accent is given on the role of cooperatives in management of the food chain

	and on the growing role of the retail sector. Papers dealing with legislative and normative issues of food-processing sector are assessing the existing standards in Slovenia corresponding to the Community ones. The main steps towards full adjustment of the sector to the EU standards are outlined.
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Citation	Kuhar, A., ed. (2002). <i>Aktualna vprašanja prestrukturiranja slovenske živilskopredelovalne industrije. Ali smo pripravljeni na spremembe zunanjetrgovinske ureditve za živilske proizvode ob pristopu Slovenije k EU?</i> : Ljubljana: Gospodarska zbornica Slovenije, Združenje živilske induppije, 107. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This monograph contains proceedings of the annual conference on the situation and prospects of the food-processing sector. The core question of the conference was whether the sector is prepared for the expected changes in trade relations after the accession. Some critical elements are highlighted on a sector-by-sector basis (meat, wine, milling, beverages, oils and fats, dairy). A comparison is made with EU-accession related experience of Austria.

Citation	Kuhar, A., and Erjavec, E. (2001). Uspešnost poslovanja slovenske živilskopredelovalne industrije v obdobju pred pristopom v EU (Slovenian food processing industry business performance in the EU pre-accession period). <i>Sodob. kmet.</i> , 34(9): 408-415. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	In the process of Slovenian integration to the EU the food processing industry is confronted with considerable changes of political and economical, environment. At the enterprise level these changes demand capital investments and management strategies adjustments. Business performance analysis of the Slovenian food-processing sector revealed unfavourable trends in the period between 1997 and 2000. Productivity, value added per employee and profitability indicators show constant deterioration during the analysed period. In the year 2000 for the first time the latter were below the average of the processing sector, while the other indicators were still superior. Identified deficits of the food industry's competitiveness elements predict a possibility of negative economic effects at the actual accession of Slovenia to the EU.

Citation	Kuhar, A., Erjavec, E. (2005). Implication of the Slovenian EU accession for the agro-food sectors, <i>Modelling agricultural policies : state of the art and new challenges : poster session, Parma, 3-5 February, 2005</i> . Parma: Università degli Studi di Parma, 1-10. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	Simulations of the post-EU accession economic environment clarified expectations that agro-food activities will exhibit negative economic impact, however, a distinction between the segments has been revealed. Value added in agriculture is expected not to change notably; however a slight sectoral restructuring will be simulated in line with an extent of changes of policy support. Results are negative for the food industry where only sugar processing and the meat industry show slight increase of value added. The major determinant of effects is a change of international trade conditions - particularly depression of export demand at the third markets. Expected negative implications of low export penetration capabilities to the EU market as a consequence of long lasting protectionism were also confirmed.

Citation	Oblak, O., Juvancic, L. and Erjavec, E.(2003). Ocena skupnega dohodka na kmečkih gospodarstvih v Sloveniji (Total income of agricultural households in Slovenia). In: S. Kavcic, E. Erjavec and A. Kuhar, eds. <i>Slovensko kmetijstvo in Evropska unija</i> . 1. izd. Ljubljana: Društvo agrarnih ekonomistov Slovenije, DAES, 2003: 273-288.
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	(Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This article estimates total income of agricultural households in Slovenia from a sample of survey data. Estimates are based on an income model, comprised of partial models for determining income from farm related and off-farm activities of an agricultural household and of an accompanying model for calculating work in-put. Results show that agriculture contributes than 30 % of total income; while the work input in agriculture surpasses half of total workload. Majority of agricultural households combines their income with off-farm employment; thus the acquired income represents a 55 % share of the total income and the work input represents 49 % of total work input. Supplementary activity is a rather rarely used form of income sources. Pensions and social transfers represent another important income source. In the sample of agricultural households there are no distinctive differences in total income between types of households or areas, which can be explained by the tendency of agricultural households to acquire a parity income level. In the decision-making process about income sources, farming represents only one of possible alternatives.

Citation	Sila, U., Kuhar, A., and Erjavec, E. (2003). Živilskopredelovalna induppija in vplivi na gospodarstvo ob pristopu Slovenije k Evropski uniji. <i>Naše gospod.</i> , 49(3/4), 216-236. (Source: Slovenia, Section 1 B: Restructuring and developing physical potential and promoting innovation.)
Annotation	This article aims to study and quantify inter-industry relations between Slovenian food industry and other sectors in the economy. SAM was estimated and on its basis multiplier analysis was performed. Among food products the strongest inter-industry relations are found for meat and milk products, while the weakest ones are for tobacco products and beer. According to the strength of vertical integration with primary production, food products can be classified into three groups: agriculture depends at most on the production of meat, milk, sugar and wine, less intensive is the connection with the forage production, other food products, fruit and vegetables processing and milling industry and bakery, whereas the weakest inter-industry relations can be found for non-alcoholic and other beverages, oils and fats, tobacco products and beer. The likely EU accession effects were analysed. The aggregate production in the economy will be lower, by 27.2 billion SIT. The most intensive decrease will take place within food industry, 13.8 billion SIT, namely within non-alcoholic and other beverages, other food products, meat processing and milk processing. Among agricultural products the strongest negative impact will be on animal production.

I.C) IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION AND PRODUCTS

Citation	Kožar, M., Kavcic, S., and Erjavec, E. (2005a). Direct payments policy options and income situation of agricultural households in Slovenia after the EU accession, <i>Jahrbuch der Österreichischen Gesellschaft für Agrarökonomie, Wien, Facultas, Band</i> , 13:151-163. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 1.C: Improving the quality of agricultural production and products.)
Annotation	A static deterministic total income model for rural households in Slovenia TIM was applied in order to quantitatively estimate income effects of different direct payments policy options after the EU accession, with special attention given to CAP reform options. Based on actual income data of 120 agricultural households in Slovenia and on accession agreements model estimates reveal that the income situation of the households will improve under all policy scenarios. The households would benefit the most in case of classical direct payments scheme, followed by basic flat-rate acreage payment option. Redistribution of direct payments in case of CAP reform scenarios to less intensive types in terms of production and factor use is evident. Single farm payment option, though not analysed in the survey, seems to gain on its political acceptability, as politically delicate redistribution effects could occur in case of a switch to CAP reform policy options immediately after EU accession.

Citation	Kožar, M., Kavcic, S., and Erjavec, E.(2005b). Income situation of agricultural households in Slovenia after EU accession: impacts of different direct payments policy options, <i>Xlth Congress European Association of Agricultural Economists.</i> , 2005, 1-11. Copenhagen. The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University: Food, Resource and Economic Institute. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 1.C: Improving the quality of agricultural production an products.)
Annotation	This paper investigates the income effects of different direct payments policy options after the accession of Slovenia to the EU, by application of a static deterministic total income model for rural households in Slovenia (TIM). The model is based on actual income data of 120 agricultural households in Slovenia. With respect to a pre-accession baseline situation and accession agreement, income situation of analyzed households is likely to improve under all analysed policy scenarios. Estimated benefits are highest in the case of a standard direct payments scheme, followed by a basic flat-rate area payment option (entirely decoupled). The model results also reveal that policy reform will have redistributive impacts in favour of agriculture engaged in extensive agricultural production.

Citation	Kuhar, A., and Juvancic, L. (2005). Modelling consumer preference towards organic and integrated fruits and vegetables in Slovenia, <i>The Economics and Policy of Diet and Health</i> Reading: http://www.eaae.rdg.ac.uk/Papers/3B-KuharJuvancic.pdf . (Source: Slovenia) (Section 1.C: Improving the quality of agricultural production an products.)
Annotation	A country-wide survey, related to the purchasing behaviour of organic and integrated fruit and vegetables, has been prepared for Slovenia. An ordered probit model of consumer choice was developed on the basis of the survey results to quantify various determinants of purchase frequency for organic and integrated fruit and vegetable. The most significant influence on purchase frequency was availability in the shop, followed by income and visual attractiveness. Insufficient knowledge and awareness of consumers have been identified, therefore attempts to increase demand for organic and integrated fruit and vegetable in Slovenia can be effectively supported by promotional and educational activities.

Citation	Lock, K., et al., (2004). Conducting an HIA of the effect of accession to the European Union on national agriculture and food policy in Slovenia, <i>Environ. impact. asses. Rev.</i> , 24: 177-188. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 1.C: Improving the quality of agricultural production an products.)
Annotation	A health impact assessment (HIA) to consider the potential effects of European Union accession on agriculture and food policies in Slovenia has been undertaken as a joint project between the Slovenian Ministry of Health and the WHO European Region. The HIA project in Slovenia was conducted as a pilot project to develop the methods of HIA in this policy sector. The implications of the European Union Agricultural Policy for health are discussed. HIA methods have been used to assess some of the potential effects in Slovenia of accession to be learnt from the Slovenian HIA experience, in order that other countries may adopt the approach to improve health considerations in agriculture, and other inter-sectoral policy making.

Axis 2: Improving the environment and countryside

II.A) LESS FAVOURED SCHEME

Citation	Cunder, T. (2001). Območja z omejenimi dejavniki za kmetijstvo in reforma kmetijske politike v Sloveniji = Less favoured areas (LFAs) and reform of agricultural policy in Slovenia, <i>Ucinki reforme slovenske kmetijske politike</i> , 1 izdaja, = Effects of the
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	Slovenian agri-policy reform, 1. edition, Društvo agrarnih ekonomistov Slovenije, <i>Slovenian Association of Agricultural Economics</i> , 83-100. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 11.A: Less favoured Scheme)
Annotation	Author, researcher at Department of Agricultural Economics of Agricultural Institute of Slovenia in Ljubljana, in the first part of the article describes some general characteristics of less favoured areas development. This is followed by comparison of approaches used in designation of LFAs in EU and Slovenia and by description of differences in corresponding policy support. In the third part the evaluation of measures in the period 1995 – 2000 and estimation of the structural part of current agricultural budget in Slovenia is carried out. The article concludes with suggestions for implementation of future agricultural policy in less favoured areas.

Citation	Kavcic, S. (2003). Uvajanje kvot za mleko v Sloveniji, spremljajoci ukrepi in pricakovani dohodkovni ucinki v prireji mleka po pristopu v EU = Introduction of milk quotas in Slovenia, accompanying measures and expected income effects in milk production after accession to EU, <i>Sodobno kmetijstvo 7/8, Modern Agriculture 7/8</i> , 34-39. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 11.A: Less favoured Scheme)
Annotation	In article, prepared by author from Biotechnical faculty, some approaches of milk quota introduction in Slovenia are discussed. Empirical work is based on analysis of milk production structure with emphasis on small producers not having real prospects to sustain in milk production. Budgetary costs of different accompanying measures including early retirement scheme, voluntary supply restraint scheme, compensatory allowances for disadvantaged areas, environmental programmes and extensification premium are projected under basic assumption of not substantially reduced area farmed by dairy producers and preserved aggregate income of milk production sector from year 2000. Results emphasise necessity of accompanying measures unless rapid and significant stagnation of incomes of people currently involved in dairy farming is permitted. These measures are indispensable also to advance dynamics of structural changes urgent for more competitive milk production in Slovenia

Citation	Kerbler, B. (2003). Aplikativna razvojna tipologija hribovskih kmetijskih gospodarstev v občini Ribnica na Pohorju = Applied developmental typology of mountain farms in the municipality Ribnica na Pohorju, <i>Geografski vestnik : casopis za geografijo in sorodne vede, Bulletin of the Association of the Geographical Societies of Slovenia</i> , 75/1, 103-116. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 11.A: Less favoured Scheme)
Annotation	Author is an assistant on the Department for geography of Faculty of Arts. His analysis presents a good example of applied developmental typology of mountain farms in the NE part of Slovenia. With new approaches to the development of the rural areas, farming has become the most important for ensuring the development of areas with difficult natural production conditions - it sustains the economic stability, the stability of the population, as well as the social, the cultural and the ecological stability of the landscape. With the aim of defining developmental starting points of rural areas in the municipality Ribnica na Pohorju, the article presents the synthesis of the results obtained through the empirical research based on the quantitative analysis of data gained in the field research. The results are determined as indicators for creating the applied developmental typology of farms in a certain area in the research. On the basis of the situation and processes in the part of the farms classified as developmentally regressive, the conclusion gives the starting points for the sustainable development of rural areas in the municipality Ribnica na Pohorju.

II.B.) AGRI-ENVIRONMENTAL SCHEME

Citation	Lampic, B. (2000). Izbrani razvojni in okoljevarstveni problemi slovenskega podeželja z vidika sonaravnega razvoja = Some development and environment-protection problems of Slovene countryside from the viewpoint of sustainable development, <i>Pokrajinsko ranljiva območja v Sloveniji = Landscape vulnerable areas in Slovenia</i> ,
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	<i>Geographica Slovenica</i> , 33/1, 157-202. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 11.B: Agri-environmental Scheme.)
Annotation	Author is an independent researcher on the Department for geography of Faculty of Arts. In the article she discusses about some developmental and environmental problems of Slovene agriculture and its role in the countryside. In spite of different development of the predominant activities, which are influencing the economic, social, morphological, etc. image of the Slovene countryside, agriculture is still the decisive factor influencing the cultural image of Slovene countryside. In comparison to the level of development of agriculture in the European Union Member States, agriculture of our country is indication numerous deficiencies in structure and productivity of the agricultural production, however looking from the environmental point of view, basic pressures on individual environmental components are lower. Therefore negative landscape effects of agriculture remain spatially limited mostly on gravel plains and part of tertiary hilly areas.

Citation	Udovc, A. (2001). Kmetijsko okoljska problematika in reforma kmetijske politike v Sloveniji - Agri-environmental issues and reform of agricultural policy in Slovenia, <i>Ucinki reforme slovenske kmetijske politike, 1 izdaja, - Effects of the Slovenian agri-policy reform</i> , 1. edition, 101-111. Društvo agrarnih ekonomistov Slovenije - Slovenian Association of Agricultural Economics. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 11.B: Agri-environmental Scheme.)
Annotation	Author is professor and researcher at The Department of Agricultural Economics, Rural Sociology and Rural Development at Biotechnical Faculty in Ljubljana. The article firstly presents a short overview of concept of agri-environment programs in the EU and Slovenia. This is followed by presentation of some agri-environmental measures adopted before 2001, and presents Slovene agri-environmental program, the appurtenant budget inclusive. Also analysis of respond of ecological farmers on introduction of some agri-environmental measures in the past. The article concludes with suggestions for continuation of adopted agri-environmental program concept.

Citation	Udovc, A. and Cemažar, M. (2002). Ekonomska analiza privlačnosti izbranih ukrepov slovenskega-kmetijsko okoljskega programa = Economic attractiveness of selected Slovene agri-environmental program measures, <i>Novi izzivi v poljedelstvu 2002 = New challenges in field crop production</i> , 230-234. Slovensko agronomsko društvo = Slovenian Society of Agronomy. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 11.B: Agri-environmental Scheme.)
Annotation	Both of the authors are from Biotechnical Faculty in Ljubljana. The paper presents economic analysis of economical efficiency of accession to the program for farms, which had in 2000 more than 1,9 LU/ha, so they did not fulfil the main condition for accession to the program. Analysis was performed with regard to the type of cattle breeding (milk or meat production) and the main source of acquiring the fodder (on the grassland or on the field). They investigated the following measures of the program: "cleaning of overgrowing", "sustainable animal breeding", "crop rotation stabilisation", and "greening of arable land". The economic comparison among the models is done by gross margin calculation. They found out, that in no model the reducing the number of animals was profitable, a program aids do not compensate reduced extent of cattle-breeding production. For all the models, which include the main source acquiring the fodder on the grassland, it was found out, that is "cleaning of overgrowing" and the rent of fields for producing grass-clover mixtures, in all such models, the rent of the fields is more profitable.

III.C) NATURA 2000

Citation	Eler, K. (2004). Natura 2000 in kmetijstvo = Natura 2000 and Agriculture, <i>Novi izzivi v poljedelstvu 2004 = New challenges in field crop production 2004, Slovensko</i>
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	<i>agronomsko društvo = Slovenian Society of Agronomy</i> , 108-114. (Source: Slovenia) (Section 111.C: Natura 2000)
Annotation	Author, who is coming from Biotechnical faculty, discusses about Natura 2000 and about effect of this measure on Slovenian agriculture. Due to high degree of valuable habitats total area of proposed Natura 2000 sites in Slovenia covers 35,5 % of its total territory, which is far more than in any other EU member state. Considerable proportion of that area is under the influence of agriculture, which is why systematic and active conservation management through agri-environmental measures has become very important. In the phase of preparation of management plans of Natura 2000 sites substantial effort will be needed to satisfy the interests of nature conservation and economic-demographic rural development. This is the part where agronomic knowledge will need to take apart to a higher degree than it did in designation process of potential Natura 2000 sites. For a long-term conservation of these sites proper financial resources must be guaranteed combined with large-scale information and education of population about the need of nature conservation.

Axis 3: Improving the quality of life in rural areas and encouraging diversification

III.A) DIVERSITY OF THE RURAL ECONOMY

Citation	Erhart, V., Juvancic, L. and Erjavec, E.(2004). <i>Percepcija dopolnilnih dejavnosti v slovenskem kmetijstvu</i> . (Perception of supplementary activities in Slovene agriculture). 1. izd. Domžale: Biotehniška fakulteta, Oddelek za zootehniko, 2004. 1 el. optični disk (CD-ROM), ISBN 961-6204-25-4. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111.A – Diversity of the rural economy.)
Annotation	The monography begins with a theoretical insight to the concept of agricultural pluriactivity and provides its economic argumentation. In its empirical part, the work is focused to the issue of income diversification by supplementary activities of agricultural households in Slovenia. A thorough overview of statistical data on supplementary activities in Slovenia is presented. Two data sources were matched: the 2000 Agricultural Census and the 2003 MAFF register of supplementary activities. There are marked differences between these two datasets, which can be largely explained by a relatively loose definition of supplementary activities used by the national statistics. Nevertheless, both datasets reveal that machinery services are the most frequent supplementary activity on farms, followed by food processing and farm tourism. Qualitative part of the analysis focuses on the results of a (combination of a postal and Internet-based) survey of public perception of supplementary activities on Slovene farms. Three main groups of respondents were targeted: farming practitioners, students of agriculture-related subjects and representatives of (mainly public or quasi-public) institutions dealing with promotion of supplementary activities. Marked differences between the groups of respondents exist in ranking and perceived future prospects of different types of supplementary activities.

Citation	Juvancic, L., Kožar, M. and Erjavec, E. (2004). Survey-based analysis of income diversification and determinants of labour adjustment in rural households of Slovenia, <i>Bodenkultur (Wien)</i> , 55, 2, 63-71. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111.A – Diversity of the rural economy.)
Annotation	The paper investigates the issue of income diversification among rural households in Slovenia. Special emphasis is given to the analysis of characteristics of agricultural households that determine their income diversification strategies. The data used in the analysis is based on a survey of 120 rural households. Empirical insight to the key income diversification determinants is provided by the application of a multiple discriminant analysis. The results largely confirm the hypothesis that household members, in pursuit of their income objectives, chose between various income alternatives with respect to (1) available production assets, (2) capacity of labour supply and abilities to compete on non-farm labour market and (3) individual motives

	and preferences. Based on these results, the paper gives some broad recommendations on how to develop a differentiated rural development policy framework that takes into account diversified income and activity portfolios of rural households in Slovenia.
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Citation	Košmelj, K. and Vadnal, K. (2003). Uporaba modelov logisticne regresije za analizo povpraševanja po socialnih storitvah kot dopolnilne dejavnosti na kmetiji (Use of logistic regression models to analyze the demand for social services as supplementary on-farm activity). <i>Zb. Bioteh. fak. Univ. Ljubl. Kmet. (1990)</i> , 2003, 81,2, 221-232. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111.A – Diversity of the rural economy.)
Annotation	Demand for provision of social-care programs for mentally disabled children on farms was analysed by a survey. Parents of mentally disabled were surveyed with regard to their willingness to include them into social services (employment, care, nursing) in the form of a supplementary activity on farms. Inquiry of 271 parents points out that 67% of parents are willing to include their mentally disabled offspring into the everyday on-farm activities, 19% are indecisive and 14% expressed refusal. The model of nominal logistic regression studied the association of the characteristics of the mentally disabled offspring to the everyday farm activities. The analysis shows statistically significant impact of the age of the mentally disabled offspring, of the degree of mental disability and the experience with agriculture, as well as of the level of education of the parents.

Citation	Vadnal, K. (2003). Povpraševanje po socialnih storitvah kot dopolnilni dejavnosti na kmetiji (Demand for social services as on farm supplementary activities). In: S.Kavcic, E. Erjavec, and A. Kuhar (eds.). <i>Slovensko kmetijstvo in Evropska unija</i> . 1. izd. Ljubljana: Društvo agrarnih ekonomistov Slovenije - DAES, 2003, 259-272. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111.A – Diversity of the rural economy.)
Annotation	Research is aimed to identify the potential demand of persons with special needs for social services that should be provided by Slovene farms as supplementary on farm activities. Due to sensitiveness of information and complexity of phenomena a direct qualitative research procedure is used. 32 groups of parents, participants of rehabilitation programs were interviewed. Interview was designed as combination of cognitive and conative approaches. Interviews were followed by the questionnaire that 361 parents were willing to answer. If they were entitled to voucher, 15 % of parents would put their affected offspring into farmers' care. The potential demand for on-farm, social services is represented by the parents of those persons with moderate, higher and the highest degree of difficulties. The requirement would be for about 1000 therapeutic posts, 900 for persons with moderate degree of needs and about 100 for those with higher and the highest one. Information provided by parents of the affected persons allow sensible conceptualization of introducing on-farm social services, which is crucial in encouraging farms to start these activities. Farms entering social services should start as "sightseeing farm" and/or "wardship farm". The implementation and execution of the on-farm social services have to be backed up by support of specialists, to diminish the risk of conflicts between parents and persons with special needs themselves, due to differences in perceptions about quality of services, as well as those of fostering institutionalized methods and practices of treatment to farms.

III.B) IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF LIFE IN RURAL AREAS

Citation	Kovacic, M. and Udovc, A. (2002). Struktura kmetij in njen vpliv na dohodkovni položaj kmetov v Sloveniji (Structure of farms and their impact on income situation of farmers in Slovenia), <i>Sodob. kmet.</i> , 35, 2, 67-74. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111B : Improving the quality of life in rural areas)
Annotation	Income status of farmers in Slovenia measured by Index of farm economic power (IGM) is depending on many factors. Here the influence of farm size and production type is studied. Due to unfavourable size structure farming is securing a parity income for one or more on farm employed persons, on only 2.5% of Slovene farms. The farm

	size which enables a full employment of one Work Unit depends on production type and is ranging from 1 ha (strawberry production) to 40 ha (suckler cows). But this size does not automatically secure also a parity income in all production types. IGM=1 is reached in vegetable production, while in dairy production (IGM=0.84) and suckler cow production (IGM=-0.7) the parity income is not reached. Agrarian structure in Slovenia is changing intensively. Yearly rate of decline in farm number is between 2 and 2.5%, but the number of farms which will be able to sustain the farm family will be very low in the future (2%). Improvement of land and property structure should be accelerated with adequate land policy, which should be supported with considerable financial inputs from public sources.
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Citation	Perpar, A. (2002). Stanje in procesi v kmetijstvu v različnih tipih podeželskih območij v Sloveniji (Situation and processes in agriculture in different types of rural areas in Slovenia). <i>Zb. Bioteh. fak. Univ. Ljubl., Kmet.</i> , 79,1, 281-300. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111B : Improving the quality of life in rural areas)
Annotation	In the paper an analysis of agricultural situation in different types of rural areas in Slovenia is presented. The analysis is carried out on the sample of rural areas and based on the Population Census 1991 data. The paper also presents the local elites' perceptions of the structural changes taking place in agriculture. There are only slight differences between the areas. This can be due to the fact that all the areas encounter and try to solve problems that are typical for Slovene agriculture in general. The differences are only in the intensity of problems and processes. The most advantageous situation in agriculture is in the typical rural areas with least favourable farm size and demographic structures. Among the negative structural processes, two are the most expressive: farming abandonment and, consequently, overgrowing of the farming land. Both of them are most expressive in the areas facing with depopulation.

Citation	Perpar, A. (2003). Primerjava ekonomsko-socialnih, demografskih in socioloških značilnosti slovenskega podeželja (Comparison of socio-economic, demographic and sociologic characteristics of rural areas in Slovenia). In: S. Kavcic, E. Erjavec, and A. Kuhar, eds. <i>Slovensko kmetijstvo in Evropska unija</i> . 1. izd. Ljubljana: Društvo agrarnih ekonomistov Slovenije - DAES, 2003, 191-206. (Source: Slovenia Section 111B : Improving the quality of life in rural areas)
Annotation	The article presents an analysis of the socio-economic and demographic situation of rural areas in Slovenia, using different indicators and available statistical data. In addition, some sociological aspects are presented, which have been collected through questionnaires from leaders of rural local communities. The comparative analysis, based on the Institute of Agricultural Economics' typology of rural areas in Slovenia, shows that Slovene countryside is not homogeneous. The possibilities of development and attraction of individual rural areas depends on the demographic situation, the level of economic and social development, natural conditions and available local infrastructure.

Citation	Perpar, A. and Kovacic, M. (2002). Razvojno stanje, značilnosti in problemi podeželskih območij v Sloveniji. (Development situation, characteristics and problems of rural areas in Slovenia). <i>Sodob. kmet.</i> , 35,2, 52-61. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111B : Improving the quality of life in rural areas)
Annotation	In the article an analysis of development situation, characteristics and problems of different types of rural areas in Slovenia is presented. The analysis is based on typology of rural areas made by the institute of Agricultural Economics. The Slovene countryside is not homogenous. It is distinguished by its various natural conditions and obstacles, diversified demographic, economic and social structures. The comparative analyses of statistical data based on selected indicators (agricultural, demographic and socio-economic) and survey data were carried out on a sample of Slovene rural areas. The possibilities of development and the attraction of individual rural areas as a living and working place depends on the economic situation, the level of economic and social development, natural conditions and on the area's infrastructure.

Citation	Vadnal, K. (2001). Izzivi in problemi uveljavljanja zasnove vecnamenskega kmetijstva v Sloveniji Challenges and problems in enforcement of the concept of Multifunctional agriculture in Slovenia). In: E. Erjavec and L. Juvancic, eds. <i>Ucinki reforme slovenske kmetijske politike</i> . 1. izd. Ljubljana: Društvo agrarnih ekonomistov Slovenije - Daes, 2001,245-256. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111B : Improving the quality of life in rural areas)
Annotation	Many developed market economies consider the concept of multifunctional agriculture a cornerstone of the new social contract between the agriculture and the society that will provide better quality of life for all. Similar attitude is taking place in Slovenia, too. The paper discusses challenges, as well as problems of the implementation of multifunctional agriculture in Slovenia. Employment and tending people with special needs as supplementary on farm activity as a case in point. Short-term and long-term supply of labour of effected people is assessed. About 1300 persons that are in a less degree or moderate degree suffering from disabilities, while those with severe difficulties may take part only partially. Estimation of the long-term supply of labour is based upon the presumption of intensification of the normalisation that will increase the supply of labour and upon the average share of affected people within the total population that is constant. Social services for this group of people (and for other persons with special needs), that might be appropriate as supplementing on farm activities are employment, therapeutic activities and tending. Abandoned farms might be revived as living in and working communities. The basic problems of implementation and realisation of these activities are the doubts about farmers' ability to perform this work as well as general absence of the commercial sector from building up the net of normalisation of living conditions of people with special needs. Domestic and international experiences point out the monetary and non-monetary comparative advantages of the farms and agriculture in the normalisation of life of persons with special needs.

III.C) TRAINING, SKILLS ACQUISITION AND ANIMATION

Citation	Juvancic, L., et al. (2000). <i>Programi razvoja podeželja v okviru regionalne politike Slovenije in EU (Rural development programmes within the framework of regional policy of Slovenia and of the EU). Zaključno poročilo: Zemlja (Kmetijstvo in podeželje)</i> , V4-0306-99. Ljubljana: Ministrstvo za znanost in tehnologijo, 2000. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111.C – Training, skills acquisition and animation.)
Annotation	The research project report evaluates the programmes of rural development carried out from the early 1990s in Slovenia. The programmes in question are the programmes of Integrated rural development and village renewal (Slovene abbr. CRPOV), Wine trails (Slovene abbr. VTC), and Regional rural development programmes (Slovene abbr. RPP). They are assessed by common evaluation criteria, such as Relevance and coherence, Effectiveness, Effects, Cost-effectiveness, Efficiency and utility and sustainability. Their institutional relationship with other programmes (esp. regional policy) is explained. Possible overlaps with some aspects of regional policy are identified. Structure and characteristics of rural development programmes in Slovenia is compared to the Leader-type programmes of the EU.

III.D) Rural Development Policy – Other

Citation	Juvancic, L. et al. (2004). Problems in adoption of 'evaluation paradigm' in rural development policies - Evaluating SAPARD in Slovenia, <i>Assessing rural development policies of the CAP : proceedings of the 87th EAAE-Semina</i> . Vienna, April 21-23, 2004. [Vienna: Bundesanstalt für Agrarwirtschaft, cop., 2004], 1-12. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111.D – Other.)
Annotation	The paper reports on the experiences gained from conducting the mid-term evaluation of SAPARD Programme in Slovenia. The methodological approach lies in comparative analysis of two approaches: empirical approach, based on the application of Input-Output model and conventional approach based on application of evaluation

	<p>techniques as proposed by the Guidelines prescribed by the European Commission. Limited scale of implementation has raised problems in economy-wide assessment of the impact and success of the Programme. In some cases, quantitative relationships were also hard to assess due to the impact of external influences. Important limitations were found also in the case of conventional evaluation approach. The analysed case encountered some data-related problems (deficient monitoring data, almost exclusive dependence on primary data). There is also a more systematic problem of a limited contextual scope of this evaluation approach, which fails to provide sufficient information in the policy formation phase. Apart from comparison of alternative evaluation approaches, the paper also attempts to provide some wider implications for the adoption of an 'evaluation paradigm' in rural development policy in countries without a previous experience in this field.</p>
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Citation	Juvancic, L. et al. (2005). The impact of CAP and EU cohesion support on growth and convergence of the Eastern Slovenia region in the period 2007-2013, <i>Proceedings of the XIth EAAE Conference 'The future of rural Europe in the global agri-food system'</i> . Copenhagen, 23-27 August 2005, 1-14. (Source: Slovenia, Section 111.D – Other.)
Annotation	The paper investigates economic performance of the Eastern Slovenia region in the changed economic and policy environment after the accession to the EU. The likely impacts of public expenditure in the field of cohesion and agricultural policy in the period of the Community financial perspective 2007-2013 are analysed by the regional Input-Output model estimated with modified GRIT methodology. The results of the impact analysis, carried out by application of various policy scenarios, suggest that: (i) the analysed funds can significantly contribute to the overall output growth of the regional economy; (ii) EU budgetary inflows contribute to economic convergence of the region; (iii) differences between the projected impacts primarily depend on the regional division of Slovenia at the NUTS 2 level; (iv) favourable prospects can be impaired by various limiting factors. Concerning the impacts of CAP expenditure, the paper argues against the popular opinion about its low redistributive and short-term effects.

3. Current availability of statistical data

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of desegregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ¹
GDP/capita (EU-25 = 100)	GDP/capita (abs. value)	NUTS 1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Rate of unemployment (% active population)	Unemployment (abs. number)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Rate of female unemployment	Female unemployment (abs. value)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Rate of young people (<25 y.o.) unemployment	Young people unemployment (abs. value)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
% of GVA in primary sector	GVA in primary sector (abs. value)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
% employment in primary sector	Employment in primary sector (abs. number)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Importance of young people (5-14) %	=	Years 1991, 2002 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Other years (NUTS1)	1990	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Importance of middle people (15-54 + 54-64) %	=	Years 1991, 2002 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Other years (NUTS1)	1990	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Importance of age people (>=65) %	=	Years 1991, 2002 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Other years (NUTS1)	1990	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
% employment in Secondary sector	=	NUTS 1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
% employment in Third sector	=	NUTS 1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
% of self-employed + family workers	=	NUTS 1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
% Long-term unemployment	=	NUTS 1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Share of population covered by LAG's	Population covered by LAG's (abs. number)	Planned	Planned	Planned, expected in 2006	Ministry of agriculture (MKGP)
% farmers with basic and full education attained	Farmers with basic and full education attained (abs. number)	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
Labour productivity in agriculture (EU-25 = 100) - total and by sector.	Labour productivity in agriculture (abs. value) - total and by sector.	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% farmers < 35 years	=	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2003	Statistical office (SURS)

¹ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ²
% farmers >= 55 years	=	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
GFCF in agriculture / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in agriculture (abs. value)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
Share of GVA in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry (abs. value)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
GVA /employee in food industry	Gross Value Added in food industry	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
GFCF in food industry / UAA (€/ha)	GFCF in food industry (abs. value)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% farms < 1 ESU	number of farms < 1 ESU	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
Farm size (ha) average and distribution	=	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
Farm size (ESU) and distribution	=	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
Number of farms	=	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
Utilized agricultural area (ha)	=	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
Agricultural Work Unit	=	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
GFCF in forestry / area of forest available for wood supply (€/ha)	GFCF in forestry (abs. value)	Not on response	Not on response	Not on response	Not on response
GVA /employee in forestry	Gross Value Added in forestry	Not on response	Not on response	Not on response	Not on response
Employment in forestry sector	=	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
area of forest available for wood supply (FAWS)	=	NUTS1 – NUTS3	1995	2003	Slovenian forestry service (ZGS)
ownership (% area of FAWS under private ownership)	=	NUTS1 – NUTS3	1995	2003	Slovenian forestry service (ZGS)
average size of holding (of total forest area) by type of ownership (ha)	=	NUTS1 – NUTS3	1995	2003	Slovenian forestry service (ZGS)
% UAA under Natura 2000	Agriculture areas under Natura 2000 (abs. value)	NUTS 1	2004	2004	Ministry of environment (MOP)
% forest area under Natura 2000	Forestry areas under Natura 2000 (abs. number)	NUTS 1	2004	2004	Ministry of environment (MOP)

² using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ³
Trends of index of population of farmland birds	=	NUTS 1	2004	2004	Ministry of environment (MOP)
% UAA of High Nature Value Farmland areas	High Nature Value farmland areas (abs. number)	NUTS 1 - NUTS 5	2004	2004	Ministry of agriculture (MKGP)
% UAA of extensive agriculture	area of extensive agriculture (abs. number)	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
% UAA with low grazing LU/ha	area of extensive livestock (abs. number)	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
% area LFA (mountainous)	=	NUTS 1 - NUTS 5	2004	2004	Ministry of agriculture (MKGP)
% area LFA (non mountainous)	=	NUTS 1 - NUTS 5	2004	2004	Ministry of agriculture (MKGP)
% area Natura 2000	=	NUTS 1	2004	2004	Ministry of environment (MOP)
gross nutrient balance: surplus of nitrogen in kg/ha	=	NUTS1	1990	2002	Ministry of environment (MOP)
% UAA designated as nitrate vulnerable zone	=	NUTS1	1990	2002	Ministry of environment (MOP)
% irrigated area	=	NUTS1			Ministry of agriculture (MKGP)
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in surface water	=	NUTS1	1982	2003	Ministry of environment (MOP)
annual trends in the concentrations of nitrate in ground water	=	NUTS1	1992	2003	Ministry of environment (MOP)
concentrations of pesticides in ground and surface waters	=	NUTS1 • Surface waters • Ground waters	1986 1992	2003 2003	Ministry of environment (MOP)
% UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops	UAA devoted to energy and biomass crops (abs. number)	Year 2000 (NUTS1- NUTS5) Years 1997, 2003, 2005 (NUTS1)	1997	2005	Statistical office (SURS)
share of agriculture in total production of renewable energy	total production of renewable energy by agriculture (abs. number)	Not on response	Not on response	Not on response	Not on response
share of agriculture in GHG emissions	emissions of GHG by agriculture (abs. number)	NUTS 1	1986	2003	Agency of environment
Soil : areas at risk of soil erosion (in risk level)	=	NUTS 1	2004	2004	Ministry of environment (MOP)
% UAA under organic farming	UAA under organic farming (abs. number)	NUTS1 – NUTS5	2002	2004	Ministry of agriculture (MKGP)
Protective forests – soil, water and other	=	NUTS1	19997	2002	Ministry of environment (MOP)
Land use (% land cover agriculture /	=	NUTS1	19997	2002	Ministry of environment (MOP)

³ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources

forestry / nature)					
Measurement in relative terms	Measurement in absolute terms	Geographical area: level of disaggregation	Available since	Latest available period	Source ⁴
% holders with other gainful activity	holders with other gainful activity (abs. value)				
% employment in non-agricultural sector	Employment in non-agricultural sector	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Number of micro enterprises / 1000 hab	Number of micro enterprises (abs. value)				
% GVA in non-agricultural sector	GVA in non-agricultural sector	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc) / km ²	Number of beds (in hotels, camping, etc)	NUTS1	1990	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% of households having access to internet at home	households having access to internet at home (abs. value)	NUTS1	2000	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
DSL and cable modem coverage	DSL and cable modem coverage	NUTS1	2000	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Share of GVA in services	GVA in services (abs. value)	NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office of R Slovenia (SURS)
Net migration rate	=	NUTS1 – NUTS5	1990	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% of active population of adults participating in life long training	active population of adults participating in life long training (abs. number)	NUTS1 – NUTS5	1990	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% persons with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment (25_64)	persons (25_64) with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment	NUTS1	1990	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% females with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment (25_64)	females (25_64) with (Medium + High) educationnal attainment	NUTS1	1990	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% area in rural areas		NUTS1 – NUTS3	1991	2002	Statistical office (SURS)
% population in rural areas		NUTS1 – NUTS3	1991	2002	Statistical office (SURS)
density population in rural areas		NUTS1 – NUTS3	1991	2002	Statistical office (SURS)
% GVA in rural areas		NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office (SURS)
% employment in rural areas		NUTS1	1995	2003	Statistical office (SURS)

⁴ using the Harvard System described above for published sources; or giving the URL reference for on-line sources