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CONTENT

1 Introduction to the meat sector

In Slovenia, meat production is the most important agricultural sector. In 2005, it contributed more than 30% to the gross agricultural output (GAO), almost half of which comes from the beef sub-sector (15% of GAO). The other two sub-sectors, important in terms of output, are pigmeat (8% of GAO or 28% of animal output) and poultrymeat production (6% of GAO or 20% of animal output). All other sub-sectors represent less than 1% each, and altogether 1.2% of GAO (4% of animal output).

The meat processing sector has a similar share of the food industry as primary meat production holds in agriculture. Meat processing is the largest manufacturing activity in Slovenia's food industry generating about a quarter of that industry's turnover. Enterprises in the meat processing industry employ about 4,600 workers in 69 companies.

Trade in live animals, meat and meat preparations (CNCT 01, 02, 16) represented around 24% of the value of exports and 14% of the value of imports in 2005. Meat preparations prevail in exports (more than 50% of value), and unprocessed meat is predominant in imports (almost 70%). The trade balance has always been negative, with deficit further expanding after EU Accession. This has been largely a consequence of an increase in meat consumption, which was never fully supplied by domestic production. In recent years, meat production totalled around 176,500 tonnes whereas consumption has been some198,000 tonnes; the rate of self-sufficiency being around 90%.

2 Structure of the sector and recent evolutions

There have been no dramatic changes in the meat sector in recent years. The volume of production has been relatively stable, and the consumption has been slightly rising. Economic conditions have been relatively favourable, especially for the primary sector. However, the main characteristics of the three major sectors, beef, pigs and poultry, have differed greatly.

According to the structural census of 2005, 57% of all agricultural holdings in Slovenia have cattle. The main characteristic of this sector is unfavourable size structure. The average cattle farm had 10.6 cattle in 2005; 20% of all farms had only 1 or 2 cattle and 20% of farms 3 or 4. Although the number of farms with 30 or more cattle has been on the rise, there were only 7% of such farms in 2005 and they altogether held one-third of the national cattle herd.

The total number of cattle has averaged at around 450,000 in recent years, of which around 175,000 were cows. The share of cows bred primarily for meat production has increased to above 30%. Changes in the structure of cow herd have largely resulted from relatively rapid structural changes aimed at specialisation in dairy production on the one hand and reorientation to suckler cow production on the other. Nevertheless, dual purpose breeds (for milk and meat production) still prevail. There are few specialist beef breeds, which reveal the still low rate of specialisation in meat production.

Domestic beef meat production has varied in the past years, revealing no explicit trend; it reached around 45,000 tonnes. Consumption has picked up to around 47,000 tonnes recently. Therefore, Slovenia again turned from a net exporter to a net importer of beef, as used to be the case in the past.

The economic conditions for beef meat production improved for producers after EU Accession. Beside higher direct payments, producers benefited also from a rise in prices as a result of an upward trend of prices on the EU beef market. However, prices of all beef categories still remain below the EU-25 average.

In the beef chain, the level of vertical integration is rather low. Traditionally there was a kind of division of procurement regions in which individual meat processors were operating. Contracting was mainly done through cooperatives, but not in a very strict manner. In the last two years contracting with some meat operators has been growing again.

Pig production is the second most important meat sub-sector in Slovenia. 44% of all agricultural holdings have pigs. This sector is characterised by a distinctly dual structure. A large majority of farms (above 85%) keep only 1 to 9 pigs (on average 3 pigs per farm), which are predominantly slaughtered and consumed directly on the farm. At the other extreme, there is a small number (less than 2%) of large, specialised industrial enterprises and farms with 100 or more pigs per holding (on average 540 pigs per holding), accounting for about 60% of total national pig herd.

The number of pigs and the production of meat have both oscillated in the recent years. The total number of pigs averages around 570,000 and domestic production of pigmeat stands at around 65,000 tonnes. As a consequence of a large number of small farms, around 1/3 of meat is obtained by slaughter directly on farm and only 2/3 by slaughter in slaughterhouses. The consumption of pigmeat has been rising and exceeded 90,000 tonnes in 2004 and 2005. Slovenia has traditionally been a net importer in this sector. As the consumption rises, the rate of self-sufficiency has been falling, dropping below 70% in 2005.

The opening up of the pig market after EU Accession has not yet brought about any negative consequences for producers. Domestic meat production remains within the range of the usual cyclical oscillations. The purchase prices of pigs, which generally follow the changes on the EU market, have slightly risen and remained above the EU-25 average.

The level of integration in the pigmeat chain, where advanced industrial type of farming is prevalent, is higher than in the beef chain. The largest industrial pig farms are related to the leading meat processors either formally through capital integration or through formation of less formal strategic alliances.

The red meat segment of the meat processing industry (i.e. beef and sheepmeat) is still among the most fragmented branches in the food industry, which is an outcome of the developments in the early 1990s when, after the change of the economic system, there was a rapid growth of private small-scale enterprises in the sector. The first wave of consolidation came in the late 1990s and early in the new millennium. Among the most important determinants of the red meat industry restructuring was increasing concentration in the domestic retail sector which favoured large suppliers. In the process of optimisation, small meat processors were de-listed and this segment started to lose its importance. The second wave of consolidation in the Slovenian red meat industry consisted of mergers and acquisitions (M&A) of medium and large-size enterprises - a process that has not yet been finished. Two integrated companies (Kras d.d. and MIP d.d.) each currently have a market share of around 17% and two others (Celjske mesnine d.d. and MIR d.d. - part of Panvita) both have around 7%. thus the largest four enterprises account for almost half of the sectoral turnover.

The third most important meat sector in Slovenia – poultrymeat – is characterised by a high level of concentration, specialisation, vertical integration, efficiency, rather favourable economic developments and also satisfactory business performance. There are basically three poultrymeat processors in Slovenia, of which the largest (Perutnina Ptuj d.d.) holds about 55% of the market for poultrymeat and poultrymeat products. The second supplier is Pivka perutnina (a part of Jata-Emona d.d.) with about 18% of the market and the third is Agromerkur (a part of Panvita d.d.) which holds about 6% market share.

All three leading processors are intensively backward integrated either through cooperatives or by direct contracting with large producers. The producers provide labour and appropriate rearing facilities, whereas the contractor supplies young chicks, feed and veterinary services. Poultry comes mainly from highly specialised industrial types of operations. Production of chickens prevails (around 80%), while the production of turkeys also holds quite a significant share (18%). In recent years, meat production has averaged at around 55,000 tonnes, and consumption at around 50,000 tonnes. Slovenia has been traditionally a net exporter of poultrymeat. The rate of self-sufficiency stands at around 112% and has not changed significantly in the past years.

The occurrence of Avian Influenza and its consequences for poultrymeat demand in 2006 is surely among the key recent developments in the sector. The industry reported a drop of around 30% in poultrymeat demand in Slovenia and an even higher drop in demand on export markets, though this substantial fall was relatively short lived..

The Slovenian poultrymeat sector has always been closely integrated into the international market, not only on the side of sales but also on the side of purchase of feeds. Opening of the EU market and a change in the foreign-trade regime with third countries after the Accession increased competitive pressures. In 2005, prices on the domestic market dropped slightly, which was closely related to a fall in prices in the EU market, as well as a fall in feed prices; thus the terms of trade did not deteriorated post EU Accession. Slovenia has always had relatively high prices of chickens compared to EU-15 countries and again this has not changed since Accession.

3 Policy and standards

Slovene agricultural policy was modelled upon the CAP already in the pre-Accession period. In the beef sector, premiums for suckler cows were introduced in 1995; special premiums for male bovine animals in 2000; and slaughter and extensification premiums in 2003. Thus, Slovenia provided to its producers almost all types of premiums foreseen within the beef CMO even before EU Accession, with their level reaching 75% of the level of comparable payments in the EU-15 in 2003. In line with the Accession Treaty, all types of payments were gradually increased post-Accession, and will reach, together with national top-ups, the full level in 2007 (2004: 85%, 2005: 90%, 2006: 95%, 2007: 100%). Similar as in the EU, pig and poultry producers have never been supported by direct payments. Border protection and export supports remain the major forms of support to those sectors.

As from 2007, a new direct payments scheme is starting to be implemented in Slovenia. The reform introduces a basic flat rate payment per hectare throughout the country as the main type of direct payment in agriculture (332 EUR/ha for arable land and around 133 EUR/ha for permanent grassland). The producers in the beef sector will be eligible for an additional specific (individual) supplement based on the farm’s historical entitlements, where 30% of all premiums for beef sector received in 2006 will be included. 65% of the special beef premium will be preserved as a production coupled payment. Beside that, farmers having an extensive system of quality beef production, i.e. extensive cow and heifer rearing for meat production, will be entitled to an additional payment.

The reform will bring about a number of significant changes in the beef sector. Although the introduction of the new direct payments scheme means higher total amount of payments for the beef sector as a whole than before the reform, great changes may be expected in the distribution of payments among the individual farmers. According to the estimates made by a special study (Rednak et al., 2005), most extensive breeders will gain from the reform, whereas the intensive, specialised producers will lose. Given the fact that most payments will now be decoupled from production, faster restructuring of the sector may be expected.

Since Accession, the meat sector has been affected by the requirements related to the nitrate directive in the framework of cross compliance as precondition for premiums. Many farms which did not have adequate capacity for storing cattle manure had to invest in modernisation to achieve EU standards. Therefore, support for manure storage facilities for approximately 52,000 livestock units was granted under the Rural Development Programme 2004-2006, which is about 12% of the total livestock units in Slovenia. Further technological adaptation of the meat sector to the Community standards is expected to be supported under the Rural Development Programme for the next programming period 2007 to 2013, where special attention will be given to animal welfare requirements.

Traditionally the level of the hygiene standards in meat processing was high for decades prior to the EU Accession. However, some basic principles of food quality assurance differed from those applied in EU, which required harmonisation of the administration of the public hygiene service during the pre-Accession period. Considerable adaptation and important capital investments were made also at the industry level targeting large as well as small operators. Huge efforts were necessary also ensuring traceability, as the system was inadequate prior to Accession. Currently, the system of animal identification and traceability works at a satisfactory level and no explicit problems remain to be solved.

The European system of quality marks (PDO, PGI) is adopted and several products received the official designation at a national level. Now, some of them were transferred to the European level to be assessed for specificity and potentially to receive the European designation. Also some other categories of collective marks exist in Slovenia; however they are not particularly effective. The key activity needed in this area is efficient promotion resulting in positive economic implications for the industry.

4 Market trends and perspective for meat consumption

Total consumption of meat per capita has been slowly rising in Slovenia. In recent years, it has stood at around 99 kg, which is over the EU 25 average consumption. In the structure of consumption, pigmeat has been traditionally on the top, with consumption of 45 kg per inhabitant, increasing its share after 2000. Beef – with consumption of around 26 kg per inhabitant – used to be the second up to 1998, when this position was taken over by poultrymeat. The consumption of beef dropped considerably after the outbreak of BSE in Europe and later on also in Slovenia (1998 to 2002). Since 2002, the consumption of beef picked up again and has stabilised at around 24 kg per inhabitant. The consumption of poultrymeat has been relatively stable for quite some time, averaging at around 25 kg per capita since 1997. Consumption of other meat is low in Slovenia; consumption of sheep and goat meat has been rising the fastest, but has not yet exceeded 1 kg per inhabitant.

It seems that Slovenia has rather traditional characteristics of meat purchase. In general, the majority of unprocessed meat is sold in supermarkets, which still have specialised fresh meat departments, and to a considerable degree also at specialist butcher shops. Moreover, several so called “meat boutiques” (specialist mid-size meat shops) are being opened (or reopened) by the leading meat companies, in order to reduce the present vertical domination by the Slovenian retailers. Although pre-packed fresh meat is available in the self-service chilled department in most supermarkets, only poultrymeat is widely accepted by consumers in this form.

It is appears that Slovenian consumers are unwilling to compromise on quality when selecting meat. Purchasing behaviour and related attitude towards meat also explains the rather unsuccessful introduction of pre-prepared meat (ready to use), again particularly in the red meat segment. “Cooking from the scratch” guides the red meat eating patterns in Slovenia. This does not hold for poultrymeat, where processed meat is well accepted especially frozen foods (breadcrumbs covered chicken steaks, “Cordon Bleu”, etc.).

It is estimated that price sensitivity is somehow greater for processed meat products (scalded and pre-boiled sausages) where consumers are more willing to compromise on quality. This is also the segment where after Accession international competition emerged and trends in imports are noticeable. However, in absolute terms, quantity is still small.

Regarding food origin preference, Slovenian consumers are not explicitly ethnocentric and selection priority to domestic food is diminishing. However, there are some food categories where domestic origin is preferred and meat is very firmly among them.

A slight trend towards quality or production method identified foods can be discerned at present in Slovenia, but total sales of such products remains almost negligible. This is especially true for all meats since consumers perceive the quality of available meat and meat products to be high and therefore there is no special need for non-conventional sources. Supply of organic meat is almost non-existent at present.

In the short-term no great changes in meat consumption are expected, as consumption is relatively high. In the longer term, one can expect that the acceptance of pre-prepared meat dishes will gradually become stronger which could change traditional consumption patterns.

5 Recent evolutions and perspectives for the trade

Slovenia has traditionally been a net importer of meat, which is mostly a result of large imports of pigmeat. The foreign trade balance for beef is more or less even Slovenia is a net exporter of poultrymeat, which accounts for nearly 50 % of meat exports. Pigmeat forms nearly 70% by value of meat imports. Trade in live animals is important only in the beef sector, accounting for about 50% of the total volume (in meat equivalent) of both imports and exports. Calves for further fattening prevail in imports and cattle for slaughter in exports. As for pigs and poultry, unprocessed meat represents the major part of imports (above 90%) and meat preparations also have an important share of exports; in the pigs sector, processed products represent 80% of exports and in the poultry sector this figure ranges from 25% to 30%.

After the EU Accession, the imports of meat soared, whereas total exports remained close to the pre-Accession average. Net imports of meat have increased noticeably. Only poultrymeat exports have shown a significant rise.

The majority of imports have traditionally come from the EU-25 (altogether above 95%), so that the regional structure of imports remained almost unchanged after the Accession. Changes have been more pronounced on the side of exports. Reorientation from other markets to EU markets has been seen in all meat sectors (from below 30% in pre-Accession to almost 50% in 2005); this has been most noticeable in the beef sector, where as much as 97% of total exports went to EU-25 markets in 2005. Live animals for slaughter represented an important share; mostly cows for slaughter, for which prices on the domestic market have been relatively low. Producers have used the opportunities offered by the common market and started to sell such cattle to Austria, where they can obtain higher prices.

In exports of poultry and pigmeat products, the countries of the former Yugoslavia remain the major trading partner, although the exports to the EU-25 also rose.

The volume of international trade in live animals, meat and meat preparation is expected to rise further. The import side is expected to witness two developments. First, domestic processors are increasingly compelled to import raw material, since meat demand is rising whereas domestic animal production is not keeping pace, causing a moderate shortage of raw material. Another rather important factor for the increased import demand for raw material is an increased outflow of animals for slaughter (culled dairy cows) to the EU post Accession. If prices for these categories of slaughtering animals on domestic market do not improve, exports are expected to increase further. Increased imports of processed products are also expected to continue, especially those of basic quality at low prices such as sausages and homogenised meat products.

On the export side of the processed meat categories, Slovenian producers are expected to strengthen their position as suppliers of good quality products, in some cases even targeting towards higher segments. This is especially true for the poultrymeat sector, which already has some concrete export results and is not suffering from structural deficiencies (mainly size).

6 Expert views on the successes and challenges of the sector

The main characteristic of livestock production has been a relatively stable level of meat production during the transition as well as after Accession. Despite the changes in the economic environment and the undergoing consolidation process in the sector, which resulted in a drop in the total number of farms engaged in animal breeding, domestic meat production did not drop. This success can be largely attributed to the sector’s ability to respond to the changes and challenges of economic and market conditions. Besides, the pressures arising from greater competition on the domestic market have been ameliorated through agricultural policy measures, especially in the beef sub-sector, where relatively high direct support to producers has been granted ever since the mid-1990s.

In the beef and pig sub-sectors, small-scale farms still dominate meat production and further consolidation is needed. Structural changes, along with agricultural policy reform, could accelerate the sector's development, with positive impact on its competitiveness.

Among the main successes of the meat processing sector in Slovenia in the recent years has certainly been a rather smooth adaptation to the EU normative hygiene requirements. There has been practically no closure of processing facilities due to non-compliance with EU standards. However, the investments related to modernisation of processing plants have increased the sector's indebtedness and consequently negatively influenced business performance.

Despite a rather intensive process of restructuring, especially among larger sized businesses, the meat processing sector is still generally fragmented. This fragmentation has its roots in the process of economic transition over the past fifteen years, with the emergence of private entrepreneurial businesses. The majority of small-scale meat processors have not developed enough explicitly differentiated products and find it difficult to compete with large-scale processors. The small producers will only remain in business if they succeed in specialisation and in offering niche artisan meat products. There could be specialisation in terms of greater value-added products, such as gourmet dishes or catering provision, since they require greater flexibility and labour intensity but also offer better profit margins.

An intensive vertical coordination within the meat chain is very likely the key determinant for long-term sectoral development. Slovenia has no potential for intensive massive production at all stages of the chain (farming, processing), therefore economic agents should orient towards the models of cooperation which target above the standard quality production.

Despite some current problems, the long-term prospects for Slovenia's meat sector might be quite positive. It has still retained extensive animal production systems (especially beef) which can assure a high-quality product. The processing sector is well equipped, has tradition and contemporary knowledge, which should all foster economic development. Also the geographical location in particular proximity to the Italian and Austrian markets is favourable.

7 Conclusion

The meat sector has traditionally been among the leading agri-food sectors in Slovenia, which is in accordance with the importance of livestock production in national agriculture. It has retained strong dominance on the domestic meat markets despite evident changes in the economic environment and it is well integrated in international trade.

The main implications arising from the Slovenia's Accession to the EU are undoubtedly in the area of international trade. They are most evident at all levels of the red meat chain: changes in procurement of the raw material (export of slaughtering animals), increased imports of live animals, meat (both for processing and final sales) and to a lesser extent increased imports of meat products.

The Accession brought some significant changes also to the poultry sector. Despite the evident competitiveness of the leading poultry processors, there has been some import penetration and consequent market share reduction. However, these changes could also be attributed to the confusion on the international markets after the outbreak of Avian Influenza and intensified trade pressures.

The meat sector is and will be exposed to fierce competition within the EU market. The majority of processors still have to develop factors of competitive advantage, where intensive diversification is the most appropriate model of growth. Due to the structural characteristics of Slovenian meat chain, it will be difficult to attain competitive advantage through the model of price competitiveness and mass production. The distinct characteristic of Slovenian meat processors (also the largest) is a retained extensive processing practice and high product quality.

Annex 1: Country profile for meat sector

Table 1: Agricultural output at basic prices (nominal) and share of animals in total output; Slovenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
AGRICULTURAL OUTPUT (mill. EUR)	988.9	985.2	1,072.3	960.9	1,093.8	1,072.3
Animals (mill. EUR)						
Share of animals in agricultural output	31.4%	34.5%	29.3%	33.6%	29.0%	30.2%
Of which						
- cattle	14.4%	13.9%	12.6%	15.1%	13.2%	14.5%
- pigs	9.6%	12.3%	9.5%	9.8%	8.5%	8.4%
- poultry	6.1%	7.1%	5.9%	7.2%	6.3%	6.1%
- sheep and goats	0.8%	0.6%	0.8%	0.9%	0.7%	0.9%
- other animals	0.5%	0.6%	0.5%	0.6%	0.3%	0.3%

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS)

Table 2: Basic economic indicators of Slovenian meat industry

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
No. of enterprises	59	59	69	68	69	69
- share in total food industry	15.2%	15.7%	17.5%	16.8%	16.3%	16.2%
No. of employees	4,757	4,953	5,616	4,921	4,699	4,619
- share in total food industry	24.4%	26.2%	28.3%	26.0%	25.9%	25.2%
Revenues from sales (EUR mill.)	366.0	384.3	441.4	400.6	426.5	454.5
- share in total food industry	21.1%	22.3%	23.9%	21.7%	23.5%	25.8%
Value added (EUR mill.)	80.6	84.1	102.8	100.7	88.7	95.8
- share in total food industry	16.6%	18.5%	19.8%	19.4%	18.9%	20.9%
Share of export in revenues from sales	11.9%	12.5%	9.3%	10.8%	12.0%	13.6%

Source: Own compilation based on: Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services

Table 3: Trade in agri-food products (CNCT 01-24) and share of meat sector (CNCT 01, 02, 16) in agri-food trade; Slovenia

	Exports						Imports					
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Trade in agro-food products (mill EUR)	356.8	386.3	407.5	403.2	357.4	416.0	700.1	747.7	759.1	772.9	888.5	1,022.8
Of which Meat sector (mill EUR)	72.1	85.3	84.0	79.6	80.5	99.3	82.5	85.1	79,9	71.4	97.4	145.4
Share of meat sector in agri-food trade (%)	20.2	22.1	20.6	19.7	22.5	23.9	11.8	11.4	10.5	9.2	11.0	14.2
Of which:												
- live animals	0.4	0.7	1.9	0.9	0.8	2.0	2.2	0.9	0.7	0.8	1.4	2.0
- meat and offal	7.9	9.5	6.7	7.0	8.6	8.6	7.6	8.7	7.6	6.5	7.5	9.7
- meat preparations	12.0	11.9	12.0	11.9	13.1	13.2	2.0	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.5

Source: SORS

Table 4: Gross indigenous production and consumption of meat (carcass weight); Slovenia

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Gross indigenous production	161.3	184.6	170.5	192.6	180.8	172.0
Imports	38.0	34.5	35.2	39.8	44.1	56.3
Exports	23.9	31.5	28.2	33.2	26.8	30.4
Net trade	-14.1	-3.0	-7.0	-6.6	-17.3	-25.9
Change in stocks	-1.0	1.4	0.3	-0.6	-0.5	0.8
Human consumption	176.4	186.2	177.1	199.8	198.7	197.1
Consumption per capita (kg)	88.6	93.5	88.7	100.1	99.5	98.5
Self sufficiency	91.4	99.1	96.3	96.4	91.0	87.3

Source: SORS, Agricultural Institute of Slovenia (KIS)

Table 5: Market prices for meat carcasses; Slovenia (EUR/t)

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Young bulls under 24 month (R3)	2,492.5	2.472,3	2.429,6	2.731,8	2,896.4
Heifers (R3)	2,020.0	2.159,3	2.126,3	2.400,5	2,599.2
Cows (O3)	1,355.8	905,1	993,2	1.362,9	1,537.3
Pigs (class E)	1,458.4	1.347,0	1.362,9	1.485,9	1,492.3
Chickens (65%)	1,724.2	1.784,5	1.897,1	1.789,2	1,713.6

Source: Ministry for agriculture, forestry and food (Market information system)

Table 6: Cattle farm structure

	Cattle number			Number of agricultural holdings		
	2000	2003	2005	2000	2003	2005
Total	499,546	478,331	461,224	56,097	46,736	43,675
1 - 2	21,817	16,143	14,007	13,699	10,138	8,813
3 - 4	40,170	30,776	29,665	11,622	8,913	8,569
5 - 9	97,899	83,698	76,179	14,791	12,418	11,468
10 -14	77,668	67,399	68,009	6,644	5,742	5,810
15 - 19	59,840	56,882	53,631	3,581	3410	3,220
20 - 29	78,523	74,891	69,488	3,334	3,171	2,920
30 - 49	67,170	77,694	72,923	1,846	2,115	1,968
50 - 99	32,688	45,501	48,823	502	705	754
>= 100	23,771	25,347	28,499	78	124	153

Source: SORS (FSS)

Table7: Pig farm structure

	Number of pigs			Number of agricultural holdings		
	2000	2003	2005	2000	2003	2005
Total	601,953	607,881	505,161	44,623	39,484	33,945
1 - 2	28,580	22,846	23,308	16,361	12,894	13,506
3 - 4	44,950	41,517	33,910	12,992	11,918	9,856
5 - 9	51,694	48,795	35,900	8,293	7,837	5,779
10 - 19	49,499	47,702	31,425	3,654	3,510	2,363
20 - 49	61,434	56,788	41,701	2,081	1,891	1,391
50 - 99	47,429	53,463	33,853	692	768	484
100 - 199	48,779	58,128	50,244	356	430	371
200 - 399	38,733	47,727	34,536	148	172	131
>=400	230,855	230,915	220,285	46	64	65

Source: SORS (FSS)