

Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries

27.03.2026 |

Crop production

Data on crop production are disseminated throughout the year in accordance with the [ReleaseCalendar of Publications](#), the [FirstRelease Calendar](#), and through updates of the [DATAcube](#) public database.

Winter crop sowing is published in the DATAcube dataset **pl3008rr – Winter crops sown area**. These include areas sown with winter crops in the autumn of the reference year for the following year's harvest. Data on winter crop sowing is compiled from the results of the statistical survey Annual survey on crop production and livestock numbers ([Pol18-01](#)). The information is updated on the [DATAcube](#) portal, usually at the end of March in year N+1.

The publication [Data on areas sown with agricultural crops sown as of 20 May](#) is compiled on the basis of data obtained from the Survey on areas sown with agricultural crops as of 20 May of the reference year ([Osev3-01](#)). Statistical information is published according to the [ReleaseCalendar of Publications](#), usually at the end of July of year N. Households that primarily cultivate kitchen gardens and do not meet the farm size threshold specified in Regulation (EU) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council are excluded from the survey. For registered reporting units with small utilised agricultural area and for households below the farm size threshold, district-level aggregated data were compiled using arable land balances. The information in the publication is classified by region and districts. Data for the urban districts of Bratislava I, II, III, IV, and V are published together as the Bratislava district, and the urban districts of Košice I, II, III, IV, and Košice – okolie are published together as Košice district.

Early estimates of crop production are disseminated in accordance with the [FirstRelease Calendar](#). Data on crop production estimates are compiled on the basis of results from statistical surveys ([Pol6-01](#), [Pol8-01](#), [Pol9-01](#)), conducted as of 20 June, 15 August and 15 September of the reference year. Information on crop production estimates is disseminated through [information reports](#).

Crop production

In addition to the existing data cubes [pl2003rs](#) – Crop production and [pl3001rr](#) – Yield per hectare of selected agricultural crops, new data cubes have been added, containing data starting from 2020.

Data cubes

1. [pl3007rr](#) – Crop production – detailed data
2. [pl3008rr](#) – Winter crops sown area
3. [pl3009rr](#) – Structure and age of vineyards
4. [pl3010rr](#) – Production of fresh vegetable

5. pl3011rr – Perennial crops
6. pl3012rr – Irrigation

The data in the data cubes are compiled on the basis of results from the annual survey on Crop production and livestock numbers ([Poľ18-01](#)). Data cubes pl3007rr, pl3010rr and pl3011rr contain information on harvested area (ha), total crop production (t) and yield per hectare (t/ha). Data are available at NUTS 3 level (SR regions). Crop production data are disseminated at LAU level (districts).

For farms assigned an ID number (SHR – Self-Employed Farmer), small-scale farmers, backyard growers, and households, district-level summary reports were prepared based on qualified estimates.

Data from the publication [Definitive data on the harvest of agricultural crops and vegetables in the Slovak Republic](#), which were published in previous years, have been transformed as of 2026 into data cubes in the public statistical database [DATAcube](#).

Details of the methodology for the statistical product “crop yields,” valid from March 2026, are contained in the document [Characteristics of Agricultural Crops – Methodology](#) (PDF 211 kB).

Animal production

Sales data covers sales of incorporated agricultural enterprises and selected self-employed farmers with reporting duty. Data on sales of all products are surveyed for a calendar year.

The level of agriculture production and livestock is given per area from the register of sown areas. The level of agriculture production per capita is calculated on the mid-year population at the current year. Total slaughtered animals includes the production of slaughtered cattle, calves, pigs, sheep, goats and horses.

Livestock unit is defined as the weight of 500 kilograms for which individual farming animal species and their categories are recalculated.

Economic account for agriculture

The agricultural industry is treated as a grouping of all KAUs (kind-of-activity units) at the local level which perform the following economic activities:

- crop growing, market gardening, horticulture
- farming of animals
- crop production associated with animal husbandry
- agricultural contract work
- hunting, trapping and game propagation, including related service activities.

The use of the local KAU as the basic unit for the agricultural industry requires non-agricultural secondary activities recording in cases when they cannot be distinguished from main

agricultural activities.

Economic Accounts for Agriculture are based on the industry concept. Current transaction accounts are the following:

- production account
- generation of income account
- entrepreneurial income account
- capital account.

Production accounts cover the transactions relating to the production process. It includes output under Resources and intermediate consumption under Uses. Value added, i.e. the balancing item, can be calculated either before consumption of fixed capital (gross value added), or after consumption of fixed capital (net value added).

Formation of income accounts represent the formation of branch income resulting from the production process (net value added) and its attribution to the labour production factor (compensation of employees) and general government (in the form of taxes and subsidies).

Entrepreneurial income accounts enables measurement of income which is similar to the concept of current profit before distribution and taxes on income, as customarily used in business accounting.

Capital account makes it possible to determine the extent to which acquisitions less disposals of non-financial assets (gross fixed capital formation GFCF) were financed from savings and capital transfers.

The total output of the agricultural industry is made up of the sum of the output of agricultural products and of the goods and services produced in inseparable non-agricultural secondary activities.

Intermediate consumption represents the value of all products (different from fixed capital) as well as the value of market services consumed in the given period for the purpose of the production of other products and services. Intermediate consumption is defined as consumption of material, energy and other non-storable delivers in the framework of external purchasing, consumption of purchasing services, consumption of material, energy and other non-storable deliveries and service received from the affiliated kind-of-activity units, shortages and damages.

Value added is a balancing item and is calculated by a subtraction of intermediate consumption from production.

Gross fixed capital formation consists of expenditures on new capital goods or of other specific expenditures which the producers spent on goods and services in order to retain, increase or expand their production capacity or to create new production possibilities in the future.

Published data is the result of the statistical surveys of the SO SR.

Integrated Farm Surveys

Integrated farm surveys are part of European agricultural statistics, carried out under the auspices of Eurostat. Farm surveys are conducted in two forms:

- A large, comprehensive agricultural census performed at 10-year intervals (the last one was in 2020)
- Sample surveys conducted in the inter-census period, specifically in years ending in 3 or 6 (the last one was in 2023).

Farm surveys aim to collect data on the structural characteristics of farms, such as the number and structure of farms by legal form and type of ownership, the size of cultivated land, and the number of livestock. They also gather information about the farm owner or manager and the workforce, broken down by gender or the number of hours worked on farms. Additionally, information on irrigation systems, the use of agricultural machinery, storage, agricultural practices on arable land, manure management, animal housing, and similar aspects are monitored.

These surveys are carried out in accordance with [Regulation \(EU\) 2018/1091 of the European Parliament and of the Council on integrated farm statistics](#). All agricultural holdings engaged in crop and animal production are included in integrated farm surveys, regardless of the scale of production, as are households that have reached any of the thresholds set out in the annex to the regulation.

Integrated farm surveys are co-financed from the European Union budget.

