



BRUTO DOMAČI PROIZVOD, TEMELJNI AGREGATI NACIONALNIH RAČUNOV IN ZAPOSLENOST, SLOVENIJA, 2005–2008
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, MAIN AGGREGATES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND EMPLOYMENT, SLOVENIA, 2005–2008

- ▶ V letu 2009 se je nadaljevalo sodelovanje s predstavniki Odbora za bruto nacionalni dohodek (Odbor BND), ki deluje v okviru Eurostata z namenom, da preverja skladnost virov in metod ocenjevanja bruto nacionalnega dohodka z Evropskim sistemom računov 1995 (ESR 95). Tokratna revizija je rezultat tako omenjenega sodelovanja in metodoloških popravkov kot tudi običajnih revizijskih korakov.
- ▶ Vrednost BDP za obdobje 2005–2007 se je po tokratni reviziji nominalno povečala minimalno: v letu 2005 za 0,2 %, v letu 2006 za 0,1 % in v letu 2007 za 0,3 %.
- ▶ Nove ocene realne gospodarske rasti se ne razlikujejo bistveno od doslej objavljenih: nova stopnja gospodarske rasti v letu 2005 je večja za 0,2 odstotne točke, nova stopnja gospodarske rasti v letu 2006 pa je manjša za 0,1 odstotne točke; stopnja gospodarske rasti v letu 2007 ostaja enaka prvotno ocenjeni.
- ▶ Po prvi letni oceni je BDP v tekočih cenah v letu 2008 znašal 37 135 milijonov EUR, kar je nominalno za 7,4 % več kot leto prej (34 568 milijonov EUR). V obsegu se je BDP 2008 v cenah preteklega leta povečal za 3,5 %, predvsem v drugi polovici leta 2008 pa je očiten zastoj gospodarske dinamike. Nova ocena stopnje realne rasti BDP za leto 2008 je sicer enaka prvi oceni po četrtletnih računih.
- ▶ Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti v cenah preteklega leta se je v letu 2008 po posameznih področjih dejavnosti najbolj povečal v dejavnostih finančno posredništvo (za 7,1 %), promet, skladiščenje in zveze (za 6,5 %), gradbeništvo (za 5,5 %), trgovina in popravilo motornih vozil (za 5,0 %), nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve (za 4,5 %) ter v oskrbi z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo (za 4,5 %), v predelovalnih dejavnostih pa je rast zastala (0,1 %).
- ▶ Po nekajletnem upadanju deleža stroškov dela oziroma sredstev za zaposlene v BDP se je ta v letu 2008 povečal na 51,0 % (z 49,8 % v letu 2007). Neto dobički oziroma skupni neto poslovni presežek gospodarstva se je leta 2008 nominalno povečal za 6,5 %, relativno glede na BDP pa se je zmanjšal na 13,6 % (s 13,8 % leta 2007).
- ▶ Obseg domačega trošenja se je v letu 2008 povečal z enako stopnjo rasti kot BDP, 3,5 %. Potrošnja gospodinjstev se je v letu 2008 realno povečala za 2,1 %, bruto investicije pa za 4,4 %.
- ▶ Delež izvoza blaga in storitev v BDP je v letu 2008 predstavljal 67,7 %, delež uvoza pa 70,7 % BDP. Primanjkljaj v menjavi blaga in storitev s tujino je v letu 2008 predstavljal 3,0 % BDP, skupaj s transakcijami dohodkov in kapitala ter ostalimi transakcijami s tujino pa je primanjkljaj predstavljal 6,0 % BDP (leto prej 4,6 %).
- ▶ In 2009 we continued to co-operate with the representatives of the Gross National Income Committee (GNIC), which is organised within Eurostat to verify the alignment of sources and methods of gross national income (GNI) compilation with the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95). The main aggregates of national accounts were revised due to mentioned cooperation and methodological improvements and also due to routine revision.
- ▶ The effect of this revision on nominal GDP level in the period 2005–2007 is a minimal increase: in 2005 by 0.2%, in 2006 by 0.1%, and in 2007 by 0.3%.
- ▶ Revised GDP real growth rates do not differ significantly from previously published figures: in 2005 the growth rate is higher by 0.2 p.p., in 2006 it is lower by 0.1 p.p., and in 2007 the growth rate remains equal to the initial estimate.
- ▶ According to the first annual estimate GDP 2008 at current prices amounted to EUR 37 135 million and was 7.4% higher than the previous year (EUR 34 568 million). In real terms GDP 2008 at previous year prices grew by 3.5%, the second half of the year was marked by declining economic dynamics. The revised real GDP growth for 2008 is the same as initially estimated by quarterly accounts.
- ▶ Gross value added in volume terms in 2008 increased the most in the following activities: financial intermediation (by 7.1%), transport, storage and communications (by 6.5%), construction (by 5.5%), trade and motor vehicle repair (by 5.0%), real estate, renting and business activities (by 4.5%), and electricity, gas, steam and water supply (by 4.5%), whereas in manufacturing it stagnated (0.1%).
- ▶ After several years of declining share of compensation of employees in GDP, in 2008 it increased to 51.0% (from 49.8% in 2007). Net profits or the total net operating surplus of the economy in 2008 nominally increased by 6.5%, but its share in GDP decreased to 13.6% (from 13.8% in 2007).
- ▶ The volume of domestic consumption increased in 2008 at the same growth rate as GDP; 3.5%. Final consumption of households increased in volume terms by 2.1% and gross capital formation by 4.4%.
- ▶ In 2008 the share of exports of goods and services in GDP was 67.7% and the share of imports was 70.7%. Negative external balance of goods and services in 2008 was 3.0% of GDP and together with income, capital, and other external transactions the net borrowing of Slovenia was 6.0% of GDP (4.6% the year before).

V letu 2009 se je nadaljevalo sodelovanje s predstavniki Odbora za bruto nacionalni dohodek (Odbor BND), ki deluje v okviru Eurostata z namenom, da preverja skladnost virov in metod ocenjevanja bruto nacionalnega dohodka z Evropskim sistemom računov 1995 (ESR 95). Tokratna revizija je rezultat tako omenjenega sodelovanja in metodoloških popravkov kot tudi običajnih revizijskih korakov. Revizija je zajela obdobje od vključno leta 2005 (račun s tujino tudi za obdobje od vključno leta 2002).

Vrednost BDP za obdobje 2005–2007 se je po tokratni reviziji nominalno povečala minimalno: v letu 2005 za 0,2 %, v letu 2006 za 0,1 % in v letu 2007 za 0,3 %.

In 2009 we continued to co-operate with the representatives of the Gross National Income Committee (GNIC), which is organised within Eurostat to verify the alignment of sources and methods of gross national income (GNI) compilation with the European System of Accounts 1995 (ESA 95). The main aggregates of national accounts were revised due to mentioned cooperation and methodological improvements and also due to routine revision. The revision extends over the period from 2005 inclusive (rest of the world account from 2002 inclusive).

The effect of this revision on nominal GDP level in the period 2005–2007 is a minimal increase: in 2005 by 0.2%, in 2006 by 0.1%, and in 2007 by 0.3%.

1. Bruto domači proizvod, revizija - popravki po vrstah po proizvodni metodi, 2005–2007

Gross domestic product, revision - corrections by types by production method, 2005-2007

	2005	2006	2007	
Tekoče cene / Current prices, mio EUR				
Povečanje BDP, skupaj (A + B)	46,0	42,4	97,3	GDP increase, total (A + B)
A. Izboljšanje virov in metod	27,7	11,1	8,4	A. Improvements of sources and methods
1. Izločitev kapitalnih dobičkov / izgub iz vrednosti proizvodnje zavarovalnic	-15,1	-27,9	-8,6	1. Exclusion of capital gains / losses from the value of output of insurance companies
2. Popravki zajetja majhnih gospodarskih družb za napačno poročanje	7,1	15,0	9,5	2. Improvements of exhaustiveness adjustment for misreporting of small corporations
3. Popravki stanovanjske dejavnosti gospodinjstev na novo izhodiščno leto	10,1	30,1	37,0	3. Benchmark adjustments of housing services of households
4. Popravki zajetja samozaposlenih	21,8	19,1	-5,7	4. Exhaustiveness adjustments for the households sector
5. Popravki računa proizvodnje NPISH	3,9	-25,2	-23,8	5. Corrections of production account of NPISH
B. Drugi popravki in običajna revizija	18,3	31,3	88,9	B. Other adjustments and routine revision
6. Popravek zavarovalnih storitev	18,3	31,3	43,9	6. Correction of insurance services
7. Rutinski popravki			45,0	7. Routine revision
Povečanje BDP (v %) / GDP increase (%)				
Povečanje BDP, skupaj (A + B)	0,16	0,14	0,28	GDP increase, total (A + B)
A. Izboljšanje virov in metod	0,10	0,04	0,02	A. Improvements of sources and methods
1. Izločitev kapitalnih dobičkov / izgub iz vrednosti proizvodnje zavarovalnic	-0,05	-0,09	-0,02	1. Exclusion of capital gains / losses from the value of output of insurance companies
2. Popravki zajetja majhnih gospodarskih družb za napačno poročanje	0,02	0,05	0,03	2. Improvements of exhaustiveness adjustment for misreporting of small corporations
3. Popravki stanovanjske dejavnosti gospodinjstev na novo izhodiščno leto	0,04	0,10	0,11	3. Benchmark adjustments of housing services of households
4. Popravki zajetja samozaposlenih	0,08	0,06	-0,02	4. Exhaustiveness adjustments for the households sector
5. Popravki računa proizvodnje NPISH	0,01	-0,08	-0,07	5. Corrections of production account of NPISH
B. Drugi popravki in običajna revizija	0,06	0,10	0,26	B. Other adjustments and routine revision
6. Popravek zavarovalnih storitev	0,06	0,10	0,13	6. Correction of insurance services
7. Rutinski popravki			0,13	7. Routine revision

V tabeli 1 so prikazani glavni koraki tokratne revizije; pri tem so popravki, opravljeni zaradi izboljšanja virov in metod (popravki A), prikazani ločeno od drugih in rutinskih popravkov (popravki B). Vrednosti posameznih korakov revizije so v tej tabeli prikazane po proizvodni metodi kot povečanje bruto dodane vrednosti.

Od skupno petih popravkov iz skupine A sta prva dva opravljena na podlagi sodelovanja z Odborom BND. Prvi zahteva popravek proizvodnje zavarovalnic z izločitvijo kapitalnih dobičkov ali izgub iz prihodkov od zavarovalno tehničnih rezervacij. Drugi popravek je usklajevanje popravkov zajetja proizvodnje zaradi napačnega poročanja malih podjetij z rezultati analize teh popravkov pri nekorporativnih podjetjih v novem izhodiščnem letu.

Table 1 shows the main points of this revision. Corrections due to improvements of sources and methods (A corrections) are shown separately from other adjustments and routine corrections (B corrections). Values of each revision point are shown by the production approach as increase of gross value added.

From altogether 5 section A corrections, the first two are the result of cooperation with the GNIC. The first is a correction of output of insurance companies by excluding capital gains or losses from technical provisions. The second is a new benchmark of exhaustiveness adjustments for misreporting of small corporations, based on analysis of these adjustments for unincorporated enterprises.



V okviru popravkov iz skupine A je prikazana tudi revizija ocene stanovanjskih dejavnosti gospodinjstev vključno z revizijo pripisane stanarine gospodinjstev (postavka 3 v tabeli 1) zaradi uporabe podatkov novega izhodiščnega leta. Popravki zajetja samozaposlenih (postavka 4) vključujejo popravek zaradi nove ocene samogradnje gospodinjstev, uskladiitev z novimi izračuni tabel ponudbe in porabe in popravek zaradi izboljšane navzkrižnega preverjanja podatkovnih virov. Popravki proizvodnega računa NPISG (postavka 5) temeljijo na izboljšani podatkovni viru za te enote. Zaradi podrobnejše sheme letnih poročil društev za leto 2007 so bile za leto 2007 in 2006 popravljene ocene vseh komponent računa proizvodnje NPISG ter v manjši meri za leto 2005.

V okviru skupine B so v postavki 6 zajeti popravki vmesne potrošnje v zavarovalnih storitvah, in sicer zaradi izboljšane prevajalne tabele po podatkovnih virih in zaradi usklajevanja s tabelami ponudbe in porabe pozavarovalnih storitev za obdobje od vključno 2005 dalje. Postavka 7 pa zajema običajne popravke v okviru revizije prve letne ocene BDP.

V izdatkovni strukturi BDP je bilo treba za uskladiitev s proizvodno metodo opraviti revizijo strukture investicijske in končne potrošnje po posameznih proizvodih in storitvah na podlagi tabel ponudbe in porabe za leto 2005. Spremenjena je bila tudi ocena samogradnje stanovanj in poslovnih objektov gospodinjstev. Revizija izdatkovne strukture BDP je bila opravljena za obdobje od vključno leta 2005.

Z revizijo BDP se nove ocene realne gospodarske rasti ne razlikujejo bistveno od doslej objavljenih (tabela 2): nova stopnja gospodarske rasti v letu 2005 je večja za 0,2 odstotne točke in znaša 4,5 %, nova stopnja gospodarske rasti v letu 2006 pa je manjša za 0,1 odstotne točke in znaša 5,8 %; nova stopnja gospodarske rasti v letu 2007 ostaja enaka prvotno ocenjeni, 6,8 %.

Poleg popravkov, ki so rezultat sodelovanja z Odborom BND, so bile izvedene tudi spremembe v zvezi s pripravo Poročila o primanjkljaju in dolgu države za Evropsko komisijo. Štiri enote sektorja nefinančnih družb so bile za obdobje od vključno leta 2008 dalje prerezporejene v sektor država, in sicer RTV Slovenija, Stanovanjski sklad RS, Družba za svetovanje in upravljanje (D.S.U.) ter DSU nepremičnine. S sektorsko spremembo RTV Slovenija se je plačevanje RTV-naročnine spremenilo iz plačila tržne storitve v plačilo davka, vendar to skoraj ne vpliva na raven BDP; gre za prenos iz zasebne potrošnje v potrošnjo države. Spremenjena je bila tudi obravnava davka na pogodbeno delo, za obdobje od vključno leta 2007 dalje se namesto med davke na dohodek šteje med druge davke na proizvodnjo.

Po prvi letni oceni je BDP v tekočih cenah v letu 2008 znašal 37 135 milijonov EUR, kar je nominalno za 7,4 % več kot leto prej (34 568 milijonov EUR). V obsegu se je BDP 2008 v cenah preteklega leta povečal za 3,5 %, predvsem v drugi polovici leta 2008 pa je očiten zastoj gospodarske dinamike. Nova ocena stopnje realne rasti BDP za leto 2008 je sicer enaka prvi oceni po četrtletnih računih. Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti v cenah preteklega leta se je v letu 2008 po posameznih področjih dejavnosti najbolj povečal v dejavnostih finančno posredništvo (za 7,1 %), promet, skladiščenje in zveze (za 6,5 %), gradbeništvo (za 5,5 %), trgovina in popravilo motornih vozil (za 5,0 %), nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve (za 4,5 %) ter v oskrbi z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo (za 4,5 %). Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti v predelovalnih dejavnostih je zastal (stopnja realne rasti 0,1 %), v gostinstvu je upadel (za -2,8 %).

Po nekajletnem upadanju deleža stroškov dela oziroma sredstev za zaposlene v BDP se je ta v letu 2008 povečal na 51,0 % (z 49,8 % v letu 2007). Neto dobički oziroma skupni neto poslovni presežek gospodarstva se je leta 2008 nominalno povečal za 6,5 %, relativno glede na BDP pa je znašal 13,6 % (leto prej 13,8 %). Zaradi postopnega ukinjanja davka na

Within section A there is also the revision effect of new benchmark data in estimation of dwelling activities of households including imputed rent of households (item 3 in Table 1). Exhaustiveness adjustments for the households sector (item 4 in Table 1) were revised by the improved model of own-account construction, by the revised supply and use calculations for the unincorporated enterprises, and by additional cross-checking of source data. Corrections of the production account for NPISH are based on improved data sources for these units. Due to a more detailed 2007 annual report scheme for societies the estimates of all components of the production account of NPISH were revised for 2007 and 2006 and to a lesser extent also for 2005.

Within section B item 6 shows correction of intermediate consumption in insurance services due to improved bridge table from data sources and due to balancing the supply and use side of reinsurance services for the period from 2005 inclusive. Item 7 comprises the usual corrections within routine revision of the first annual GDP estimate.

For the expenditure approach to GDP to be consistent with the production approach the structure of products and services in final consumption and in capital formation was revised by 2005 supply and use table calculations. The estimation of own-account construction of dwellings and business buildings was also revised. The expenditure side of GDP was revised for the period from 2005 inclusive.

Revised GDP real growth rates do not differ significantly from previously published figures (Table 2). In 2005 the new growth rate is higher by 0.2 p.p. and amounts to 4.5%, in 2006 it is lower by 0.1 p.p. and amounts to 5.8%. In 2007 the growth rate remains equal to the initial estimate; 6.8%.

Other than adjustments resulting from work with the GNIC, there were also changes in connection with Reporting of Government Deficit and Debt Levels – EDP to the European Commission. Four units have been from 2008 onwards reclassified from the non-financial corporations sector into the general government sector, namely Radiotelevision Slovenia, Dwelling fund of Slovenia, Management and Consultancy Company (D.S.U.), and DSU Real Estate. By reclassifying the Radio-television the subscription payment for its radio and television broadcast is no longer treated as payment of market services but as tax. This has practically no effect on the level of GDP; private final consumption is reduced and general government consumption is increased. Also tax on contractual work is from 2007 onwards no longer treated as tax on income but as other taxes on production.

According to the first annual estimate GDP 2008 at current prices amounted to EUR 37 135 million and was 7.4% higher than the previous year (EUR 34 568 million). In real terms GDP 2008 at previous year prices increased by 3.5%, the second half of the year was marked by declining economic dynamics. The revised real GDP growth for 2008 is the same as initially estimated by quarterly accounts. Gross value added in volume terms in 2008 increased the most in the following activities: financial intermediation (by 7.1%), transport, storage and communications (by 6.5%), construction (by 5.5%), trade and motor vehicle repair (by 5.0%), real estate, renting and business activities (by 4.5%), and electricity, gas, steam and water supply (by 4.5%). The volume of gross value added in manufacturing stagnated (real growth rate 0.1%), and in hotels and restaurants it decreased (-2.8%).

After several years of declining share of compensation of employees in GDP, in 2008 it increased to 51.0% (from 49.8% in 2007). Net profits or the total net operating surplus of the economy in 2008 nominally increased by 6.5%, its share in GDP was 13.6% (13.8% the year before). Due to gradual termination of the payroll tax the share of other taxes on

bruto plače se je delež drugih davkov na proizvodnjo glede na BDP še zmanjševal: v letu 2005 je znašal 2,9 % BDP, v letu 2006 se je zmanjšal na 2,5 % BDP, v letu 2007 na 2,1 % BDP in v letu 2008 na 1,6 % BDP.

Obseg domačega trošenja se je v letu 2008 povečal z enako stopnjo rasti kot BDP, 3,5 %. Potrošnja gospodinjstev se je v letu 2008 realno povečala za 2,1 %, bruto investicije pa za 4,4 %. Realna rast bruto investicij v osnovna sredstva je bila v letu 2008 manjša kot leto prej (leta 2008 7,7-odstotna, leto prej 17,1-odstotna). Tudi v letu 2008 so se znatno povečale zaloge: naložbe v zaloge so predstavljale 3,2 % BDP (predvsem povečanje zalog nedokončane proizvodnje in trgovskega blaga). Večja realna rast izdatkov države za potrošnjo (6,2 %) pa je bila v veliki meri posledica prej opisanih sektorskih prerazporeditev.

Delež izvoza blaga in storitev v BDP se je v letu 2008 zmanjšal na 67,7 % (v letu 2008 je znašal 69,5 %), delež uvoza pa se je zmanjšal na 70,7 % BDP (v letu 2007: 71,3 %). Primanjkljaj v menjavi blaga in storitev s tujino se je v letu 2008 povečal, in sicer na 3,0 % BDP (leto prej 1,7 %) – ob enaki realni rasti izvoza in uvoza v letu 2008 (oboje po stopnji rasti 2,9 %) in ob poslabšanih pogojih menjave (indeks 98,1).

Ob redni letni reviziji plačilne bilance Banke Slovenije je bil v nacionalnih računih usklajen tudi metodološki popravek s prikazom odpisa dolgov v računu odnosov s tujino kot transferja kapitala, tako da je ta popravek vključen v račune od leta 2002 dalje. Revidiran skupni primanjkljaj s tujino je bil v povprečju v vsem obdobju višji glede na BDP za okoli 0,4 odstotne točke in je bil v letu 2008 ocenjen na 6,0 % BDP (pred revizijo 5,6 %), v letu 2007 na 4,6 % (prej 3,5 %), v letu 2006 na 2,8 % (prej 2,3 %) in v letu 2005 na 2,1 % BDP (prej 1,7 %). Primerjava skupnega primanjkljaja z bruto investicijami kaže, da je vse večji delež bruto investicij financiran z zadolževanjem v tujini: v letu 2005 7,9 %, v letu 2006 9,7 %, v letu 2007 14,5 % in v letu 2008 18,8 %.

Bruto nacionalni dohodek v letu 2008 je bil ocenjen na 36 278 milijonov EUR, kar znaša 97,7 % BDP (leto prej 33 854 milijonov EUR ali 97,9 % BDP). Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek v letu 2008 je bil ocenjen na 35 993 milijonov EUR ali 96,9 % BDP (leto prej 33 627 milijonov EUR ali 97,3 % BDP). Delež bruto varčevanja v BDP za leto 2007 se je zmanjšal s 27,2 % BDP (9 419 milijonov EUR) na 26,1 % BDP leta 2008 (9 678 milijonov EUR).

Skupna zaposlenost v letu 2008 je bila po nacionalnih računih ocenjena na 988,9 tisoč oseb ali za 2,8 % več kot leto prej (962,3 tisoč). V okviru skupne zaposlenosti se je število zaposlenih oseb povečalo za 3,0 % (820,7 tisoč leta 2008), število samozaposlenih pa za 1,8 % (168,2 tisoč leta 2008). Z vidika posameznih dejavnosti se je skupna zaposlenost leta 2008 ponovno najbolj povečala v dejavnostih gradbeništvo (za 11,6 %, na 89,8 tisoč), nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve (za 5,8 %, na 115,7 tisoč) in promet, skladiščenje in zveze (za 5,4 %, na 62,0 tisoč). Z vidika institucionalnih sektorjev se je skupna zaposlenost leta 2008 najbolj povečala v finančnih družbah (za 3,4 %, na 22,5 tisoč).

production in GDP kept declining; from 2.9% in 2005 to 2.5% in 2006, 2.1% in 2007, and 1.6% of GDP in 2008.

Domestic consumption increased in volume terms in 2008 at the same rate as GDP; 3.5%. Final consumption of households increased in volume terms by 2.1% and gross capital formation by 4.4%. Volume growth of gross fixed capital formation in 2008 was lower than the year before (7.7% in 2008, 17.1% in 2007). Also in 2008 there was a significant increase in inventories, it represented 3.2% of GDP (mostly increase of work in progress and of goods for resale). Increased real growth of general government consumption (6.2%) was largely the result of previously described sector reclassification.

The share of exports of goods and services in GDP was in 2008 reduced to 67.7% (from 69.5% in 2007), and the share of imports was reduced to 70.7% (from 71.3% in 2007). Negative external balance of goods and services increased in 2008 to 3.0% of GDP (1.7% the year before). The volumes of exports and of imports both increased by 2.9%. The terms of trade worsened (index 98.1).

With the routine annual revision of the Balance of Payments data by the Bank of Slovenia there was also a methodological alignment in national accounts; showing debt write-off in the rest-of-world account as capital transfer. This correction was made for the period from 2002 inclusive. The revised net borrowing of Slovenia increased on average by 0.4 p.p. in the whole period. In 2008 it was estimated at 6.0% of GDP (5.6% before the revision), in 2007 at 4.6% (3.5% before), in 2006 at 2.8% (2.3% before), and in 2005 at 2.1% of GDP (1.7% before). Compared to gross capital formation it shows increased financing of gross capital formation by borrowing abroad: in 2005 7.9%, in 2006 9.7%, in 2007 14.5%, and in 2008 18.8%.

Gross national income in 2008 is estimated at EUR 36 278 million, or 97.7% of GDP (EUR 33 854 million the year before, or 97.9%). Gross national disposable income in 2008 was estimated at EUR 35 993 million, or 96.9% of GDP (EUR 33 627 million the year before, or 97.3% of GDP). The share of gross saving in GDP decreased from 27.2% in 2007 (EUR 9 419 million) to 26.1% in 2008 (EUR 9 678 million).

The aggregate of total employment in national accounts in 2008 was estimated at 988.9 thousand or 2.8% more than the previous year (962.3 thousand). Within the total employment the number of employees increased by 3.0% (820.7 thousand in 2008) and the number of self-employed by 1.8% (168.2 thousand in 2008). By activity the total employment in 2008 increased the most in construction (by 11.6% to 89.8 thousand), real estate, renting and business services (by 5.8% to 115.7 thousand), and in transport, storage and communications (by 5.4% to 62.0 thousand). By institutional sector the total employment in 2008 increased the most in financial corporations (by 3.4% to 22.5 thousand).

2. Bruto domači proizvod, revizija 2005–2008
Gross domestic product, revision 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Tekoče cene / Current prices, mio EUR					
Proizvodnja v osnovnih cenah	56590	62384	71180	76652	Output at basic prices
Vmesna potrošnja	31386	35154	40838	44039	Intermediate consumption
Bruto dodana vrednost	25205	27230	30341	32612	Gross value added
Plus: davki na proizvode in storitve	3697	3954	4420	4733	Plus: taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode in storitve	152	133	194	210	Less: subsidies on products
Bruto domači proizvod	28750	31050	34568	37135	Gross domestic product
Prejšnja vrednost	28704	31008	34471	37126	Former value
Sprememba (%)	0,2	0,1	0,3	0,0	Change (%)
Stalne cene preteklega leta / Constant previous year prices, mio EUR					
Proizvodnja v osnovnih cenah	54735	60495	68457	73380	Output at basic prices
Vmesna potrošnja	30003	33767	39332	42058	Intermediate consumption
Bruto dodana vrednost	24731	26728	29125	31322	Gross value added
Plus: davki na proizvode in storitve	3688	3843	4171	4639	Plus: taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode in storitve	130	151	135	185	Less: subsidies on products
Bruto domači proizvod	28290	30420	33161	35776	Gross domestic product
Nova vrednost stopenj rasti (%)	4,5	5,8	6,8	3,5	New value of growth rates (%)
Prejšnja vrednost (%)	4,3	5,9	6,8	3,5	Former value (%)
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	28506	30683	33854	36278	Gross national income
V % od BDP	99,2	98,8	97,9	97,7	As % of GDP
Zaposlenost (1000)	920,3	934,2	962,3	988,9	Employment (1000)
Od tega: zaposleni	760,3	772,3	797,1	820,7	Of which: Employees
Mio EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah in po tekočem tečaju	28750	31055	34568	37135	Gross domestic product at current prices and at current exchange rate
Na prebivalca v EUR / Per capita in EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah in po tekočem tečaju	14369	15467	17123	18367	Gross domestic product at current prices and at current exchange rate
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah in po tekočem tečaju	17869	19400	23467	27014	Gross domestic product at current prices and at current exchange rate

3. Bruto dodana vrednost po dejavnostih v osnovnih cenah in bruto domači proizvod, tekoče cene, 2005–2008

Gross value added by activities at basic prices and gross domestic product, current prices, 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mio EUR					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	679	646	757	763	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišтво	4	4	3	3	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	127	133	136	137	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	6019	6454	7112	7213	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	761	817	854	977	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	1681	1957	2393	2720	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	3013	3208	3713	4130	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	554	603	704	753	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	1856	2044	2340	2489	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	1088	1328	1404	1447	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	4275	4638	5270	5804	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1755	1809	1883	2019	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	1512	1599	1683	1856	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	1424	1500	1568	1673	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	1280	1331	1383	1559	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	913	948	1000	1064	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	19	19	21	23	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	25205	27230	30341	32612	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode in storitve	3697	3954	4420	4733	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih in storitvah	152	133	194	210	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	28750	31050	34568	37135	Total - gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	2,4	2,1	2,2	2,1	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišтво	0,01	0,01	0,01	0,01	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	20,9	20,8	20,6	19,4	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,6	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	5,8	6,3	6,9	7,3	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	10,5	10,3	10,7	11,1	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	6,5	6,6	6,8	6,7	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	3,8	4,3	4,1	3,9	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	14,9	14,9	15,2	15,6	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	6,1	5,8	5,4	5,4	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	5,3	5,2	4,9	5,0	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	5,0	4,8	4,5	4,5	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	4,5	4,3	4,0	4,2	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,9	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	87,7	87,7	87,8	87,8	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode in storitve	12,9	12,7	12,8	12,7	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih in storitvah	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,6	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total - gross domestic product



4. Bruto dodana vrednost po dejavnostih v osnovnih cenah in bruto domači proizvod, stalne cene preteklega leta, 2005–2008
Gross value added by activities at basic prices and gross domestic product, constant previous year prices, 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mio EUR					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	630	649	660	759	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišstvo	4	3	4	3	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	128	134	132	138	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	6109	6453	6951	7122	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	750	797	829	892	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	1558	1935	2286	2525	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	2863	3200	3468	3900	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	539	562	637	684	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	1834	2037	2259	2493	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	1143	1193	1521	1505	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	4164	4524	4946	5506	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1683	1774	1834	1921	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	1474	1556	1622	1732	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	1381	1442	1527	1583	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	1252	1304	1340	1436	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	881	920	924	1023	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	20	18	19	21	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	24731	26728	29125	31322	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode in storitve	3688	3843	4171	4639	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih in storitvah	130	151	135	185	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	28290	30420	33161	35776	Total - gross domestic product

	Spremembe obsega (%) / Volume changes (%)				
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	-0,7	-4,4	2,2	0,2	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišstvo	14,0	-13,9	1,3	-5,6	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	0,7	5,7	-1,0	1,4	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	4,3	7,2	7,7	0,1	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	5,0	4,8	1,5	4,5	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	5,2	15,1	16,8	5,5	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	4,6	6,2	8,1	5,0	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	2,8	1,4	5,6	-2,8	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	5,7	9,8	10,5	6,5	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	10,9	9,7	14,5	7,1	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	3,4	5,8	6,6	4,5	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	2,6	1,1	1,4	2,0	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	2,7	2,9	1,4	3,0	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	4,1	1,2	1,8	1,0	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	5,2	1,9	0,7	3,8	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	4,7	0,8	-2,4	2,3	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	5,9	-3,5	0,6	2,0	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	4,4	6,0	7,0	3,2	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode in storitve	4,8	3,9	5,5	4,9	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih in storitvah	-0,8	-0,8	1,5	-4,3	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	4,5	5,8	6,8	3,5	Total - gross domestic product

5. Bruto domači proizvod in primarni dohodki, tekoče cene, 2005–2008
Gross domestic product and primary incomes, current prices, 2005–2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mio EUR					
Sredstva za zaposlene	14651	15673	17212	18955	Compensation of employees
Bruto plače in prejemki	12569	13443	14782	16314	Wages and salaries
Socialni prispevki delodajalcev	2082	2230	2429	2641	Employers' social contributions
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	4527	4725	5154	5328	Taxes on production and imports
Davki na proizvode in storitve	3697	3954	4420	4733	Taxes on products
Drugi davki na proizvodnjo	830	772	734	594	Other taxes on production
Minus: subvencije na proizvodnjo	590	670	754	800	Less: subsidies
Subvencije po proizvodih in storitvah	152	133	194	210	Subsidies on products
Druge subvencije	438	536	560	590	Other subsidies
Bruto poslovni presežek	7158	8057	9265	9848	Gross operating surplus
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	3935	4134	4505	4780	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto presežek	3223	3923	4760	5068	Net operating surplus
Bruto raznovrstni dohodek	3004	3265	3691	3805	Gross mixed income
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	456	479	515	538	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto raznovrstni dohodek	2548	2786	3176	3267	Net mixed income
Bruto domači proizvod	28750	31050	34568	37135	Gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
Sredstva za zaposlene	51,0	50,5	49,8	51,0	Compensation of employees
Bruto plače in prejemki	43,7	43,3	42,8	43,9	Wages and salaries
Socialni prispevki delodajalcev	7,2	7,2	7,0	7,1	Employers' social contributions
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	15,7	15,2	14,9	14,3	Taxes on production and imports
Davki na proizvode in storitve	12,9	12,7	12,8	12,7	Taxes on products
Drugi davki na proizvodnjo	2,9	2,5	2,1	1,6	Other taxes on production
Minus: subvencije na proizvodnjo	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2	Less: subsidies
Subvencije po proizvodih in storitvah	0,5	0,4	0,6	0,6	Subsidies on products
Druge subvencije	1,5	1,7	1,6	1,6	Other subsidies
Bruto poslovni presežek	24,9	25,9	26,8	26,5	Gross operating surplus
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	13,7	13,3	13,0	12,9	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto presežek	11,2	12,6	13,8	13,6	Net operating surplus
Bruto raznovrstni dohodek	10,4	10,5	10,7	10,2	Gross mixed income
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto raznovrstni dohodek	8,9	9,0	9,2	8,8	Net mixed income
Bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Gross domestic product

6. Izdatkovna struktura bruto domačega proizvoda, tekoče cene, 2005–2008
Gross domestic product by expenditures, current prices, 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mio EUR					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	28867	31211	35163	38259	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	21039	22226	24208	26316	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	15331	16156	17944	19297	Households
NPISG	256	246	274	283	NPISH
Skupna država	5452	5825	5990	6735	General government
Individualna potrošnja	3247	3434	3594	4072	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	2206	2390	2396	2664	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	18833	19836	21812	23652	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	7828	8985	10956	11943	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	7321	8242	9571	10742	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov	506	743	1384	1201	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-117	-161	-595	-1124	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov in storitev	17859	20657	24041	25134	Exports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	14599	17026	19798	20048	Goods (fob)
Storitve	3260	3632	4242	5086	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov in storitev	17976	20818	24636	26258	Less: imports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	15644	18202	21490	22726	Goods (fob)
Storitve	2332	2616	3146	3532	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	28750	31050	34568	37135	Gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	100,4	100,5	101,7	103,0	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	73,2	71,6	70,0	70,9	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	53,3	52,0	51,9	52,0	Households
NPISG	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	NPISH
Skupna država	19,0	18,8	17,3	18,1	General government
Individualna potrošnja	11,3	11,1	10,4	11,0	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	7,7	7,7	6,9	7,2	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	65,5	63,9	63,1	63,7	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	27,2	28,9	31,7	32,2	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	25,5	26,5	27,7	28,9	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov	1,8	2,4	4,0	3,2	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-0,4	-0,5	-1,7	-3,0	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov in storitev	62,1	66,5	69,5	67,7	Exports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	50,8	54,8	57,3	54,0	Goods (fob)
Storitve	11,3	11,7	12,3	13,7	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov in storitev	62,5	67,0	71,3	70,7	Less: imports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	54,4	58,6	62,2	61,2	Goods (fob)
Storitve	8,1	8,4	9,1	9,5	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Gross domestic product

7. Izdatkovna struktura bruto domačega proizvoda, stalne cene preteklega leta, 2005–2008

Gross domestic product by expenditures, constant previous year prices, 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mio EUR					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	28047	30483	33887	36388	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	20563	21717	23362	24945	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	14997	15779	17239	18314	Households
NPISG	276	267	257	272	NPISH
Skupna država	5290	5671	5865	6359	General government
Individualna potrošnja	3161	3354	3520	3849	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	2130	2317	2346	2510	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	18434	19400	21016	22435	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	7484	8767	10525	11443	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	7003	8046	9204	10308	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov	480	721	1321	1134	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	242	-64	-726	-613	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov in storitev	17362	20097	23480	24733	Exports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	14216	16556	19371	19802	Goods (fob)
Storitve	3147	3541	4110	4931	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov in storitev	17120	20161	24206	25346	Less: imports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	14870	17624	21075	22046	Goods (fob)
Storitve	2250	2537	3131	3300	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	28290	30420	33161	35776	Gross domestic product
Spremembe obsega (%) / Volume changes (%)					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	2,3	5,6	8,6	3,5	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	2,8	3,2	5,1	3,0	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	2,8	2,9	6,7	2,1	Households
NPISG	-7,1	4,5	4,6	-0,7	NPISH
Skupna država	3,4	4,0	0,7	6,2	General government
Individualna potrošnja	2,8	3,3	2,5	7,1	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	4,2	5,0	-1,9	4,8	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	2,7	3,0	5,9	2,9	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	0,8	12,0	17,1	4,4	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	3,7	9,9	11,7	7,7	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov ¹⁾	-0,7	0,7	1,9	-0,7	Changes in inventories and valuables ¹⁾
Saldo menjave s tujino¹⁾	2,2	0,2	-1,8	-0,1	External balance of goods and services¹⁾
Izvoz proizvodov in storitev	10,6	12,5	13,7	2,9	Exports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	10,3	13,4	13,8	0,0	Goods (fob)
Storitve	12,0	8,6	13,2	16,2	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov in storitev	6,6	12,2	16,3	2,9	Less: imports of goods and services
Proizvodi (fob)	6,8	12,7	15,8	2,6	Goods (fob)
Storitve	5,5	8,8	19,7	4,9	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	4,5	5,8	6,8	3,5	Gross domestic product

1) Kot prispevek k realni rasti BDP (v odstotnih točkah).
As contribution to real GDP growth (in percentage points).



8. Temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov, tekoče cene, 2005–2008
Main aggregates of national accounts, current prices, 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Mio EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod	28750	31050	34568	37135	Gross domestic product
Plus: saldo primarnih dohodkov s tujino	-244	-368	-715	-857	Plus: net primary incomes from the ROW*
Primarni dohodki iz tujine, prihodki	765	1033	1353	1433	Primary incomes receivable from the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	205	218	229	235	Compensation of employees
Subvencije na proizvodnjo	138	166	224	220	Subsidies on production
Dohodki od lastnine	422	649	901	978	Property income, receivable
Obresti	331	442	653	800	Interest
Drugi dohodki od lastnine	91	206	248	179	Other property income
Primarni dohodki v tujino, odhodki	1009	1400	2068	2290	Primary incomes payable to the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	77	110	179	239	Compensation of employees
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	79	90	139	137	Taxes on production and imports
Odhodki od lastnine	854	1200	1750	1914	Property income, payable
Obresti	466	634	1105	1398	Interest
Drugi odhodki od lastnine	388	565	645	516	Other property income, payable
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	28506	30683	33854	36278	Gross national income
Plus: saldo tekočih transferjev s tujino	-144	-215	-227	-285	Plus: net current transfers from the ROW
Tekoči transferji iz tujine, prihodki	630	672	819	462	Current transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: tekoči transferji iz EU	162	166	69	77	Of which: current transfers from EU
Tekoči transferji v tujino, odhodki	774	887	1046	747	Current transfers payable to the ROW
V tem: plačilo v EU iz BND in popusta VB	214	205	219	277	Of which: payments to EU from GNI and UK rebate
Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek	28362	30467	33627	35993	Gross national disposable income
Minus: izdatki za končno potrošnjo	21039	22226	24208	26316	Less: final consumption expenditures
Bruto varčevanje	7323	8241	9419	9678	Gross saving
Minus: potrošnja stalnega kapitala	4391	4613	5020	5319	Less: consumption of fixed capital
Neto varčevanje	2932	3628	4399	4359	Net saving
Minus: bruto investicije	7828	8985	10956	11943	Less: gross capital formation
Presežek na računu tekočih transakcij	-505	-744	-1537	-2266	Surplus on the current account with the ROW
Plus: saldo transferjev kapitala s tujino	-108	-126	-50	22	Plus: net capital transfers from the ROW
Transferji kapitala iz tujine, prihodki	171	205	316	329	Capital transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: transferji kapitala iz EU	30	47	128	78	Of which: capital transfers from EU
Transferji kapitala v tujino, odhodki	279	332	366	307	Capital transfers payable to the ROW
Minus: nabave minus prodaje neproizvedenih nefinančnih sredstev	5	5	1	-1	Less: acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets
Neto posojanje (+), neto izposojanje (-)	-618	-875	-1589	-2243	Net lending (+), net borrowing (-)

8. Temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov, tekoče cene, 2005–2008 (nadaljevanje)
Main aggregates of national accounts, current prices, 2005-2008 (continued)

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
% od BDP / % of GDP					
Bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Gross domestic product
Plus: saldo primarnih dohodkov s tujino	-0,8	-1,2	-2,1	-2,3	Plus: net primary incomes from the ROW*
Primarni dohodki iz tujine, prihodki	2,7	3,3	3,9	3,9	Primary incomes receivable from the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	Compensation of employees
Subvencije na proizvodnjo	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,6	Subsidies on production
Dohodki od lastnine	1,5	2,1	2,6	2,6	Property income, receivable
Obresti	1,2	1,4	1,9	2,2	Interest
Drugi dohodki od lastnine	0,3	0,7	0,7	0,5	Other property income
Primarni dohodki v tujino, odhodki	3,5	4,5	6,0	6,2	Primary incomes payable to the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	0,3	0,4	0,5	0,6	Compensation of employees
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz *	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	Taxes on production and imports
Odhodki od lastnine	3,0	3,9	5,1	5,2	Property income, payable
Obresti	1,6	2,0	3,2	3,8	Interest
Drugi odhodki od lastnine	1,3	1,8	1,9	1,4	Other property income, payable
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	99,2	98,8	97,9	97,7	Gross national income at market prices
Plus: saldo tekočih transferjev s tujino	-0,5	-0,7	-0,7	-0,8	Plus: net current transfers from the ROW
Tekoči transferji iz tujine, prihodki	2,2	2,2	2,4	1,2	Current transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: tekoči transferji iz EU	0,6	0,5	0,2	0,2	Of which: current transfers from EU
Tekoči transferji v tujino, odhodki	2,7	2,9	3,0	2,0	Current transfers payable to the ROW
V tem: plačilo v EU iz BND in popusta VB	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7	Of which: Payments to EU from GNI and UK rebate
Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek	98,7	98,1	97,3	96,9	Gross national disposable income
Minus: izdatki za končno potrošnjo	73,2	71,6	70,0	70,9	Less: final consumption expenditures
Bruto varčevanje	25,5	26,5	27,2	26,1	Gross saving
Minus: potrošnja stalnega kapitala	15,3	14,9	14,5	14,3	Less: consumption of fixed capital
Neto varčevanje	10,2	11,7	12,7	11,7	Net saving
Minus: bruto investicije	27,2	28,9	31,7	32,2	Less: gross capital formation
Presežek na računu tekočih transakcij	-1,8	-2,4	-4,4	-6,1	Surplus on the current account with the ROW
Plus: saldo transferjev kapitala s tujino	-0,4	-0,4	-0,1	0,1	Plus: net capital transfers from the ROW
Transferji kapitala iz tujine, prihodki	0,6	0,7	0,9	0,9	Capital transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: transferji kapitala iz EU	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,2	Of which: capital transfers from EU
Transferji kapitala v tujino, odhodki	1,0	1,1	1,1	0,8	Capital transfers payable to the ROW
Minus: nabave minus prodaje neproizvedenih nefinančnih sredstev	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	Less: acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets
Neto posojanje (+), neto izposojanje (-)	-2,1	-2,8	-4,6	-6,0	Net lending (+), net borrowing (-)

9. Zaposlenost, 2005–2008
Employment, 2005-2008

	2005	2006	2007	2008	
1000					
Vse osebe / All persons					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	91,7	88,8	86,8	85,1	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišstvo	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,5	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	239,8	235,9	237,7	236,7	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	11,8	11,8	11,8	12,0	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	67,8	72,5	80,5	89,8	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	111,6	113,6	118,0	122,5	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	30,9	31,8	33,2	34,2	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	53,7	55,1	58,9	62,0	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	21,7	22,3	22,9	23,8	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	93,5	101,4	109,3	115,7	K Real estate, renting and business activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	50,4	50,7	50,6	51,3	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	58,8	59,5	59,9	60,9	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	50,9	52,0	52,6	53,5	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	31,7	33,0	34,6	36,1	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	1,5	1,45	1,49	1,5	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj	920,3	934,2	962,3	988,9	Total
S.11 Nefinančne družbe	512,7	520,4	542,2	558,1	S.11 Nonfinancial corporations
S.12 Finančne družbe	20,9	21,3	21,8	22,5	S.12 Financial corporations
S.13 Država	147,1	149,0	149,4	153,6	S.13 General government
S.14 Gospodinjstva	234,1	237,9	243,3	248,9	S.14 Households
S.15 NPISG	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	S.15 NPISH
Zaposleni / Employees					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	9,6	8,8	8,3	8,3	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišstvo	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	4,0	3,9	3,6	3,4	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	228,0	224,2	226,1	225,0	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	11,6	11,6	11,6	11,8	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	56,7	60,6	67,4	76,0	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	98,7	100,3	104,4	108,6	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	25,3	26,0	27,2	28,3	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	46,6	48,0	51,7	54,7	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	21,1	21,5	22,1	22,8	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	76,3	82,3	87,9	91,9	K Real estate, renting and business activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	50,4	50,7	50,6	51,2	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	58,1	58,7	59,0	59,8	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	48,4	49,3	49,7	50,6	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	23,9	24,8	25,7	26,5	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj	760,3	772,3	797,1	820,7	Total
S.11 Nefinančne družbe	512,7	520,4	542,2	558,1	S.11 Non-financial corporations
S.12 Finančne družbe	20,9	21,3	21,8	22,5	S.12 Financial corporations
S.13 Država	147,1	149,0	149,4	153,6	S.13 General government
S.14 Gospodinjstva	74,1	76,1	78,1	80,8	S.14 Households
S.15 NPISG	5,5	5,6	5,6	5,7	S.15 NPISH

10. Letne stopnje realne rasti temeljnih agregatov ponudbe in povpraševanja, 2000–2008

Annual real growth rates of main aggregates of supply and demand, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Bruto domači proizvod	4,4	2,8	4,0	2,8	4,3	4,5	5,8	6,8	3,5	Gross domestic product
Domače povpraševanje¹⁾	1,8	1,2	3,0	4,8	4,8	2,3	5,6	8,6	3,5	Domestic demand¹⁾
Zasebna potrošnja	1,2	2,5	2,5	3,3	2,7	2,6	2,9	6,7	2,0	Private consumption
Državna potrošnja	3,1	3,8	3,3	2,2	3,4	3,4	4,0	0,7	6,2	Government consumption
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	2,2	0,7	0,7	8,1	5,6	3,7	9,9	11,7	7,7	Gross fixed capital formation
Izvoz proizvodov in storitev	13,1	6,4	6,8	3,1	12,4	10,6	12,5	13,7	2,9	Exports of goods and services
Uvoz proizvodov in storitev	7,1	3,1	4,9	6,7	13,3	6,6	12,2	16,3	2,9	Imports of goods and services

1) Skupaj s spremembo zalog.
Together with changes in inventories.

11. Implicitni indeksi cen bruto domačega proizvoda, 2000–2008

Implicit price indices of gross domestic product, 2000-2008

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Indeksi cen, predhodno leto = 100 Price indices, previous year = 100										
Implicitni BDP deflator	105,3	108,7	107,7	105,6	103,4	101,6	102,1	104,2	103,8	Implicit GDP deflator
Domača potrošnja	107,3	107,6	106,6	105,1	104,0	102,9	102,4	103,8	105,1	Domestic demand
Zasebna potrošnja	107,2	107,6	107,8	105,3	103,0	102,1	102,2	104,1	105,3	Private consumption
Državna potrošnja	109,9	111,1	106,9	105,8	103,6	103,1	102,7	102,1	105,9	General government consumption
Bruto investicije	105,7	105,1	103,7	104,2	106,3	104,6	102,5	104,1	104,4	Gross capital formation
Pogoji menjave	96,9	101,7	101,9	100,8	99,0	98,0	99,5	100,6	98,1	Terms of trade
Izvoz proizvodov in storitev	110,3	108,1	104,4	102,9	103,0	102,9	102,8	102,4	101,6	Exports of goods and services
Uvoz proizvodov in storitev	113,9	106,3	102,5	102,1	104,1	105,0	103,3	101,8	103,6	Imports of goods and services

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Glavni viri podatkov so letni zaključni računi in bilance gospodarskih družb ter drugih poslovnih subjektov, letni podatki o poslovanju fizičnih oseb, statistična raziskovanja, davčne evidence, finančna statistika, plačilna bilanca Banke Slovenije in še nekateri drugi.

Zajetje

V obračun so zajete vse dejavnosti v skladu s konceptom proizvodnje po Sistemu nacionalnih računov iz leta 1993 (SNR 93) in Evropskega sistema računov iz leta 1995 (ESR 95).

Prikaz podatkov

Temeljni agregati in kategorije so vsebinsko in pojmovno usklajeni s SNR 93 in ESR 95. Podatki pred letom 2007 so bili preračunani v evre po fiksnem menjalnem tečaju 239,64 slovenskega tolarja za en evro.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

The main sources of data are annual final accounts and balance sheets of companies and other business subjects, annual data of unincorporated enterprises, basic statistical surveys, tax records, financial statistics, balance of payments of the Bank of Slovenia and other sources.

Coverage

The calculation covers all activities following the concept of production by the 1993 System of National Accounts (SNA 93) and the 1995 European System of Accounts (ESA 95).

Data presentation

The main aggregates and categories are, as regards the contents and terminology, harmonised with SNA 93 and ESA 95. Data before the year 2007 were recalculated into euros using the fixed exchange rate 239.64 slovenian tolar for one euro.



Definicije in pojasnila

Proizvodnja je enaka vrednosti dokončanih proizvodov od začetka do konca leta. Od leta 1994 je proizvodnja po panogah dejavnosti vrednotena v osnovnih cenah. V osnovnih cenah so iz vrednosti proizvodnje izločeni vsi davki na proizvode, vključene pa vse subvencije po proizvodih. Proizvodnjo sestavljajo proizvodnja za trg, proizvodnja za lastno končno porabo in druga netržna proizvodnja (proizvodnja individualnih storitev države in nepridobitnih institucij storitev gospodinjstvom in proizvodnja kolektivnih storitev države). V skladu z ESR 95 so posredno merjene storitve finančnega posredništva (PMSFP) razporejene po končnih uporabnikih teh storitev, pri čemer razporeditev PMSFP po proizvodni metodi povečuje proizvodnjo in bruto dodano vrednost v dejavnostih denarnega posredništva oziroma v poslovnih bankah, ki proizvajajo te storitve.

Vmesna potrošnja je vrednotena v cenah kupcev kot vrednost proizvodov, ki jih posamezni proizvajalec nabavi zato, da proizvede druge proizvode. Vključeni so vsi proizvodi z življenjsko dobo, krajšo od enega leta, in proizvodi, ki so vredni do 500 evrov in imajo daljšo življenjsko dobo, ter storitve tekočih popravil in vzdrževanja, ki ne povečujejo osnovne vrednosti in življenjske dobe osnovnih sredstev. V vmesni potrošnji so PMSFP po sektorjih uporabnikih razporejene po dejavnostih sorazmerno glede na bruto dodano vrednost.

Dodana vrednost v osnovnih cenah je enaka proizvodnji v osnovnih cenah, zmanjšani za vmesno potrošnjo v cenah kupcev. Dodana vrednost v osnovnih cenah je tudi enaka vsoti sredstev za zaposlene, plačanim drugim davkom na proizvodnjo, zmanjšanim za prejete druge subvencije za proizvodnjo, ter vsoti bruto poslovnega presežka in bruto raznovrstnega dohodka.

Med davke na proizvode so vključene vse carine in uvozne datuje, davke na dodano vrednost, trošarine na naftne derivate, cigarete in alkohol, davki na igre na srečo in na nekatere specifične storitve ter davki na transakcije nepremičnin.

Drugi davki na proizvodnjo so davki, ki jih podjetja plačujejo za uporabo določenih osnovnih sredstev in davki na delovno silo kot dejavnik proizvodnje.

Subvencije so nepreklicna plačila državnih institucij tržnim proizvajalcem. Subvencije so deljene na subvencije na proizvode in na druge subvencije na proizvodnjo.

Bruto domači proizvod je enak dodani vrednosti v osnovnih cenah, povečani za davke na proizvode in zmanjšani za subvencije po proizvodih. Bruto domači proizvod je tako enak vsoti dodane vrednosti v osnovnih cenah vseh domačih (reзиденčnih) proizvodnih enot in neto davkov na proizvode (davki na proizvode, zmanjšani za subvencije po proizvodih). Bruto domači proizvod po izdatkovni metodi je enak skupni domači potrošnji in saldu menjave blaga in storitev s tujino. Domačo potrošnjo sestavljajo izdatki rezidenčnih gospodinjstev za potrošnjo (nacionalni koncept), izdatki nepridobitnih institucij storitev gospodinjstvom in države za končno potrošnjo ter bruto investicije. Bruto domači proizvod po dohodkovni metodi je enak vsoti sredstev za zaposlene, neto davkov na proizvodnjo (davki na proizvodnjo minus subvencije na proizvodnjo) in bruto poslovnega presežka ter raznovrstnega dohodka.

Potrošnja stalnega kapitala je vključena v oceno BDP po podatkih zaključnih računov in bilanc podjetij in organizacij. V stanovanjski dejavnosti gospodinjstev in za sektor države je potrošnja stalnega kapitala ocenjena z metodo nepretrganega popisovanja.

Sredstva za zaposlene so bruto plače in osebni prejemki zaposlenih ter prispevki delodajalcev za socialno varnost zaposlenih. Prispevki

Definitions and explanations

Output equals the value of finished goods and performed services from the beginning to the end of the year. Since 1994 the output by activities has been valued at basic prices, from which all taxes on products are excluded, but all subsidies on products are included. Output includes market output, output for own final use and other non-market output (output of individual non-market services produced by government and non-profit institutions serving households and output of collective services produced by government). In line with ESA 95 concepts financial intermediation services indirectly measured (FISIM) are allocated to final consumers of these services. FISIM allocated to final consumers by the production approach increases both, output and gross value added of monetary intermediation services, mostly commercial banks as producers of these services.

Intermediate consumption is given at purchaser's prices as the value of goods and services which are purchased by an individual producer in order to produce other goods and services. These comprise all goods with the life time up to one year and value up to EUR 500 if life time is over one year, and services of current repair and maintenance which do not increase the value and life time of fixed assets. In intermediate consumption FISIM is allocated by user sectors proportionally according to gross value added.

Value added at basic prices equals output at basic prices, reduced by intermediate consumption at purchaser's prices. Value added at basic prices also equals the sum of compensation of employees, other taxes on production, less other subsidies on production, and the sum of gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

Taxes on products are all taxes and import duties, value added tax, excises on petrol, cigarettes, alcohol, taxes on gambling and slot machines, taxes on specific services and real estate transactions.

Other taxes on production are taxes which are paid by enterprises for the use of certain fixed assets, and taxes on labor force as production input.

Subsidies on products are irrevocable payments to market producers, made by government institutions. Subsidies are divided into subsidies on products and into other subsidies on production.

Gross domestic product equals value added at basic prices by activities, increased by taxes on products, and reduced by subsidies on products. Gross domestic product thus equals the sum of value added at basic prices of all domestic (resident) production units and net taxes on products (taxes less subsidies on products). By the expenditure approach, gross domestic product equals total domestic consumption and surplus of exports and imports of goods and services with the rest of the world. Domestic consumption includes resident households expenditures (national concept), expenditures of non-profit institutions serving households and general government and gross capital formation. Gross domestic product by the income approach equals the sum of compensation of employees, net taxes on production (taxes on production less subsidies on production) and gross operating surplus and mixed income.

Consumption of fixed capital is in the estimation of gross domestic product taken from the data in final accounts and balances of enterprises and organisations. In households' housing activity and for general government consumption of fixed capital it is estimated by the perpetual inventory method.

Compensation of employees is gross wages and salaries and employers' social contributions. Employers' social contributions include



delodajalcev za socialno varnost vključujejo dejanske prispevke delodajalcev (obvezne in prostovoljne) in pripisane prispevke delodajalcev. Pripisani prispevki vključujejo vsa nadomestila plač za čas odsotnosti z dela zaradi bolezni, nesreč ipd., ki jih izplačuje delodajalec. Osebnne prejemke sestavljajo denarna nadomestila zaposlenim za hrano, prevoz na delo in z dela in regres za letni dopust. Vsa bruto plačila delodajalcev za pogodbene, začasne in enkratne zaposlitve so od vključno leta 2002 dalje prikazana v vmesni potrošnji. Osebnni prejemki vključujejo oceno napitnin v gostinskih in osebnih storitvenih dejavnostih ter oceno zasebne rabe službenih vozil.

Poslovni presežek je rezidualna kategorija dodane vrednosti v finančnih in nefinančnih gospodarskih družbah ter v stanovanjski dejavnosti v okviru gospodinjstev. Kategorija je lahko prikazana kot neto ali bruto vrednost skupaj s potrošnjo stalnega kapitala. V netržnih dejavnostih je bruto poslovni presežek enak obračunani potrošnji stalnega kapitala.

Raznovrstni dohodek je rezidualna kategorija v obračunu dodane vrednosti nekorporativnih podjetij. Kategorija je lahko prikazana kot neto ali bruto vrednost skupaj s potrošnjo stalnega kapitala.

Zaposlenost zajema vse stalno zaposlene osebe po domačem konceptu ter samozaposlene osebe in pomagajoče družinske člane v zasebnem kmetijstvu in samozaposlene v drugih dejavnostih gospodinjstev. Zaposlenost po nacionalnih računih vključuje študentsko delo in druge oblike začasne zaposlenosti, zaposlenost v pomorskem transportu na naših ladjah in zaposlenost v naših diplomatskih in konzularnih predstavništvih v tujini, podjetja brez zaposlenih ipd.

Izdatke končne potrošnje sestavljata agregata **individualni izdatki za potrošnjo** in **kolektivni izdatki države za potrošnjo**. **Individualno potrošnjo** sestavljajo **izdatki za končno potrošnjo gospodinjstev, izdatki nepridobitnih institucij, ki opravljajo storitve za gospodinjstva (NPISG), in individualni izdatki države**. Individualne izdatke države sestavljajo izdatki za netržne storitve države (izobraževanje, zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo, kulturo, šport itd.) in izdatki za tržne proizvode in storitve (zdravila, ortopedski pripomočki, koncesijske pravice zasebnemu sektorju, storitve zdravilišč ipd.). **Kolektivni izdatki države** so izdatki za upravne, administrativne, obrambne, ekonomske, razvojno-raziskovalne in druge skupne netržne storitve države. Državni izdatki za netržne storitve in izdatki NPISG za končno potrošnjo so enaki razliki med vrednostjo proizvodnje po stroškovni metodi in vrednostjo prodaj. PMSFP so v končni potrošnji razporejene v izdatke gospodinjstev, države in NPISG ter v izvoz in uvoz storitev.

Bruto investicije so sestavljene iz **bruto investicij v osnovna sredstva, sprememb v zalogah ter neto nabav vrednostnih predmetov in umetnin**. Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva so sestavljene iz investicij v nova osnovna sredstva, stroškov transakcij rabljenih osnovnih sredstev in povečanja vrednosti neproizvedenih nefinančnih sredstev.

Spremembe v zalogah so obračunane za nedokončano proizvodnjo in dokončane proizvode pri proizvajalcih, zaloge trgovskega blaga in zaloge surovin, materiala, rezervnih delov ipd. pri vseh tržnih proizvajalcih.

Kategoriji **izvoz in uvoz** blaga zajemata izvoz in uvoz blaga v zvezi z oplemenitenjem po bruto načelu. Izvozna vrednost blaga je obračunana po pariteti FOB, uvozna vrednost je po podatkih Banke Slovenije iz paritete CIF zmanjšana na pariteto FOB. Podatki o izvozu in uvozu storitev so povzeti iz plačilne bilance po podatkih in metodologiji Banke Slovenije.

Temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov v tekočih cenah

Bruto nacionalni dohodek je enak bruto domačemu proizvodu in saldu primarnih dohodkov (od dela in kapitala) s tujino.

actual (compulsory and voluntary) and imputed social contributions. Imputed social contributions comprise payments by employer to employees during the absence from work due to sickness, accidents, etc. Personal allowances comprise expenses for food, transport to and from work and reimbursement for annual vacation. All gross payments of employers for contract, temporary or part-time employment are from 2002 on included in intermediate consumption. Gross wages and salaries include tips in restaurants and personal services as well as estimation of private use of business cars.

Operating surplus is the residual category of value added in financial and non-financial corporations and in housing activities of households. The category can be shown either as net or gross, together with consumption of fixed capital. In non-market activities, gross operating surplus equals the consumption of fixed capital.

Mixed income is the residual category in the calculation of value added of unincorporated enterprises of households. The category can be shown either as net or gross, together with consumption of fixed capital.

Employment covers all permanently employed persons according to the domestic concept, and self-employed persons together with unpaid family workers in agriculture and self-employed persons in other household activities. Employment in national accounts also covers student work and other forms of part-time employment, employment in transport by sea on our ships, diplomatic and consular representatives abroad, enterprises without employment, etc.

Final consumption expenditure is composed of the aggregates **individual consumption expenditure** and **collective consumption expenditure**. **Individual consumption** is composed of **expenditure of households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISH) and individual government expenditure**. Individual government expenditure comprises payments for non-market government services (education, health, social care, culture, sport, etc.) and market goods and services (pharmaceutical and therapeutic products, concessions to private sector, health resort services, etc.). **Collective government expenditure** consists of expenditure on administrative, defense, economic, R&D and other non-market government services. Government and NPISH final consumption expenditures are calculated as the difference between the output value by the cost method and sales. FISIM is in final consumption allocated in household, general government and NPISH consumption and in exports and imports.

Gross capital formation is composed of **gross fixed capital formation, increase in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables**. Gross fixed capital formation consists of investments into new fixed assets, costs of transactions of existing fixed assets and of additions to the value of non-produced assets.

Increase in inventories is calculated for work-in-progress and finished goods at producers, inventories of trade goods in stores, and inventories of raw material, spare parts, etc., at all market producers.

Exports and imports of goods cover exports and imports of goods in connection with processing by the gross principle. The export value of goods is calculated by FOB and the import value of goods has been reduced from CIF to FOB according to data supplied by the Bank of Slovenia. Exports and imports of services are taken from the balance of payments according to data and methodology of the Bank of Slovenia.

Main aggregates of national accounts at current prices

Gross national income equals the sum of gross domestic product and balance of primary incomes (from labour and capital) with the rest of the world.



Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek je enak bruto nacionalnemu dohodku in saldu tekočih transfernih dohodkov s tujino.

Bruto varčevanje je enako bruto nacionalnemu razpoložljivemu dohodku, ki so mu odšteti izdatki za končno potrošnjo (izdatki za individualno in kolektivno končno potrošnjo).

Neto varčevanje je enako bruto varčevanju, zmanjšanemu za potrošnjo stalnega kapitala.

Saldo tekočih transakcij s tujino je enak bruto varčevanju, zmanjšanemu za bruto investicije.

Neto posojanje (+) v tujino, neto izposojanje (-) iz tujine je enak saldu tekočih transakcij s tujino, povečanemu za **saldo transferjev kapitala s tujino** in zmanjšanemu za **neto nabave neproizvedenih nefinančnih sredstev v tujini**.

Temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov v stalnih cenah

Temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov v stalnih cenah so **realni bruto domači dohodek, realni bruto nacionalni dohodek, realni bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek, realno bruto varčevanje in realno neto varčevanje**. Izračun teh agregatov temelji na oceni **presežkov in izgub v trgovini zaradi sprememb v pogojih menjave (T)**; dobimo jih po standardni enačbi:

$$T = \frac{X - M}{P} - \left(\frac{X}{P_x} - \frac{M}{P_m} \right)$$

pri čemer so T = sprememba v pogojih menjave

X = izvoz po tekočih cenah

M = uvoz po tekočih cenah

Px = indeks izvoznih cen

Pm = indeks uvoznih cen

P = (Px + Pm)/2.

Realni neto primarni dohodki in realni neto tekoči transferji s tujino so ocenjeni z implicitnim deflatorjem za agregat končne domače potrošnje, potrošnja stalnega kapitala pa z implicitnim deflatorjem za agregat bruto investicij v osnovna sredstva.

Objavljanje

Četrtletno: Prva statistična objava. Nacionalni računi

Četrtletno, letno, občasno: Statistične informacije. Nacionalni računi

Letno: Slovenija v številkah

Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije

Gross national disposable income equals the sum of gross national income and the balance of current transfers with the rest of the world.

Gross saving equals gross national disposable income less final consumption expenditures (individual and collective final consumption).

Net saving equals gross saving less consumption of fixed capital.

Balance of current external transactions equals gross saving less gross capital formation.

Net lending (+), net borrowing (-) with the rest of the world equals the balance of current external transactions plus the **balance of current capital transfers with the rest of the world** less **net acquisitions of non-produced non-financial assets with the rest of the world**.

Main aggregates of national accounts at constant prices

Real gross domestic income, real gross national income, real gross national disposable income, real gross saving and real net saving are main aggregates of national accounts at constant prices. The estimation of these aggregates at constant prices is based on valuation of **trading gains or losses due to change in the terms of trade (T)** using the standard formula:

$$T = \frac{X - M}{P} - \left(\frac{X}{P_x} - \frac{M}{P_m} \right)$$

where T = change in the terms of trade

X = exports at current prices

M = imports at current prices

Px = the price index for exports

Pm = the price index for imports

P = (Px + Pm)/2.

Real net primary income and real net current transfers from the rest of the world are estimated using the implicit price index for domestic final consumption expenditures and consumption of fixed capital by using the implicit price index for gross fixed capital formation.

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