



BRUTO DOMAČI PROIZVOD, TEMELJNI AGREGATI NACIONALNIH RAČUNOV IN ZAPOSLENOST, SLOVENIJA, 2006–2009

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, MAIN AGGREGATES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND EMPLOYMENT, SLOVENIA, 2006–2009

- ▶ Vrednost bruto domačega proizvoda (BDP) se je po tokratni redni letni reviziji nominalno povečala v letu 2008 za 0,5 %, v letu 2009 pa za 1,4 %, glede na prejšnje ocene. Po prvi letni oceni je BDP v letu 2009 v tekočih cenah znašal 35.384 mio. EUR, to je nominalno za 5,1 % manj kot leto prej (37.305 mio. EUR).
- ▶ Novi oceni realne gospodarske rasti v letu 2006 in v letu 2007 sta višji od doslej objavljenih za 0,1 odstotne točke, v letu 2008 pa je bila rast večja za 0,2 odstotne točke. V letu 2009 se je BDP realno zmanjšal za 8,1 % (pred revizijo za 7,8 %).
- ▶ Obseg izvoza se je v letu 2009 glede na prejšnje leto zmanjšal za 17,7 %, obseg uvoza za 19,7 %, obseg bruto investicij pa za 32,0 %. Delež bruto investicij v BDP se je zmanjšal z 31,9 % v letu 2008 na 23,0 % v letu 2009.
- ▶ Končna potrošnja gospodinjstev se je v letu 2009 realno zmanjšala za 0,6 %, povečala pa se je končna potrošnja države, realno za 3,0 %; to je pomenilo realno povečanje domačega končnega trošenja za 0,2 %.
- ▶ Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti se je v letu 2009 najbolj zmanjšal v predelovalnih dejavnostih (za 16,7 %), v gradbeništvu (za 15,5 %), v gostinstvu (za 11,9 %) in v dejavnostih prometa, skladiščenja in zvez (za 10,1 %).
- ▶ Delež sredstev za zaposlene v BDP se je povečal s 50,8 % v letu 2008 na 53,1 % v letu 2009, neto poslovni presežek pa se je zmanjšal s 13,4 % BDP v letu 2008 na 10,5 % BDP v letu 2009.
- ▶ Primanjkljaj v transakcijah s tujino se je zmanjšal s 6,7 % BDP v letu 2008 na 1,4 % BDP v letu 2009.
- ▶ Skupna zaposlenost se je v letu 2009 zmanjšala za 1,9 % glede na predhodno leto, pri tem se je zmanjšalo število zaposlenih za 2,5 % (na 800,5 tisoč), število samozaposlenih pa se je povečalo za 0,9 % (na 169,7 tisoč).
- ▶ After the routine revision the level of gross domestic product (GDP) at current prices increased in 2008 by 0.5% and in 2009 by 1.4%, compared to the estimates before the revision. According to the first annual estimate, in nominal terms GDP in 2009 was EUR 35,384 mio., which is 5.1% lower than the year before (EUR 37,305 mio.).
- ▶ New estimates of real economic growth in 2006 and 2007 are higher from the previously published growth rates by 0.1 of a percentage point. In 2008 the growth rate is higher by 0.2 of a percentage point. In 2009 GDP decreased in real terms by 8.1% (7.8% before the revision).
- ▶ In 2009 there was a real decrease in exports (by 17.7%), imports (by 19.7%), and particularly gross capital formation (by 32.0%). The share of gross capital formation in GDP decreased from 31.9% in 2008 to 23.0% in 2009.
- ▶ Final consumption of households in 2009 decreased in real terms by 0.6%, while final consumption of general government increased by 3.0%; this resulted in a real increase in domestic final consumption by 0.2%.
- ▶ The volume of gross value added in 2009 decreased the most in manufacturing (by 16.7%), in construction (by 15.5%), in hotels and restaurants (by 11.9%), and in the activities of transport, storage, and communications (by 10.1%).
- ▶ The share of compensation of employees in the GDP increased from 50.8% in 2008 to 53.1% in 2009. The share of net operating surplus in the GDP decreased from 13.4% in 2008 to 10.5% in 2009.
- ▶ Net borrowing of Slovenia was reduced from 6.7% of GDP in 2008 to 1.4% of GDP in 2009.
- ▶ Total employment in 2009 decreased by 1.9% from the previous year. The number of employees decreased by 2.5% (to 800.5 thousand) and the number of self-employed increased by 0.9% (to 169.7 thousand).

Tabela 1: Bruto domači proizvod in stopnja rasti, Slovenija

Table 1: Gross domestic product and growth rate, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Tekoče cene / Current prices, mio. EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah	31050	34568	37305	35384	Gross domestic product at current prices
Bruto domači proizvod v stalnih cenah preteklega leta	30432	33185	35861	34272	Gross domestic product at previous year prices
Stopnja rasti obsega	5,9	6,9	3,7	-8,1	Volume growth rate

Tabela 2: Bruto domači proizvod, Slovenija

Table 2: Gross domestic product, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Tekoče cene / Current prices, mio. EUR					
Proizvodnja v osnovnih cenah	62384	71180	76612	68782	Output at basic prices
Vmesna potrošnja	35154	40838	43871	37914	Intermediate consumption
Bruto dodana vrednost	27230	30341	32741	30868	Gross value added
Plus: davki na proizvode	3954	4420	4769	4728	Plus: taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	133	194	206	212	Less: subsidies on products
Bruto domači proizvod	31050	34568	37305	35384	Gross domestic product
Prejšnja vrednost	31050	34568	37135	34894	Former value
Sprememba (%)	0,0	0,0	0,5	1,4	Change (%)
Stalne cene pretekega leta / Constant previous year prices, mio. EUR					
Proizvodnja v osnovnih cenah	60508	68488	73357	68219	Output at basic prices
Vmesna potrošnja	33767	39339	41982	38144	Intermediate consumption
Bruto dodana vrednost	26741	29149	31376	30075	Gross value added
Plus: davki na proizvode	3843	4171	4672	4376	Plus: taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	151	135	187	178	Less: subsidies on products
Bruto domači proizvod	30432	33185	35861	34272	Gross domestic product
Nova vrednost stopnje rasti (%)	5,9	6,9	3,7	-8,1	New value of growth rate (%)
Prejšnja vrednost (%)	5,8	6,8	3,5	-7,8	Former value (%)
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	30682	33834	36289	34704	Gross national income
V % od BDP	98,8	97,9	97,3	98,1	As % of GDP
Zaposlenost (1000)	934,2	962,3	988,9	970,2	Employment (1000)
Od tega: zaposleni	772,3	797,1	820,7	800,5	Of which: Employees
Mio. EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah in po tekočem tečaju	31055	34568	37305	35384	Gross domestic product at current prices and at current exchange rate
Na prebivalca, EUR / Per capita, EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah in po tekočem tečaju	15467	17123	18450	17331	Gross domestic product at current prices and at current exchange rate
Na prebivalca, USD / Per capita, USD					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah in po tekočem tečaju	19400	23467	27136	24174	Gross domestic product at current prices and at current exchange rate

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Tabela 3: Bruto dodana vrednost po dejavnostih v osnovnih cenah in bruto domači proizvod, tekoče cene, Slovenija
Table 3: Gross value added by activity at basic prices and gross domestic product, current prices, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mio. EUR					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	646	757	820	752	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišтво	4	3	3	4	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	133	136	138	138	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	6454	7112	7231	6046	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	817	854	981	985	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	1957	2393	2727	2429	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	3208	3713	4140	3856	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	603	704	754	722	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	2044	2340	2492	2216	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	1328	1404	1487	1557	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	4638	5270	5799	5626	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1809	1883	2019	2012	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	1599	1683	1870	1961	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	1500	1568	1664	1747	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	1331	1383	1546	1750	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	948	1000	1066	1054	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	19	21	23	24	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	27230	30341	32741	30868	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	3954	4420	4769	4728	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih	133	194	206	212	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	31050	34568	37305	35384	Total - gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,1	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišтво	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	20,8	20,6	19,4	17,1	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	2,6	2,5	2,6	2,8	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	6,3	6,9	7,3	6,9	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	10,3	10,7	11,1	10,9	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	6,6	6,8	6,7	6,3	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	4,3	4,1	4,0	4,4	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	14,9	15,2	15,5	15,9	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	5,8	5,4	5,4	5,7	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	5,2	4,9	5,0	5,5	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	4,8	4,5	4,5	4,9	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	4,3	4,0	4,1	4,9	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	3,1	2,9	2,9	3,0	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	87,7	87,8	87,8	87,2	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	12,7	12,8	12,8	13,4	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,6	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total - gross domestic product

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Tabela 4: Bruto dodana vrednost po dejavnostih v osnovnih cenah in bruto domači proizvod, stalne cene preteklega leta, Slovenija
Table 4: Gross value added by activities at basic prices and gross domestic product, constant previous year prices, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mio. EUR					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	649	660	800	749	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribištvo	3	4	3	4	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	134	132	137	133	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	6457	6956	7121	6021	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	797	824	892	904	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	1935	2286	2526	2305	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	3200	3468	3899	3753	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	562	637	682	664	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	2037	2259	2491	2240	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	1195	1515	1551	1530	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	4529	4976	5499	5486	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1774	1834	1921	1995	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	1556	1622	1731	1918	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	1442	1527	1579	1722	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	1304	1340	1419	1622	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	920	924	1023	999	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	18	19	21	24	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	26741	29149	31376	30075	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	3843	4171	4672	4376	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih	151	135	187	178	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	30432	33185	35861	34272	Total - gross domestic product
Spremembe obsega (%) / Volume changes (%)					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	-4,4	2,2	5,6	-8,6	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribištvo	-13,9	1,3	-5,8	20,7	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	5,7	-1,0	1,3	-3,4	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	7,3	7,8	0,1	-16,7	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	4,8	0,8	4,5	-7,8	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	15,1	16,8	5,5	-15,5	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	6,2	8,1	5,0	-9,3	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	1,4	5,6	-3,0	-11,9	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	9,8	10,5	6,5	-10,1	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	9,9	14,0	10,5	2,9	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	6,0	7,3	4,3	-5,4	K Real estate, renting and business activities
Od tega: stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1,1	1,4	2,0	-1,2	Of which: household dwelling activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	2,9	1,4	2,9	2,6	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	1,2	1,8	0,7	3,5	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	1,9	0,7	2,6	4,9	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	0,8	-2,4	2,3	-6,3	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	-3,5	0,6	2,0	2,4	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	6,1	7,0	3,4	-8,1	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	3,9	5,5	5,7	-8,2	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije po proizvodih	-0,8	1,5	-3,7	-13,3	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	5,9	6,9	3,7	-8,1	Total - gross domestic product

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Tabela 5: Bruto domači proizvod in primarni dohodki, tekoče cene, Slovenija
Table 5: Gross domestic product and primary incomes, current prices, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mio. EUR					
Sredstva za zaposlene	15673	17212	18953	18786	Compensation of employees
Bruto plače in prejemki	13443	14782	16301	16129	Wages and salaries
Socialni prispevki delodajalcev	2230	2429	2651	2658	Employers' social contributions
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	4725	5154	5362	5093	Taxes on production and imports
Davki na proizvode	3954	4420	4769	4728	Taxes on products
Drugi davki na proizvodnjo	772	734	592	365	Other taxes on production
Minus: subvencije na proizvodnjo	670	754	740	862	Less: subsidies
Subvencije po proizvodih	133	194	206	212	Subsidies on products
Druge subvencije	536	560	534	650	Other subsidies
Bruto poslovni presežek	8088	9265	9941	8859	Gross operating surplus
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	4132	4505	4948	5129	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto presežek	3955	4760	4993	3729	Net operating surplus
Bruto raznovrstni dohodek	3235	3691	3790	3509	Gross mixed income
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	481	515	542	535	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto raznovrstni dohodek	2754	3176	3247	2973	Net mixed income
Bruto domači proizvod	31050	34568	37305	35384	Gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
Sredstva za zaposlene	50,5	49,8	50,8	53,1	Compensation of employees
Bruto plače in prejemki	43,3	42,8	43,7	45,6	Wages and salaries
Socialni prispevki delodajalcev	7,2	7,0	7,1	7,5	Employers' social contributions
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	15,2	14,9	14,4	14,4	Taxes on production and imports
Davki na proizvode	12,7	12,8	12,8	13,4	Taxes on products
Drugi davki na proizvodnjo	2,5	2,1	1,6	1,0	Other taxes on production
Minus: subvencije na proizvodnjo	2,2	2,2	2,0	2,4	Less: subsidies
Subvencije po proizvodih	0,4	0,6	0,6	0,6	Subsidies on products
Druge subvencije	1,7	1,6	1,4	1,8	Other subsidies
Bruto poslovni presežek	26,0	26,8	26,6	25,0	Gross operating surplus
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	13,3	13,0	13,3	14,5	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto presežek	12,7	13,8	13,4	10,5	Net operating surplus
Bruto raznovrstni dohodek	10,4	10,7	10,2	9,9	Gross mixed income
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto raznovrstni dohodek	8,9	9,2	8,7	8,4	Net mixed income
Bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Gross domestic product

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Tabela 6: Izdatkovna struktura bruto domačega proizvoda, tekoče cene, Slovenija

Table 6: Gross domestic product by expenditures, current prices, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mio. EUR					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	31211	35163	38438	34925	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	22226	24208	26519	26775	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	16156	17944	19477	19356	Households
NPISG	246	274	283	251	NPISH
Skupna država	5825	5990	6758	7168	General government
Individualna potrošnja	3434	3594	4071	4355	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	2390	2396	2687	2813	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	19836	21812	23832	23962	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	8985	10956	11919	8149	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	8242	9571	10743	8472	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov	743	1384	1175	-322	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-161	-595	-1133	460	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov	20657	24041	25132	20572	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	17026	19798	20048	16167	Goods (fob)
Storitve	3632	4242	5084	4404	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	20818	24636	26266	20112	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	18202	21490	22721	16900	Goods (fob)
Storitve	2616	3146	3545	3212	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	31050	34568	37305	35384	Gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	100,5	101,7	103,0	98,7	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	71,6	70,0	71,1	75,7	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	52,0	51,9	52,2	54,7	Households
NPISG	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	NPISH
Skupna država	18,8	17,3	18,1	20,3	General government
Individualna potrošnja	11,1	10,4	10,9	12,3	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	7,7	6,9	7,2	8,0	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	63,9	63,1	63,9	67,7	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	28,9	31,7	31,9	23,0	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	26,5	27,7	28,8	23,9	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov	2,4	4,0	3,2	-0,9	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-0,5	-1,7	-3,0	1,3	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov	66,5	69,5	67,4	58,1	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	54,8	57,3	53,7	45,7	Goods (fob)
Storitve	11,7	12,3	13,6	12,4	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	67,0	71,3	70,4	56,8	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	58,6	62,2	60,9	47,8	Goods (fob)
Storitve	8,4	9,1	9,5	9,1	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Gross domestic product

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Tabela 7: Izdatkovna struktura bruto domačega proizvoda, stalne cene preteklega leta, Slovenija
Table 7: Gross domestic product by expenditures, constant previous year prices, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mio. EUR					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	30497	33981	36601	34672	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	21717	23362	25112	26567	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	15779	17239	18477	19364	Households
NPISG	267	257	272	243	NPISH
Skupna država	5671	5865	6363	6959	General government
Individualna potrošnja	3354	3520	3845	4216	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	2317	2346	2518	2744	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	19400	21016	22594	23823	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	8780	10619	11489	8105	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	8059	9298	10383	8426	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov	721	1321	1106	-321	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-65	-796	-739	-399	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov	20097	23495	24838	20683	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	16556	19385	19908	16416	Goods (fob)
Storitve	3541	4110	4931	4267	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	20162	24291	25578	21082	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	17625	21160	22159	17974	Goods (fob)
Storitve	2537	3131	3419	3109	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	30432	33185	35861	34272	Gross domestic product
Spremembe obsega (%) / Volume changes (%)					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	5,6	8,9	4,1	-9,8	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	3,2	5,1	3,7	0,2	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	2,9	6,7	3,0	-0,6	Households
NPISG	4,5	4,6	-0,7	-14,3	NPISH
Skupna država	4,0	0,7	6,2	3,0	General government
Individualna potrošnja	3,3	2,5	7,0	3,6	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	5,0	-1,9	5,1	2,1	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	3,0	5,9	3,6	0,0	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	12,2	18,2	4,9	-32,0	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	10,1	12,8	8,5	-21,6	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostnih predmetov ¹⁾	0,7	1,9	-0,8	-4,0	Changes in inventories and valuables ¹⁾
Saldo menjave s tujino¹⁾	0,2	-2,0	-0,4	2,0	External balance of goods and services¹⁾
Izvoz proizvodov	12,5	13,7	3,3	-17,7	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	13,4	13,9	0,6	-18,1	Goods (fob)
Storitve	8,6	13,2	16,2	-16,1	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	12,2	16,7	3,8	-19,7	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	12,7	16,2	3,1	-20,9	Goods (fob)
Storitve	8,8	19,7	8,7	-12,3	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	5,9	6,9	3,7	-8,1	Gross domestic product

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

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Tabela 8: Temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov, tekoče cene, Slovenija

Table 8: Main aggregates of national accounts, current prices, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Mio. EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod	31050	34568	37305	35384	Gross domestic product
Plus: saldo primarnih dohodkov s tujino	-368	-734	-1016	-680	Plus: net primary incomes from the ROW¹⁾
Primarni dohodki iz tujine, prihodki	1033	1334	1373	786	Primary incomes receivable from the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	218	229	237	199	Compensation of employees
Subvencije na proizvodnjo	166	204	153	202	Subsidies on production
Dohodki od lastnine	649	901	983	386	Property income, receivable
Obresti	442	653	808	483	Interest
Drugi dohodki od lastnine	206	248	175	-97	Other property income
Primarni dohodki v tujino, odhodki	1401	2068	2389	1467	Primary incomes payable to the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	110	179	230	114	Compensation of employees
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	91	139	136	98	Taxes on production and imports
Odhodki od lastnine	1200	1750	2023	1254	Property income, payable
Obresti	634	1105	1509	821	Interest
Drugi odhodki od lastnine	565	645	513	434	Other property income, payable
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	30682	33834	36289	34704	Gross national income
Plus: saldo tekočih transferjev s tujino	-215	-227	-375	-256	Plus: net current transfers from the ROW
Tekoči transferji iz tujine, prihodki	672	819	545	703	Current transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: tekoči transferji iz EU	205	219	277	325	Of which: current transfers from EU
Tekoči transferji v tujino, odhodki	887	1046	920	959	Current transfers payable to the ROW
V tem: plačilo v EU iz BND in popusta VB	205	219	277	325	Of which: payments to EU from GNI and UK rebate
Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek	30467	33607	35914	34448	Gross national disposable income
Minus: izdatki za končno potrošnjo	22226	24208	26519	26775	Less: final consumption expenditures
Bruto varčevanje	8240	9399	9395	7673	Gross saving
Minus: potrošnja stalnega kapitala	4613	5020	5491	5664	Less: consumption of fixed capital
Neto varčevanje	3627	4379	3904	2008	Net saving
Minus: bruto investicije	8985	10956	11919	8149	Less: gross capital formation
Presežek na računu tekočih transakcij	-744	-1557	-2524	-477	Surplus on the current account with the ROW
Plus: saldo transferjev kapitala s tujino	-126	-50	40	-5	Plus: net capital transfers from the ROW
Transferji kapitala iz tujine, prihodki	205	316	347	267	Capital transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: transferji kapitala iz EU	47	128	78	120	Of which: capital transfers from EU
Transferji kapitala v tujino, odhodki	332	366	307	271	Capital transfers payable to the ROW
Minus: nabave minus prodaje neproizvedenih nefinančnih sredstev	5	1	-1	5	Less: acquisitions less disposal of non-produced non-financial assets
Neto posojanje (+), neto izposojanje (-)	-876	-1608	-2483	-486	Net lending (+), net borrowing (-)

1) Rest of the world.

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Tabela 8: Temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov, tekoče cene, Slovenija (nadaljevanje)
Table 8: Main aggregates of national accounts, current prices, Slovenia (continued)

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
% od BDP / % of GDP					
Bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Gross domestic product
Plus: saldo primarnih dohodkov s tujino	-1,2	-2,1	-2,7	-1,9	Plus: net primary incomes from the ROW¹⁾
Primarni dohodki iz tujine, prihodki	3,3	3,9	3,7	2,2	Primary incomes receivable from the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	Compensation of employees
Subvencije na proizvodnjo	0,5	0,6	0,4	0,6	Subsidies on production
Dohodki od lastnine	2,1	2,6	2,6	1,1	Property income, receivable
Obresti	1,4	1,9	2,2	1,4	Interest
Drugi dohodki od lastnine	0,7	0,7	0,5	-0,3	Other property income
Primarni dohodki v tujino, odhodki	4,5	6,0	6,4	4,1	Primary incomes payable to the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,3	Compensation of employees
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,3	Taxes on production and imports
Odhodki od lastine	3,9	5,1	5,4	3,5	Property income, payable
Obresti	2,0	3,2	4,0	2,3	Interest
Drugi odhodki od lastnine	1,8	1,9	1,4	1,2	Other property income, payable
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	98,8	97,9	97,3	98,1	Gross national income at market prices
Plus: saldo tekočih transferjev s tujino	-0,7	-0,7	-1,0	-0,7	Plus: net current transfers from the ROW
Tekoči transferji iz tujine, prihodki	2,2	2,4	1,5	2,0	Current transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: tekoči transferji iz EU	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,9	Of which: current transfers from EU
Tekoči transferji v tujino, odhodki	2,9	3,0	2,5	2,7	Current transfers payable to the ROW
V tem: plačilo v EU iz BND in popusta VB	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,9	Of which: Payments to EU from GNI and UK rebate
Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek	98,1	97,2	96,3	97,4	Gross national disposable income
Minus: izdatki za končno potrošnjo	71,6	70,0	71,1	75,7	Less: final consumption expenditures
Bruto varčevanje	26,5	27,2	25,2	21,7	Gross saving
Minus: potrošnja stalnega kapitala	14,9	14,5	14,7	16,0	Less: consumption of fixed capital
Neto varčevanje	11,7	12,7	10,5	5,7	Net saving
Minus: bruto investicije	28,9	31,7	31,9	23,0	Less: gross capital formation
Presežek na računu tekočih transakcij	-2,4	-4,5	-6,8	-1,3	Surplus on the current account with the ROW
Plus: saldo transferjev kapitala s tujino	-0,4	-0,1	0,1	0,0	Plus: net capital transfers from the ROW
Transferji kapitala iz tujine, prihodki	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8	Capital transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: transferji kapitala iz EU	0,2	0,4	0,2	0,3	Of which: capital transfers from EU
Transferji kapitala v tujino, odhodki	1,1	1,1	0,8	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 (-)	-2,8	-4,7	-6,7	-1,4	Net lending (+), net borrowing (-)

1) Rest of the world.

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Tabela 9: Zaposlenost, Slovenija
Table 9: Employment, Slovenia

	2006	2007	2008	2009	
	1000				
Vse osebe / All persons					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	88,8	86,8	85,1	83,6	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišstvo	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	3,9	3,7	3,5	3,3	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	235,9	237,7	236,7	214,5	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	11,8	11,8	12,0	12,4	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	72,5	80,5	89,8	88,2	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	113,6	118,0	122,5	122,7	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	31,8	33,2	34,2	34,8	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	55,1	58,9	62,0	61,0	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	22,3	22,9	23,8	24,3	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	101,4	109,3	115,7	117,5	K Real estate, renting and business activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	50,7	50,6	51,3	51,8	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	59,5	59,9	60,9	62,4	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	52,0	52,6	53,5	55,0	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	33,0	34,6	36,1	37,1	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj	934,2	962,3	988,9	970,2	Total
S.11 Nefinančne družbe	520,4	542,2	558,1	539,8	S.11 Nonfinancial corporations
S.12 Finančne družbe	21,3	21,8	22,5	22,8	S.12 Financial corporations
S.13 Država	149,0	149,4	153,6	155,7	S.13 General government
S.14 Gospodinjstva	237,9	243,3	248,9	246,1	S.14 Households
S.15 Nepridobitne institucije storitev gospodinjstvom	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,9	S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households
Zaposleni / Employees					
A Kmetijstvo, lov, gozdarstvo	8,8	8,3	8,3	8,1	A Agriculture, hunting, forestry
B Ribišstvo	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	B Fishing
C Rudarstvo	3,9	3,6	3,4	3,2	C Mining and quarrying
D Predelovalne dejavnosti	224,2	226,1	225,0	203,1	D Manufacturing
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, paro in vodo	11,6	11,6	11,8	12,1	E Electricity, gas, steam and water supply
F Gradbeništvo	60,6	67,4	76,0	74,6	F Construction
G Trgovina in popravila motornih vozil	100,3	104,4	108,6	108,2	G Wholesale and retail trade, motor vehicle repair
H Gostinstvo	26,0	27,2	28,3	28,9	H Hotels and restaurants
I Promet, skladiščenje in zveze	48,0	51,7	54,7	53,9	I Transport, storage, communications
J Finančno posredništvo	21,5	22,1	22,8	23,1	J Financial intermediation
K Nepremičnine, najem in poslovne storitve	82,3	87,9	91,9	92,3	K Real estate, renting and business activities
L Javna uprava, obramba, obvezno soc. zavarovanje	50,7	50,6	51,2	51,7	L Public administration and compulsory soc. security
M Izobraževanje	58,7	59,0	59,8	61,3	M Education
N Zdravstvo in socialno skrbstvo	49,3	49,7	50,6	51,8	N Health and social work
O Druge javne, skupne in osebne storitve	24,8	25,7	26,5	26,6	O Other community, social and personal services
P Zasebna gospodinjstva z zaposlenim osebjem	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,6	P Private households with employed persons
Skupaj	772,3	797,1	820,7	800,5	Total
S.11 Nefinančne družbe	520,4	542,2	558,1	539,8	S.11 Non-financial corporations
S.12 Finančne družbe	21,3	21,8	22,5	22,8	S.12 Financial corporations
S.13 Država	149,0	149,4	153,6	155,7	S.13 General government
S.14 Gospodinjstva	76,1	78,1	80,8	76,4	S.14 Households
S.15 Nepridobitne institucije storitev gospodinjstvom	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,9	S.15 Non-profit institutions serving households

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



Tabela 10: Letne stopnje realne rasti temeljnih agregatov ponudbe in povpraševanja, Slovenija
Table 10: Annual real growth rates of main aggregates of supply and demand, Slovenia

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Bruto domači proizvod	2,8	4,0	2,8	4,3	4,5	5,9	6,9	3,7	-8,1	Gross domestic product
Domače povpraševanje¹⁾	1,2	3,0	4,8	4,8	2,3	5,6	8,9	4,1	-9,8	Domestic demand¹⁾
Zasebna potrošnja	2,5	2,5	3,3	2,7	2,6	2,9	6,7	2,9	-0,8	Private consumption
Državna potrošnja	3,8	3,3	2,2	3,4	3,4	4,0	0,7	6,2	3,0	Government consumption
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	0,7	0,7	8,1	5,6	3,7	10,1	12,8	8,5	-21,6	Gross fixed capital formation
Izvoz blaga in storitev	6,4	6,8	3,1	12,4	10,6	12,5	13,7	3,3	-17,7	Exports of goods and services
Uvoz blaga in storitev	3,1	4,9	6,7	13,3	6,7	12,2	16,7	3,8	-19,7	Imports of goods and services

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

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Tabela 11: Implicitni indeksi cen bruto domačega proizvoda, Slovenija
Table 11: Implicit price indices of gross domestic product, Slovenia

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
Indeksi cen, predhodno leto = 100 Price indices, previous year = 100										
Implicitni BDP deflator	108,7	107,7	105,6	103,4	101,6	102,0	104,2	104,0	103,2	Implicit GDP deflator
Domača potrošnja	107,6	106,6	105,1	104,0	102,9	102,3	103,5	105,0	100,7	Domestic demand
Zasebna potrošnja	107,6	107,8	105,3	103,0	102,1	102,2	104,1	105,4	100,0	Private consumption
Državna potrošnja	111,1	106,9	105,8	103,6	103,1	102,7	102,1	106,2	103,0	General government consumption
Bruto investicije	105,1	103,7	104,2	106,3	104,6	102,3	103,2	103,7	100,5	Gross capital formation
Pogoji menjave	101,7	101,9	100,8	99,0	98,0	99,5	100,9	98,5	104,3	Terms of trade
Izvoz blaga in storitev	108,1	104,4	102,9	103,0	102,9	102,8	102,3	101,2	99,5	Exports of goods and services
Uvoz blaga in storitev	106,3	102,5	102,1	104,1	105,0	103,3	101,4	102,7	95,4	Imports of goods and services

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

KRATICE

EUR evro
mio. milijon
SURS Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

ABBREVIATIONS

EUR Euro
mio. million
SORS Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia

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).

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).

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.

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 neprofitnih 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 dajatve, davek 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 (rezidenčnih) 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 neprofitnih 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

Data presentation

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

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 labour 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



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 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. Osebne prejemke sestavljajo denarna nadomestila zaposlenim za hrano, prevoz na delo in z dela in regres za letni dopust. Vsa bruto plačila delodajalcev za pogodbene,časne in enkratne zaposlitve so od vključno leta 2002 dalje prikazana v vmesni potrošnji. Osebni prejemki vključujejo oceno napolitnin 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 oblikečasne zaposlenosti, zaposlenost v pomorskem transportu na naših ladjah in zaposlenost v naših diplomatskih in konzularnih predstavništvi v tujini, podjetja brez zaposlenih ipd.

Izdatke končne potrošnje sestavljata agregata **individualni izdatki za potrošnje** in **kolektivni izdatki države za potrošnje**. Individualno potrošnje sestavljajo izdatki za končno potrošnje 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 potrošnje 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 oplenitvenjem 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

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 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, changes 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.

Changes in inventories are 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

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.

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 enako 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

P_x = indeks izvoznih cen

P_m = indeks uvoznih cen

P = (P_x + P_m)/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 REZULTATOV

Letno:

- Bruto domači proizvod, temeljni agregati nacionalnih računov in zaposlenost. Prva statistična objava.
- Statistične informacije. Nacionalni računi.
- Slovenija v številkah
- Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije

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.

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

P_x = the price index for exports

P_m = the price index for imports

P = (P_x + P_m)/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.

DATA PUBLISHING

Annually:

- Gross domestic product, main aggregates of national accounts and employment. First Release.
- Rapid Reports. National Accounts.
- Slovenia in Figures
- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia



KOMENTAR

Z redno letno oceno je bila vrednost BDP za obdobje 2006–2009 v tekočih cenah revidirana samo za leti 2008 in 2009, vrednosti BDP za leti 2006 in 2007 pa so ostale nespremenjene. Nominalna vrednost BDP za leto 2008 je po reviziji ocenjena na 37.305 mio. EUR in je za 0,5 % višja kot pred revizijo (37.135 mio. EUR). Po prvi letni oceni je BDP v tekočih cenah v letu 2009 znašal 35 384 mio. EUR, to je za 1,4 % več kot po prejšnji oceni (34.894 mio. EUR).

Novi oceni realne gospodarske rasti v letu 2006 in v letu 2007 sta višji od doslej objavljenih za 0,1 odstotne točke zaradi spremenjenih ocen stalnih cen posameznih vrst proizvodov oziroma dejavnosti; gospodarska rast v letu 2006 je znašala 5,9 %, v letu 2007 pa 6,9 %. Nova ocena gospodarske rasti v letu 2008 je večja za 0,2 odstotne točke in znaša 3,7 %. BDP 2009 se je v cenah preteklega leta zmanjšal za 8,1 %, nova ocena stopnje realne rasti BDP za leto 2009 je za 0,3 odstotne točke nižja od prve ocene.

Realno zmanjšanje BDP v letu 2009 je bilo posledica manjšega izvoza, zlasti pa manjših bruto investicij.

Delež izvoza blaga in storitev v BDP se je zmanjšal s 67,4 % v letu 2008 na 58,1 % v letu 2009, delež uvoza pa se je zmanjšal s 70,4 % v letu 2008 na 56,8 % BDP v letu 2009. Ob 17,7-odstotnem zmanjšanju obsega izvoza in ob 19,7-odstotnem zmanjšanju obsega uvoza ter izboljšanih pogojih menjave (indeks 104,3) je presežek v menjavi blaga in storitev s tujino v letu 2009 predstavljal 1,3 % BDP. Leto prej je primanjkljaj predstavljal 3,0 % BDP.

Delež bruto investicij v BDP se je zmanjšal z 31,9 % v letu 2008 na 23,0 % v letu 2009. Bruto investicije so se v letu 2009 realno zmanjšale za 32,0 %, pri tem se je obseg bruto investicij v osnovna sredstva zmanjšal za 21,6 %. Po več letih realnega povečevanja zalog (v letu 2007 za 1.302 mio. EUR in v letu 2008 za 1.101 mio. EUR) so se te v letu 2009 prvič realno zmanjšale, za 323 mio. EUR. Pri tem so se realno zmanjšale zaloge surovin in materiala (za 201 mio. EUR) ter zaloge trgovskega blaga (za 232 mio. EUR), medtem ko so se realno povečale zaloge proizvodov in nedokončane proizvodnje (skupaj za 110 mio. EUR).

Domache končno trošenje je ostalo stabilno oziroma se je v obsegu povečalo za 0,2 %. Na to je najbolj vplivala končna potrošnja države, in sicer se je realno povečala za 3,0 %, medtem ko se je končna potrošnja gospodinjstev realno zmanjšala za 0,6 %.

Zmanjšana aktivnost zunanje trgovine in investiranja se je na strani proizvodnje odrazila v manjši ustvarjeni dodani vrednosti predelovalnih dejavnosti in gradbeništva ter nekaterih storitev. Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti se je v letu 2009 zmanjšal v predelovalnih dejavnostih za 16,7 %, v gradbeništvu za 15,5 %, v gostinstvu za 11,9 % in v dejavnostih prometa, skladiščenja in zvez za 10,1 %.

V strukturi dohodkov se je delež stroškov dela oziroma sredstev za zaposlene v BDP povečal s 50,8 % v letu 2008 na 53,1 % BDP v letu 2009. Delež neto dobičkov oziroma skupnega neto poslovnega presežka gospodarstva v BDP se je zmanjšal s 13,4 % v letu 2008 na 10,5 % v letu 2009. Delež davkov v BDP je ostal nespremenjen (14,4 %). Delež subvencij v BDP se je povečal z 2,0 % v letu 2008 na 2,4 % v letu 2009.

Ob redni letni reviziji plačilne bilance je Banka Slovenije popravila dosedanje ocene nekaterih transakcij na računu primarnih dohodkov in na računu tekočih transferjev s tujino za leti 2008 in 2009. Revidiran skupni primanjkljaj v transakcijah s tujino je za leto 2008 ocenjen na 2.483 mio. EUR (pred revizijo 2.268 mio. EUR) in za leto 2009 na 486 mio. EUR (pred revizijo 327 mio. EUR). Primanjkljaj v transakcijah s tujino se je zmanjšal s 6,7 % BDP v letu 2008 na 1,4 % BDP v letu 2009.

COMMENT

The value of GDP at current prices in the 2006–2009 period was revised with the routine annual estimate only for 2008 and 2009; GDP values for 2006 and 2007 remained unchanged. After the revision the nominal value of GDP for 2008 was EUR 37,305 mio. or 0.5% higher than before the revision (EUR 37,135 mio.). GDP at current prices for 2009 according to the first annual estimate amounted to EUR 35,384 mio., which was 1.4% higher than the previous estimate (EUR 34,894 mio.).

New estimates of real economic growth in 2006 and 2007 are higher than the previously published growth rates by 0.1 of a percentage point due to adjustments of individual deflators; real GDP grew by 5.9% in 2006 and by 6.9% in 2007. In 2008 the growth rate was higher by 0.2 of a percentage point; the new growth rate is 3.7%. In 2009 real decrease in GDP was 8.1%, the new real growth rate is 0.3 of a percentage point below the first estimate.

The real decrease in GDP in 2009 is due to lower exports and particularly due to lower gross capital formation.

The share of exports of goods and services in the GDP decreased from 67.4% in 2008 to 58.1% in 2009, and the share of imports decreased from 70.4% in 2008 to 56.8% in 2009. Exports decreased in real terms in 2009 by 17.7% and imports decreased by 19.7%. The terms of trade improved in 2009 (index 104.3) the surplus in external balance of goods and services was 1.3% of GDP in 2009. The year before there was a deficit of 3.0% of GDP.

The share of gross capital formation in the GDP decreased from 31.9% in 2008 to 23.0% in 2009. Gross capital formation decreased in real terms in 2009 by 32.0%; gross fixed capital formation decreased by 21.6%. After several years of real increase of inventories (in 2007 by EUR 1,302 mio. and in 2008 by EUR 1,101 mio.) they decreased for the first time in 2009, by EUR 323 mio. Inventories of raw materials and inventories of trade goods decreased in real terms (by EUR 201 mio. and EUR 232 mio., respectively), while inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress increased in real terms (by EUR 110 mio. in total).

Domestic final consumption remained stable; it grew in real terms by 0.2%. This was influenced mostly by final consumption of general government, which grew in real terms by 3.0%, while final consumption of households decreased in real terms by 0.6%.

Reduced foreign trade and investment activity was reflected on the side of production in lower value added of manufacturing, construction, and of some services. The volume of gross value added decreased in 2009 in manufacturing by 17.7%, in construction by 15.5%, in hotels and restaurants by 11.9%, and in activities of transport, storage and communications by 10.1%.

In the structure of incomes the share of compensation of employees in GDP increased from 50.8% in 2008 to 53.1% in 2009. The share of net operating surplus in GDP decreased from 13.4% in 2008 to 10.5% in 2009. The share of taxes in GDP remained unchanged (14.4%). The share of subsidies in GDP increased from 2.0% in 2008 to 2.4% in 2009.

Within the routine annual revision of the balance of payments data the Bank of Slovenia revised estimates of certain transactions in the income account and the current transfers account with the rest of the world for 2008 and 2009. The revised external deficit amounted to EUR 2,483 mio. in 2008, and to EUR 486 mio. in 2009 (prior to the revision to EUR 2,268 mio.). The deficit decreased from 6.7% of GDP in 2008 to 1.4% of GDP in 2009.



Bruto nacionalni dohodek je v letu 2009 ocenjen na 34.704 mio. EUR, kar znaša 98,1 % BDP (leto prej 36.289 mio. EUR ali 97,3 % BDP). Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek je v letu 2009 ocenjen na 34.448 mio. EUR ali 97,4 % BDP (leto prej 35.914 mio. EUR ali 96,3 % BDP). Delež bruto varčevanja v BDP se je zmanjšal s 25,2 % v letu 2008 na 21,7 % v letu 2009.

Skupna zaposlenost v letu 2009 je po nacionalnih računih ocenjena na 970,2 tisoč oseb, to je za 1,9 % manj kot leto prej (988,9 tisoč). Pri tem se je zmanjšalo število zaposlenih za 2,5 % (na 800,5 tisoč), število samozaposlenih pa se je povečalo za 0,9 % (na 169,7 tisoč). Po posameznih dejavnostih se je skupna zaposlenost leta 2009 najbolj zmanjšala v predelovalnih dejavnostih (za 9,4 %, na 214,5 tisoč), v rudarstvu (za 6,8 %, na 3,3 tisoč), v gradbeništvu (za 1,8 %, na 88,2 tisoč) in v dejavnostih prometa, skladiščenja in zvez (za 1,7 %, na 61,0 tisoč). Najbolj pa se je zaposlenost povečala v oskrbi z energijo in vodo (za 3,0 %, na 12,4 tisoč), v zdravstvu in socialnem skrbstvu (za 2,7 %, na 55,0 tisoč), v izobraževanju (za 2,6 %, na 62,4 tisoč) in v drugih javnih, skupnih in osebnih storitvah (za 2,6 %, na 37,1 tisoč). Po institucionalnih sektorjih se je skupna zaposlenost v letu 2009 zmanjšala v nefinančnih družbah (za 3,3 %, na 539,8 tisoč) in v sektorju gospodinjstev (za 1,1 %, na 246,1 tisoč), povečala pa se je v sektorju države (za 1,4 %, na 155,7 tisoč), v finančnih družbah (za 1,2 %, na 22,8 tisoč) in v nepridobitnih institucijah (za 2,0 %, na 5,9 tisoč).

Gross national income in 2009 is estimated at EUR 34,704 mio., which is 98.1% of GDP (EUR 36,289 mio. the year before, or 97.3% of GDP). Gross national disposable income in 2009 is estimated at EUR 34,448 mio., or 97.4% of GDP (EUR 35,914 mio. the year before, or 96.3% of GDP). The share of gross saving in GDP decreased from 25.2% in 2008 to 21.7% in 2009.

Total employment in national accounts in 2009 is estimated at 970.2 thousand, or 1.9% less than the year before (988.9 thousand). The number of employees decreased by 2.5% (to 800.5 thousand) and the number of self-employed increased by 0.9% (to 169.7 thousand). By activities, the total employment in 2009 decreased the most in manufacturing (by 9.4%, to 214.5 thousand), in mining and quarrying (by 6.8%, to 3.3 thousand), in construction (by 1.8%, to 88.2 thousand), and in activities of transport, storage, and communications (by 1.7%, to 61.0 thousand). Employment increased the most in energy and water supply (by 3.0%, to 12.4 thousand), in health and social work (by 2.7%, to 55.0 thousand), in education (by 2.6%, to 62.4 thousand), and in other community, social, and personal services (by 2.6%, to 37.1 thousand). By institutional sectors, the total employment in 2009 decreased in non-financial corporations (by 3.3%, to 539.8 thousand) and in the households sector (by 1.1%, to 246.1 thousand), and it increased in the general government sector (by 1.4%, to 155.7 thousand), in financial corporations (by 1.2%, to 22.8 thousand) and in non-profit institutions (by 2.0%, to 5.9 thousand).

Avtor Jure Lasnibat

Author Jure Lasnibat

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Informacije daje Informacijsko središče:

Information: Information Centre

tel. (01) 241 51 04

phone: + 386 1 241 51 04

elektronska pošta info.stat@gov.si

e-mail: info.stat@gov.si