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BRUTO DOMAČI PROIZVOD, TEMELJNI AGREGATI NACIONALNIH RAČUNOV IN ZAPOSLENOST, SLOVENIJA, 2007-2010

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT, MAIN AGGREGATES OF NATIONAL ACCOUNTS AND EMPLOYMENT, SLOVENIA, 2007-2010

- ▶ BDP je po prvi letni oceni v letu 2010 v tekočih cenah znašal 35.416 milijonov EUR, to je nominalno za 0,3 % več kot v letu 2009 (35.311 milijonov EUR). Nova ocena vrednosti BDP v tekočih cenah za leto 2010 je za 558 milijonov EUR nižja od prve ocene po četrtnih računih.
- ▶ Gospodarska rast je bila v letu 2010 1,4-odstotna (prejšnja ocena 1,2 %). Nove ocene stopenj rasti obsega BDP za leta 2007, 2008 in 2009 so: 6,9 %, 3,6 % in -8,0 %.
- ▶ Cene proizvodov, ki smo jih uvažali, so rasle bistveno hitreje kot cene proizvodov, ki smo jih izvažali (zelo negativni pogoji menjave, indeks 96,2). To je vplivalo na bistveno hitrejšo nominalno rast vmesne potrošnje v primerjavi z nominalno rastjo proizvodnje. Skupna dodana vrednost je torej nominalno rasla počasneje (0,1 %) kot v obsegu (1,7 %).
- ▶ Pozitivna realna rast BDP v letu 2010, ki je sledila velikemu padcu v letu 2009, je bila zlasti posledica večjega izvoza.
- ▶ Obseg izvoza se je v letu 2010 glede na prejšnje leto povečal za 9,5 %, obseg uvoza pa za 7,2 %. Obseg bruto investicij se je zmanjšal za 0,1 %. Skupna končna potrošnja se je v letu 2010 zmanjšala za 0,1 %.
- ▶ Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti se je v letu 2010 najbolj povečal v dejavnostih promet in skladiščenje (za 11,1 %) in predelovalne dejavnosti (za 7,4 %); v gradbeništvu se je dodatno zmanjšal (za 19,9 %); manjši kot prejšnje leto je bil tudi v dejavnosti kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo (za 4,6 %).
- ▶ Od leta 2007 naprej se delež stroškov dela v BDP veča (v letu 2007 je znašal 49,8 %, v letu 2010 pa že 53,6 %), delež neto poslovnega presežka gospodarstva v BDP pa se manjša (v letu 2007 je znašal 13,9 %, v letu 2010 pa 10,1 %).
- ▶ Primanjkljaj v transakcijah s tujino se je s 6,9 % BDP v letu 2008 zmanjšal v letu 2009 na 1,3 % BDP in v letu 2010 na 0,8 % BDP.
- ▶ Skupna zaposlenost se je v letu 2010 glede na predhodno leto zmanjšala za 2,5 %. Število zaposlenih se je zmanjšalo za 3,1 % (na 786,1 tisoč), število samozaposlenih pa se je povečalo za 0,3 % (na 172,7 tisoč).
- ▶ According to the first annual estimate, GDP 2010 at current prices amounted to EUR 35,416 million, and was 0.3% higher than in the previous year (EUR 35,311 million). The new estimate of the value of GDP 2010 at current prices is EUR 558 million lower than initially estimated by quarterly accounts.
- ▶ Economic growth in 2010 was 1.4% (former estimate 1.2%). New volume growth rates of GDP for years 2007, 2008 and 2009 are: 6.9%, 3.6% and -8.0%.
- ▶ The prices of imported products grew significantly faster than the prices of exported products (very negative terms of trade, index 96.2). This had a significant impact on faster growth of intermediate consumption in nominal terms compared to nominal output growth. Total gross value added in nominal terms (0.1%) grew slower than in volume (1.7%).
- ▶ Positive real GDP growth in 2010, following a sharp fall in 2009, is mainly due to higher exports.
- ▶ Compared to 2009, the volume of exports grew by 9.5%, and imports by 7.2% in 2010. The volume of gross capital formation decreased by 0.1%. The volume of total final consumption decreased by 0.1% in 2010.
- ▶ The volume of gross value added in 2010 increased the most in the following activities: transportation and storage (by 11.1%), and manufacturing (by 7.4%). In construction it decreased further (by 19.9%); it was also lower in agriculture, forestry and fishing (by 4.6%).
- ▶ From 2007 onwards the share of compensation of employees in GDP is increasing (from 49.8% in 2007 to 53.6% in 2010), the share of total net operating surplus of the economy in GDP is decreasing (from 13.9% in 2007 to 10.1% in 2010).
- ▶ The external deficit of Slovenia decreased from 6.9% of GDP in 2008 to 1.3% of GDP in 2009 and further to 0.8% of GDP in 2010.
- ▶ Total employment in 2010 decreased by 2.5% compared to the previous year. The number of employees decreased by 3.1% (to 786.1 thousand) and the number of self-employed increased by 0.3% (to 172.7 thousand).

Tabela 1: Bruto domači proizvod, Slovenija
Table 1: Gross domestic product, Slovenia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mio. EUR					
Tekoče cene	34562	37280	35311	35416	Current prices
Stalne cene preteklega leta	33178	35803	34294	35798	Previous year prices
Stopnja rasti obsega (%)	6,9	3,6	-8,0	1,4	Volume growth rate (%)

BDP je v letu 2010 znašal v tekočih cenah 35.416 milijonov evrov, gospodarska rast je bila 1,4-odstotna

Po prvi letni oceni je BDP v letu 2010 znašal v tekočih cenah 35.416 milijonov EUR (17.286 EUR na prebivalca), to je nominalno za 0,3 % več kot v letu 2009 (35.311 milijonov EUR). Nova ocena vrednosti BDP v tekočih cenah za leto 2010 je za 558 milijonov EUR nižja od prve ocene po četrtnih računih (za 1,6 %). Nove ocene vrednosti BDP v letih 2007, 2008 in 2009 se ne razlikujejo bistveno od tistih, ki so bile že objavljene.

Gospodarska rast je bila v letu 2010 po novi oceni 1,4-odstotna; od prve ocene po četrtnih računih je za 0,2 odstotne točke višja. Novi oceni stopnje rasti obsega BDP (realna sprememba) za leti 2007 in 2009 sta za 0,1 odstotne točke višji od ocen, ki sta bili že objavljeni; v letu 2007 se je tako obseg BDP povečal za 6,9 %, v letu 2009 pa se je zmanjšal za 8,0 %. Ocena gospodarske rasti za leto 2008 je nižja za 0,1 odstotne točke (3,6 %).

Leto 2010 so zaznamovali zelo negativni pogoji menjave

Na gospodarske razmere v letu 2010 so vplivali zlasti zelo negativni pogoji menjave (indeks 96,2). To pomeni, da so cene blaga in storitev, ki smo jih uvažali, rasle bistveno hitreje kot cene blaga in storitev, ki smo jih izvažali. Cene uvoženih blaga in storitev so se tako v letu 2010 v primerjavi z letom 2009 povečale za 6,6 %, cene izvoženih blaga in storitev pa so bile višje za 2,6 %. To je povzročilo, da je bila nominalna rast vmesne potrošnje bistveno hitrejša kot nominalna rast proizvodnje. Vmesna potrošnja se je nominalno povečala za 4,7 %, proizvodnja za 2,7 %, skupna dodana vrednost pa je bila nominalno za 0,1 % višja kot v letu 2009. Posledično je implicitni deflator BDP znašal 98,9 (v letu 2010 se je torej BDP realno povečal bolj, kot se je povečal nominalno), kar je najnižja vrednost v zadnjih petnajstih letih.

Pozitivna gospodarska rast zaradi izvoza, vpliv bruto investicij v osnovna sredstva že drugo leto zapored negativen

Pozitivna realna rast BDP v letu 2010, ki je sledila velikemu padcu v letu 2009, je bila zlasti posledica večjega izvoza, v manjši meri pa tudi posledica ponovnega ustvarjanja zalog. Negativni vpliv na realno rast BDP so že drugo leto zapored imele bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva in končna potrošnja gospodinjstev.

Delež izvoza blaga in storitev v BDP se je v letu 2010 povečal na 65,4 % (leto prej 58,4 %), prav tako se je povečal tudi delež uvoza blaga in storitev, in sicer na 64,9 % (leto prej 57,0 %). Ob 9,5-odstotnem povečanju obsega izvoza in ob 7,2-odstotnem povečanju obsega uvoza je presežek v menjavi blaga in storitev s tujino v letu 2010 k realni rasti BDP prispeval 1,5 odstotne točke. Leto prej je bil ta prispevek 2,3 odstotne točke.

Delež bruto investicij v BDP se je v letu 2010 povečal za 0,1 odstotne točke, in sicer z 22,5 % v letu 2009 na 22,6 % v letu 2010. Bruto investicije so se v letu 2010 realno zmanjšale za 0,1 %; pri tem se je obseg bruto investicij v osnovna sredstva zmanjšal za 8,3 %. V letu 2010 smo zabeležili ponovno rast zalog, nominalno za 360 milijonov EUR. Pri tem so se zaloge dokončane in nedokončane proizvodnje povečale za 228 milijonov EUR, zaloge surovin in materiala za 89 milijonov EUR ter zaloge trgovskega blaga za 43 milijonov EUR. Merjeno v obsegu je sprememba vrednosti zalog k realni rasti BDP prispevala 1,9 odstotne točke (v letu 2009 -4,0 odstotne točke).

Domače končno trošenje se je v letu 2010 podobno kot bruto investicije realno zmanjšalo za 0,1 %. Na upad domačega končnega trošenja je v največji meri vplivala končna potrošnja gospodinjstev (ta je bila realno nižja za 0,6 %); realno povečanje končne potrošnje države (za 1,5 %) pa

In 2010 GDP at current prices amounted to EUR 35,416 million, economic growth was 1.4%

According to the first annual estimate, GDP 2010 at current prices amounted to EUR 35,416 million (EUR 17,286 per capita), and was 0.3% higher than in the previous year (EUR 35,311 million). The new estimate of GDP 2010 at current prices is EUR 558 million lower than initially estimated by quarterly accounts (by 1.6%). New estimates of GDP in 2007, 2008 and 2009 do not differ significantly from previously published figures.

Economic growth in 2010 was 1.4%, 0.2 of a percentage point higher than in the previous estimate by quarterly accounts. New volume growth rates of GDP (real change) for 2007 and 2009 are 0.1 of a percentage point higher than previously published figures; in 2007 the volume of GDP grew by 6.9%, in 2009 it decreased by 8.0%. The estimate of economic growth for 2008 is 0.1 of a percentage point lower (3.6%).

Very negative terms of trade in 2010

The economic situation in 2010 was influenced particularly by the very negative terms of trade (index 96.2). This means that the prices of goods and services that were imported grew significantly faster than the prices of goods and services that were exported. The prices of imported goods and services in 2010 in comparison to 2009 increased by 6.6% and the prices of exported goods and services increased by 2.6%. This had a significant impact on faster growth of intermediate consumption in nominal terms compared to nominal output growth. Intermediate consumption in nominal terms increased by 4.7%, output by 2.7%, the total value added was nominally 0.1% higher than in 2009. Consequently, the implicit deflator of GDP was 98.9 (in 2010 GDP in real terms increased more than in nominal terms), which is the lowest value in the last fifteen years.

Positive economic growth due to the exports, negative impact of the gross fixed capital formation

Positive real GDP growth in 2010, following a sharp fall in 2009, is mainly due to higher exports, and, to a lesser extent, a result of re-stocking. For the second consecutive year gross fixed capital formation and final consumption of households had negative impact on real GDP growth.

The share of exports of goods and services in GDP 2010 increased to 65.4% from 58.4% in 2009, and the share of imports increased to 64.9% from 57.0% in 2009. At a 9.5% increase in the volume of exports and a 7.2% increase in the volume of imports, the surplus in trade in goods and services with the rest of the world in 2010 contributed 1.5 percentage points to the real GDP growth. A year earlier the contribution was 2.3 percentage points.

The share of gross capital formation in GDP increased by 0.1 of a percentage point; from 22.5% in 2009 to 22.6% in 2010. Gross capital formation decreased in real terms in 2010 by 0.1%, while gross fixed capital formation decreased by 8.3%. In 2010 a renewed growth in inventories was recorded, EUR 360 million in nominal terms. Inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress increased by EUR 228 million, inventories of raw materials and supplies by EUR 89 million and inventories of trade goods by EUR 43 million. Measured in volume terms, changes in inventories contributed 1.9 percentage points to real GDP growth (in 2009, -4.0 percentage points).

Domestic final consumption in real terms, like gross capital formation, decreased by 0.1%. This was influenced mostly by final consumption of households, which decreased in real terms by 0.6%, while final consumption of general government grew in real terms by 1.5%. The

je ta upad ublažilo. Delež domačega končnega trošenja v BDP se je povečal s 76,1 % v letu 2009 na 76,8 % v letu 2010 (nominalno za 1,3 %).

Povečanje obsega bruto dodane vrednosti v predelovalnih dejavnostih

Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti se je v letu 2010 najbolj povečal v dejavnostih promet in skladiščenje (za 11,1 %), predelovalne dejavnosti (za 7,4 %), druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti (za 5,1 %), finančne in zavarovalniške storitve (za 5,0 %), strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti (za 4,8 %) in v dejavnosti oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro (3,6 %). Obseg bruto dodane vrednosti v gradbeništvu se je zmanjšal še bolj kot v letu 2009 (za 19,9 %, v 2009 za 15,5 %), manjši je bil tudi v dejavnosti kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo (za 4,6 %, v 2009 za 7,0 %) ter v dejavnosti trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil (za 1,0 %, v 2009 za 9,0 %).

Vedno večji delež stroškov dela v BDP

Od leta 2007 naprej se delež stroškov dela ali sredstev za zaposlene v BDP veča: v letu 2007 je znašal 49,8 %, v letu 2008 50,8 %, v letu 2009 53,2 %, v letu 2010 53,6 %. Delež neto dobičkov ali skupnega neto poslovnega presežka gospodarstva v BDP se je po zmanjšanju v letu 2009 (s 13,3 % v letu 2008 na 10,6 % v letu 2009) zmanjšal tudi v letu 2010, in sicer na 10,1 % (nominalen padec za 5,2 %). Delež davkov na proizvodnjo in uvoz v BDP se je v letu 2010 povečal za 0,2 odstotne točke (s 14,4 % v letu 2009 na 14,6 % v letu 2010). Delež subvencij v BDP je ostal nespremenjen (2,6 %).

Primanjkljaj v transakcijah s tujino vse manjši

Z redno letno revizijo plačilne bilance za obdobje 2008–2010 je Banka Slovenije revidirala dosedanje ocene nekaterih transakcij s tujino (npr. oceno potrošnje nerezidentov v Sloveniji, oceno reinvestiranega dobička). Po tej reviziji je ocena skupnega primanjkljaja v transakcijah s tujino za leto 2008 znašala 2.568 milijonov EUR (pred revizijo 2.483 milijonov EUR), za leto 2009 469 milijonov EUR (pred revizijo 540 milijonov EUR) in za leto 2010 268 milijonov EUR (prva ocena po četrletnih računih 371 milijonov EUR). Primanjkljaj Slovenije v transakcijah s tujino se je zmanjšal s 6,9 % BDP v letu 2008 na 1,3 % BDP v letu 2009, v letu 2010 pa dodatno na 0,8 % BDP. Primerjava primanjkljaja z bruto investicijami kaže, da je vse manjši delež bruto investicij financiran z zadolževanjem v tujini: v letu 2008 21,6 %, v letu 2009 5,9 % in v letu 2010 3,3 %.

Bruto nacionalni dohodek v letu 2010 je bil ocenjen na 34.894 milijonov EUR ali 98,5 % BDP (leto prej 34.593 milijonov EUR ali 98,0 % BDP). Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek v letu 2010 je bil ocenjen na 34.940 milijonov EUR ali 98,7 % BDP (leto prej 34.344 milijonov EUR ali 97,3 % BDP). Ob tem se je delež bruto varčevanja v BDP povečal z 21,2 % v letu 2009 (7.487 milijonov EUR) na 21,8 % v letu 2010 (7.737 milijonov EUR) ali nominalno za 3,3 %.

Skupna zaposlenost po nacionalnih računih za 2,5 % manjša

Skupna zaposlenost v letu 2010 je po nacionalnih računih ocenjena na 958,8 tisoč oseb, to je za 2,5 % manj kot leto prej (983,7 tisoč). Pri tem se je zmanjšalo število zaposlenih za 3,1 % (na 786,1 tisoč), število samozaposlenih pa se je povečalo za 0,3 % (na 172,7 tisoč). Po posameznih dejavnostih se je skupna zaposlenost leta 2010 še naprej zmanjševala v predelovalnih dejavnostih (za 6,4 %, na 195,2 tisoč), v gradbeništvu (za 9,9 %, na 82,3 tisoč) in v dejavnostih prometa in skladiščenja (za 4,0 %, na 51,4 tisoč). Prvič po letu 2001 se je zmanjšala skupna zaposlenost v dejavnosti trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil, in sicer za 2,7 % (s 123,3 tisoč na 120,0 tisoč). Prav tako se je zmanjšala tudi v gostinstvu (za 2,2 %, na 34,5 tisoč). Najbolj pa se je zaposlenost povečala v kulturnih, razvedrilnih in rekreacijskih dejavnostih (za 3,4 %,

share of domestic final consumption in GDP increased from 76.1% in 2009 to 76.8% in 2010 (in nominal terms by 1.3%).

Increase in gross value added in volume terms in manufacturing

Gross value added in volume terms in 2010 increased the most in the following activities: transportation and storage (by 11.1%), manufacturing (by 7.4%), administrative and support service activities (by 5.1%), financial and insurance activities (by 5.0%), professional, scientific and technical activities (4.8%) and electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply (3.6%). The volume of gross value added in construction decreased even more than in 2009 (by 19.9%, in 2009 by 15.5%); it was also again lower in agriculture, forestry and fishing (by 4.6%, in 2009 by 7.0%) and in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles (by 1.0%, in 2009 by 9.0%).

Share of the compensation of employees in GDP is increasing

From 2007 onwards the share of compensation of employees in GDP is increasing: in 2007 49.8%, in 2008 50.8%, in 2009 53.2% and in 2010 53.6%. The share of net profits or the total net operating surplus of the economy in GDP since 2009 (from 13.3% in 2008 to 10.6% in 2009) decreased to 10.1% in 2010 (nominal decrease by 5.2%). The share of taxes in GDP in 2010 increased by 0.2 of a percentage point (from 14.4% in 2009 to 14.6% in 2010). The share of subsidies in GDP remained unchanged (2.6%).

External deficit is decreasing

With the routine annual revision of the balance of payments data for the 2008-2010 period the Bank of Slovenia revised the estimates of certain transactions with the rest of the world (e.g. estimate of non-resident expenditure on domestic market, estimate of reinvested earnings). The revised external deficit amounted to EUR 2,568 million in 2008 (before revision EUR 2,483 million), to EUR 469 million in 2009 (before revision EUR 540 million), and to EUR 268 million in 2010 (first quarterly estimate EUR 371 million). External deficit decreased from 6.9% of GDP in 2008 to 1.3% of GDP in 2009 and further to 0.8% of GDP in 2010. Compared to gross capital formation it shows decreased financing of gross capital formation by borrowing abroad: in 2008 21.6%, in 2009 5.9%, and in 2010 3.3%.

Gross national income in 2010 was estimated at EUR 34,894 million, which is 98.5% of GDP (EUR 34,593 million the year before, or 98.0% of GDP). Gross national disposable income in 2010 was estimated at EUR 34,940 million, or 98.7% of GDP (EUR 34,344 million the year before, or 97.3% of GDP). The share of gross saving in GDP increased from 21.2% in 2009 (EUR 7,487 million) to 21.8% in 2010 (EUR 7,737 million), in nominal terms by 3.3%.

Total employment according to national accounts 2.5% lower

Total employment according to national accounts in 2010 is estimated at 958.8 thousand, or 2.5% less than the year before (983.7 thousand). The number of employees decreased by 3.1% (to 786.1 thousand) and the number of self-employed increased by 0.3% (to 172.7 thousand). By activities, the total employment in 2010 further decreased in manufacturing (by 6.4%, to 195.2 thousand), in construction (by 9.9%, to 82.3 thousand), and in activity transportation and storage (by 4.0%, to 51.4 thousand). After 2001 total employment decreased for the first time in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles by 2.7% (from 123.3 thousand to 120.0 thousand). It decreased also in accommodation and food service activities (by 2.2%, to 34.5 thousand). The total employment increased the most in arts, entertainment and recreation (by 3.4%, to 14.3



na 14,3 tisoč), v izobraževanju (za 3,0 %, na 65,3 tisoč), v zdravstvu in socialnem varstvu (za 2,3 %, na 54,8 tisoč) in v strokovnih, znanstvenih in tehničnih dejavnostih (za 2,3 %, na 66,7 tisoč). Po institucionalnih sektorjih se je skupna zaposlenost v letu 2010 zmanjšala v vseh sektorjih, razen v sektorju država (povečanje za 1,6 %, na 158,9 tisoč) ter v nepridobitnih institucijah, ki opravljajo storitve za gospodinjstva (povečanje za 2,6 %, na 6,0 tisoč); najbolj se zmanjšala v nefinančnih družbah (in sicer za 3,8 % na 529,7 tisoč).

thousand), in education (by 3.0%, to 65.3 thousand), in human health and social work activities (by 2.3%, to 54.8 thousand), and in professional, scientific and technical activities (by 2.3%, to 66.7 thousand). By institutional sectors, the total employment in 2010 decreased in all sectors except in the general government sector (increase of 1.6%, to 158.9 thousand) and in non-profit institutions serving households (increase of 2.6%, to 6.0 thousand). Total employment decreased the most in non-financial corporations (by 3.8% to 529.7 thousand).

Tabela 2: Bruto domači proizvod, Slovenija

Table 2: Gross domestic product, Slovenia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Tekoče cene (mio. EUR) / Current prices (mio. EUR)					
Proizvodnja v osnovnih cenah	71276	76709	68793	70625	Output at basic prices
Vmesna potrošnja	40940	43993	38004	39802	Intermediate consumption
Bruto dodana vrednost	30336	32716	30788	30822	Gross value added
Plus: davki na proizvode	4420	4769	4729	4810	Plus: taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	194	206	206	217	Less: subsidies on products
Bruto domači proizvod	34562	37280	35311	35416	Gross domestic product
Prejšnja ocena	34550	37280	35297	35974	Former estimate
Sprememba (%)	0,0	0,0	0,0	-1,6	Change (%)
Stalne cene preteklega leta (mio. EUR) / Constant previous year prices (mio. EUR)					
Proizvodnja v osnovnih cenah	68470	73585	68265	69785	Output at basic prices
Vmesna potrošnja	39327	42274	38157	38475	Intermediate consumption
Bruto dodana vrednost	29143	31311	30108	31309	Gross value added
Plus: davki na proizvode	4171	4678	4376	4700	Plus: taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	136	187	191	212	Less: subsidies on products
Bruto domači proizvod	33178	35803	34294	35798	Gross domestic product
Stopnja rasti (%)	6,9	3,6	-8,0	1,4	Growth rate (%)
Prejšnja ocena stopnje rasti (%)	6,8	3,7	-8,1	1,2	Former estimate of volume growth rate (%)
Sprememba (odstotne točke)	0,1	-0,1	0,1	0,2	Change (percentage points)
Bruto nacionalni dohodek v tekočih cenah	33828	36232	34593	34894	Gross national income at current prices
V % od BDP	97,9	97,2	98,0	98,5	As % of GDP
Zaposlenost (1000)	976,7	1001,9	983,7	958,8	Employment (1000)
Od tega: zaposleni	811,6	833,7	811,5	786,1	Of which: Employees
Na prebivalca (EUR) / Per capita (EUR)					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah	17120	18437	17295	17286	Gross domestic product at current prices
Na prebivalca (USD) / Per capita (USD)					
Bruto domači proizvod v tekočih cenah in po tekočem tečaju	23463	27117	24123	22916	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mio. EUR					
A Kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo	743	798	750	767	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Rudarstvo	144	142	140	135	B Mining and quarrying
C Predelovalne dejavnosti	6881	6981	5840	5967	C Manufacturing
D Oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro	717	795	801	832	D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply
E Oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odpadki in skrb za okolje	329	347	330	325	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Gradbeništvo	2451	2762	2465	1969	F Construction
G Trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil	3798	4218	3932	3879	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
H Promet in skladiščenje	1735	1894	1704	1775	H Transportation and storage
I Gostinstvo	701	740	702	689	I Accommodation and food service activities
J Informacijske in komunikacijske dejavnosti	1216	1294	1209	1258	J Information and communication
K Finančne in zavarovalniške dejavnosti	1460	1539	1582	1731	K Financial and insurance activities
L Poslovanje z nepremičninami	2151	2387	2357	2265	L Real estate activities
Od tega: pripisana stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1812	1942	1930	1850	Of which: imputed dwelling activity of households
M Strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti	1802	2073	1987	2028	M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti	809	829	768	810	N Administrative and support service activities
O Dejavnosti uprave in obrambe, obvezna socialna varnost	1692	1887	1976	2044	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P Izobraževanje	1575	1683	1753	1809	P Education
Q Zdravstvo in socialno varstvo	1330	1494	1632	1663	Q Human health and social work activities
R Kulturne, razvedrilne in rekreacijske dejavnosti	451	479	482	494	R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Druge dejavnosti	330	351	354	358	S Other service activities
T Dejavnost gospodinjstev z zaposlenim osebjem	21	23	24	26	T Activities of households as employers
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	30336	32716	30788	30822	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	4420	4769	4729	4810	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	194	206	206	217	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	34562	37280	35311	35416	Total - gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
A Kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo	2,2	2,1	2,1	2,2	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Rudarstvo	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	B Mining and quarrying
C Predelovalne dejavnosti	19,9	18,7	16,5	16,8	C Manufacturing
D Oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,3	D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply
E Oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odpadki in skrb za okolje	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Gradbeništvo	7,1	7,4	7,0	5,6	F Construction
G Trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil	11,0	11,3	11,1	11,0	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
H Promet in skladiščenje	5,0	5,1	4,8	5,0	H Transportation and storage
I Gostinstvo	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	I Accommodation and food service activities
J Informacijske in komunikacijske dejavnosti	3,5	3,5	3,4	3,6	J Information and communication
K Finančne in zavarovalniške dejavnosti	4,2	4,1	4,5	4,9	K Financial and insurance activities
L Poslovanje z nepremičninami	6,2	6,4	6,7	6,4	L Real estate activities
Od tega: pripisana stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	5,2	5,2	5,5	5,2	Of which: imputed dwelling activity of households
M Strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti	5,2	5,6	5,6	5,7	M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,3	N Administrative and support service activities
O Dejavnosti uprave in obrambe, obvezna socialna varnost	4,9	5,1	5,6	5,8	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P Izobraževanje	4,6	4,5	5,0	5,1	P Education
Q Zdravstvo in socialno varstvo	3,8	4,0	4,6	4,7	Q Human health and social work activities
R Kulturne, razvedrilne in rekreacijske dejavnosti	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Druge dejavnosti	1,0	0,9	1,0	1,0	S Other service activities
T Dejavnost gospodinjstev z zaposlenim osebjem	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	T Activities of households as employers
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	87,8	87,8	87,2	87,0	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	12,8	12,8	13,4	13,6	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	0,6	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 activity at basic prices and gross domestic product, constant previous year prices, Slovenia

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mio. EUR					
A Kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo	646	741	742	715	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Rudarstvo	140	143	136	144	B Mining and quarrying
C Predelovalne dejavnosti	6731	6896	5793	6273	C Manufacturing
D Oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro	691	739	749	830	D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply
E Oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odpadki in skrb za okolje	305	376	315	332	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Gradbeništvo	2301	2569	2333	1973	F Construction
G Trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil	3487	3944	3839	3894	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
H Promet in skladiščenje	1682	1823	1703	1893	H Transportation and storage
I Gostinstvo	648	669	655	708	I Accommodation and food service activities
J Informacijske in komunikacijske dejavnosti	1199	1335	1234	1252	J Information and communication
K Finančne in zavarovalniške dejavnosti	1582	1581	1581	1661	K Financial and insurance activities
L Poslovanje z nepremičninami	2093	2272	2317	2384	L Real estate activities
Od tega: pripisana stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1768	1848	1927	1968	Of which: imputed dwelling activity of households
M Strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti	1680	1952	1936	2082	M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti	743	775	761	807	N Administrative and support service activities
O Dejavnosti uprave in obrambe, obvezna socialna varnost	1632	1746	1938	2046	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P Izobraževanje	1533	1584	1729	1806	P Education
Q Zdravstvo in socialno varstvo	1289	1362	1517	1641	Q Human health and social work activities
R Kulturne, razvedrilne in rekreacijske dejavnosti	427	449	459	484	R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Druge dejavnosti	314	334	347	358	S Other service activities
T Dejavnost gospodinjstev z zaposlenim osebjem	20	21	24	25	T Activities of households as employers
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	29143	31311	30108	31309	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	4171	4678	4376	4700	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	136	187	191	212	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	33178	35803	34294	35798	Total - gross domestic product
Letne spremembe obsega (%) / Annual volume changes (%)					
A Kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo	3,0	-0,3	-7,0	-4,6	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Rudarstvo	3,6	-0,5	-4,8	2,7	B Mining and quarrying
C Predelovalne dejavnosti	8,4	0,2	-17,0	7,4	C Manufacturing
D Oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro	0,7	3,1	-5,8	3,6	D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply
E Oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odpadki in skrb za okolje	6,1	14,3	-9,2	0,5	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Gradbeništvo	17,6	4,8	-15,5	-19,9	F Construction
G Trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil	5,7	3,9	-9,0	-1,0	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
H Promet in skladiščenje	11,1	5,1	-10,1	11,1	H Transportation and storage
I Gostinstvo	3,5	-4,5	-11,5	0,8	I Accommodation and food service activities
J Informacijske in komunikacijske dejavnosti	9,0	9,8	-4,6	3,5	J Information and communication
K Finančne in zavarovalniške dejavnosti	15,0	8,3	2,7	5,0	K Financial and insurance activities
L Poslovanje z nepremičninami	4,3	5,6	-2,9	1,2	L Real estate activities
Od tega: pripisana stanovanjska dejavnost gospodinjstev	1,4	2,0	-0,8	2,0	Of which: imputed dwelling activity of households
M Strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti	4,7	8,3	-6,6	4,8	M Professional, scientific and technical activities
N Druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti	11,6	-4,2	-8,1	5,1	N Administrative and support service activities
O Dejavnosti uprave in obrambe, obvezna socialna varnost	1,5	3,2	2,7	3,5	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P Izobraževanje	1,6	0,6	2,7	3,0	P Education
Q Zdravstvo in socialno varstvo	2,8	2,4	1,6	0,6	Q Human health and social work activities
R Kulturne, razvedrilne in rekreacijske dejavnosti	-2,3	-0,4	-4,3	0,3	R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Druge dejavnosti	2,5	1,1	-1,1	1,3	S Other service activities
T Dejavnost gospodinjstev z zaposlenim osebjem	2,9	1,9	2,2	2,4	T Activities of households as employers
Skupaj bruto dodana vrednost, osnovne cene	7,0	3,2	-8,0	1,7	Total gross value added, basic prices
Davki na proizvode	5,5	5,8	-8,2	-0,6	Taxes on products
Minus: subvencije na proizvode	2,2	-3,6	-7,3	2,7	Less: subsidies on products
Skupaj - bruto domači proizvod	6,9	3,6	-8,0	1,4	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mio. EUR					
Sredstva za zaposlene	17212	18956	18792	18989	Compensation of employees
Bruto plače in prejemki	14782	16303	16130	16308	Wages and salaries
Socialni prispevki delodajalcev	2430	2653	2662	2681	Employers' social contributions
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	5154	5362	5093	5172	Taxes on production and imports
Davki na proizvode	4420	4769	4729	4810	Taxes on products
Drugi davki na proizvodnjo	734	592	365	362	Other taxes on production
Minus: subvencije na proizvodnjo	754	765	915	916	Less: subsidies
Subvencije na proizvode	194	206	206	217	Subsidies on products
Druge subvencije	560	559	709	699	Other subsidies
Bruto poslovni presežek	9306	9917	8927	8837	Gross operating surplus
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	4514	4968	5168	5272	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto poslovni presežek	4792	4949	3759	3565	Net operating surplus
Bruto raznovrstni dohodek	3644	3810	3413	3333	Gross mixed income
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	525	546	538	496	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto raznovrstni dohodek	3118	3263	2875	2837	Net mixed income
Bruto domači proizvod	34562	37280	35311	35416	Gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
Sredstva za zaposlene	49,8	50,8	53,2	53,6	Compensation of employees
Bruto plače in prejemki	42,8	43,7	45,7	46,0	Wages and salaries
Socialni prispevki delodajalcev	7,0	7,1	7,5	7,6	Employers' social contributions
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	14,9	14,4	14,4	14,6	Taxes on production and imports
Davki na proizvode	12,8	12,8	13,4	13,6	Taxes on products
Drugi davki na proizvodnjo	2,1	1,6	1,0	1,0	Other taxes on production
Minus: subvencije na proizvodnjo	2,2	2,1	2,6	2,6	Less: subsidies
Subvencije na proizvode	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	Subsidies on products
Druge subvencije	1,6	1,5	2,0	2,0	Other subsidies
Bruto poslovni presežek	26,9	26,6	25,3	25,0	Gross operating surplus
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	13,1	13,3	14,6	14,9	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto poslovni presežek	13,9	13,3	10,6	10,1	Net operating surplus
Bruto raznovrstni dohodek	10,5	10,2	9,7	9,4	Gross mixed income
Potrošnja stalnega kapitala	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	Consumption of fixed capital
Neto raznovrstni dohodek	9,0	8,8	8,1	8,0	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mio. EUR					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	35158	38480	34804	35216	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	24113	26575	26857	27203	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	17842	19544	19434	19577	Households
NPISG	282	273	270	263	NPISH
Država	5990	6758	7152	7362	General government
Individualna potrošnja	3593	3983	4256	4382	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	2397	2775	2896	2980	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	21716	23799	23961	24223	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	11044	11905	7947	8013	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	9604	10730	8268	7651	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostni predmeti	1441	1175	-321	362	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-595	-1201	507	200	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov	24041	25030	20618	23171	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	19798	20032	16167	18386	Goods (fob)
Storitve	4242	4998	4450	4785	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	24636	26231	20111	22971	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	21490	22703	16903	19624	Goods (fob)
Storitve	3146	3528	3207	3346	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	34562	37280	35311	35416	Gross domestic product
Struktura (%) / Structure (%)					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	101,7	103,2	98,6	99,4	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	69,8	71,3	76,1	76,8	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	51,6	52,4	55,0	55,3	Households
NPISG	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,7	NPISH
Država	17,3	18,1	20,3	20,8	General government
Individualna potrošnja	10,4	10,7	12,1	12,4	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	6,9	7,4	8,2	8,4	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	62,8	63,8	67,9	68,4	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	32,0	31,9	22,5	22,6	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	27,8	28,8	23,4	21,6	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostni predmeti	4,2	3,2	-0,9	1,0	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-1,7	-3,2	1,4	0,6	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov	69,6	67,1	58,4	65,4	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	57,3	53,7	45,8	51,9	Goods (fob)
Storitve	12,3	13,4	12,6	13,5	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	71,3	70,4	57,0	64,9	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	62,2	60,9	47,9	55,4	Goods (fob)
Storitve	9,1	9,5	9,1	9,4	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mio. EUR					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	33974	36607	34648	34763	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	23270	25151	26739	26828	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	17141	18535	19522	19311	Households
NPISG	267	260	266	260	NPISH
Država	5862	6356	6952	7257	General government
Individualna potrošnja	3513	3758	4122	4314	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	2350	2598	2830	2943	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	20920	22553	23909	23885	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	10704	11456	7908	7935	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	9328	10350	8228	7581	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostni predmeti	1376	1106	-319	354	Changes in inventories and valuables
Saldo menjave s tujino	-796	-804	-353	1035	External balance of goods and services
Izvoz proizvodov	23495	24740	20728	22584	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	19385	19892	16416	17950	Goods (fob)
Storitve	4110	4848	4312	4634	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	24291	25544	21081	21550	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	21160	22141	17977	18259	Goods (fob)
Storitve	3131	3403	3104	3290	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	33178	35803	34294	35798	Gross domestic product
Letne spremembe obsega (%) / Annual volume changes (%)					
Domača potrošnja skupaj	8,9	4,1	-10,0	-0,1	Total domestic consumption
Končna potrošnja	4,7	4,3	0,6	-0,1	Final consumption
Gospodinjstva	6,0	3,9	-0,1	-0,6	Households
NPISG	12,9	-7,8	-2,6	-3,8	NPISH
Država	0,6	6,1	2,9	1,5	General government
Individualna potrošnja	2,3	4,6	3,5	1,4	Individual
Kolektivna potrošnja	-1,7	8,4	2,0	1,6	Collective
od tega: dejanska individualna potrošnja	5,5	3,9	0,5	-0,3	of which: actual individual consumption
Bruto investicije	19,2	3,7	-33,6	-0,1	Gross capital formation
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	13,3	7,8	-23,3	-8,3	Gross fixed capital formation
Spremembe zalog in vrednostni predmeti ¹⁾	2,0	-1,0	-4,0	1,9	Changes in inventories and valuables ¹⁾
Saldo menjave s tujino¹⁾	-2,0	-0,6	2,3	1,5	External balance of goods and services¹⁾
Izvoz proizvodov	13,7	2,9	-17,2	9,5	Exports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	13,9	0,5	-18,1	11,0	Goods (fob)
Storitve	13,2	14,3	-13,7	4,1	Services
Minus: uvoz proizvodov	16,7	3,7	-19,6	7,2	Less: imports of goods and services
Blago (fob)	16,2	3,0	-20,8	8,0	Goods (fob)
Storitve	19,7	8,2	-12,0	2,6	Services
Bruto domači proizvod	6,9	3,6	-8,0	1,4	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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Mio. EUR					
Bruto domači proizvod	34562	37280	35311	35416	Gross domestic product
Plus: saldo primarnih dohodkov s tujino	-734	-1048	-717	-522	Plus: net primary incomes from the ROW¹⁾
Primarni dohodki iz tujine, prihodki	1334	1374	734	705	Primary incomes receivable from the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	229	238	198	233	Compensation of employees
Subvencije na proizvodnjo	204	153	149	153	Subsidies on production
Dohodki od lastnine	901	983	388	319	Property income, receivable
Obresti	653	808	483	432	Interest
Drugi dohodki od lastnine	248	175	-95	-113	Other property income
Primarni dohodki v tujino, odhodki	2068	2422	1451	1227	Primary incomes payable to the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	179	263	128	94	Compensation of employees
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	139	136	98	107	Taxes on production and imports
Odhodki od lastnine	1750	2023	1225	1026	Property income, payable
Obresti	1105	1509	821	794	Interest
Drugi odhodki od lastnine	645	513	404	232	Other property income, payable
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	33828	36232	34593	34894	Gross national income
Plus: saldo tekočih transferjev s tujino	-227	-361	-249	46	Plus: net current transfers from the ROW
Tekoči transferji iz tujine, prihodki	818	562	711	961	Current transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: tekoči transferji iz EU	69	77	254	402	Of which: current transfers from EU
Tekoči transferji v tujino, odhodki	1046	923	961	914	Current transfers payable to the ROW
V tem: plačilo v EU iz BND in popusta državam članicam EU ²⁾	219	277	325	278	Of which: payments to EU from GNI and rebate to EU countries ²⁾
Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek	33601	35871	34344	34940	Gross national disposable income
Minus: izdatki za končno potrošnjo	24113	26575	26857	27203	Less: final consumption expenditures
Bruto varčevanje	9487	9296	7487	7737	Gross saving
Minus: potrošnja stalnega kapitala	5039	5514	5706	5769	Less: consumption of fixed capital
Neto varčevanje	4448	3782	1781	1969	Net saving
Minus: bruto investicije	11044	11905	7947	8013	Less: gross capital formation
Presežek na računu tekočih transakcij	-1557	-2609	-460	-276	Surplus on the current account with the ROW
Plus: saldo transferjev kapitala s tujino	-50	40	-5	16	Plus: net capital transfers from the ROW
Transferji kapitala iz tujine, prihodki	316	347	267	356	Capital transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: transferji kapitala iz EU	128	78	120	103	Of which: capital transfers from EU
Transferji kapitala v tujino, odhodki	366	307	271	340	Capital transfers payable to the ROW
Minus: nabave minus prodaje neproizvedenih nefinančnih sredstev	1	-1	5	8	Less: acquisitions less disposals of non-produced non-financial assets
Neto posojanje (+), neto izposojanje (-)	-1608	-2568	-469	-268	Net lending (+), net borrowing (-)

1) Rest of the world.

2) UK, NL, SE

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)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
% od BDP / % of GDP					
Bruto domači proizvod	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Gross domestic product
Plus: saldo primarnih dohodkov s tujino	-2,1	-2,8	-2,0	-1,5	Plus: net primary incomes from the ROW¹⁾
Primarni dohodki iz tujine, prihodki	3,9	3,7	2,1	2,0	Primary incomes receivable from the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7	Compensation of employees
Subvencije na proizvodnjo	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,4	Subsidies on production
Dohodki od lastnine	2,6	2,6	1,1	0,9	Property income, receivable
Obresti	1,9	2,2	1,4	1,2	Interest
Drugi dohodki od lastnine	0,7	0,5	-0,3	-0,3	Other property income
Primarni dohodki v tujino, odhodki	6,0	6,5	4,1	3,5	Primary incomes payable to the ROW
Sredstva za zaposlene	0,5	0,7	0,4	0,3	Compensation of employees
Davki na proizvodnjo in uvoz	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	Taxes on production and imports
Odhodki od lastnine	5,1	5,4	3,5	2,9	Property income, payable
Obresti	3,2	4,0	2,3	2,2	Interest
Drugi odhodki od lastnine	1,9	1,4	1,1	0,7	Other property income, payable
Bruto nacionalni dohodek	97,9	97,2	98,0	98,5	Gross national income at market prices
Plus: saldo tekočih transferjev s tujino	-0,7	-1,0	-0,7	0,1	Plus: net current transfers from the ROW
Tekoči transferji iz tujine, prihodki	2,4	1,5	2,0	2,7	Current transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: tekoči transferji iz EU	0,2	0,2	0,7	1,1	Of which: current transfers from EU
Tekoči transferji v tujino, odhodki	3,0	2,5	2,7	2,6	Current transfers payable to the ROW
V tem: plačilo v EU iz BND in popusta državam članicam EU ²⁾	0,6	0,7	0,9	0,8	Of which: Payments to EU from GNI and rebate to EU countries ²⁾
Bruto nacionalni razpoložljivi dohodek	97,2	96,2	97,3	98,7	Gross national disposable income
Minus: izdatki za končno potrošnjo	69,8	71,3	76,1	76,8	Less: final consumption expenditures
Bruto varčevanje	27,5	24,9	21,2	21,8	Gross saving
Minus: potrošnja stalnega kapitala	14,6	14,8	16,2	16,3	Less: consumption of fixed capital
Neto varčevanje	12,9	10,1	5,0	5,6	Net saving
Minus: bruto investicije	32,0	31,9	22,5	22,6	Less: gross capital formation
Presežek na računu tekočih transakcij	-4,5	-7,0	-1,3	-0,8	Surplus on the current account with the ROW
Plus: saldo transferjev kapitala s tujino	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	Plus: net capital transfers from the ROW
Transferji kapitala iz tujine, prihodki	0,9	0,9	0,8	1,0	Capital transfers receivable from the ROW
V tem: transferji kapitala iz EU	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	Of which: capital transfers from EU
Transferji kapitala v tujino, odhodki	1,1	0,8	0,8	1,0	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 (-)	-4,7	-6,9	-1,3	-0,8	Net lending (+), net borrowing (-)

1) Rest of the world.

2) UK, NL, SE

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS



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

	2007	2008	2009	2010	
	1000				
Vse osebe / All persons					
A Kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo	85,8	84,0	82,6	80,9	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Rudarstvo	3,7	3,5	3,3	3,0	B Mining and quarrying
C Predelovalne dejavnosti	231,5	230,4	208,5	195,2	C Manufacturing
D Oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro	7,9	7,9	8,1	8,2	D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply
E Oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odpadkami in skrb za okolje	8,7	9,1	9,3	9,4	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Gradbeništvo	82,1	92,1	91,3	82,3	F Construction
G Trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil	118,2	122,9	123,3	120,0	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
H Promet in skladiščenje	51,6	54,4	53,5	51,4	H Transportation and storage
I Gostinstvo	34,1	34,6	35,3	34,5	I Accommodation and food service activities
J Informacijske in komunikacijske dejavnosti	22,5	23,8	24,8	24,8	J Information and communication
K Finančne in zavarovalniške dejavnosti	24,0	25,1	25,5	25,2	K Financial and insurance activities
L Poslovanje z nepremičninami	4,7	5,2	5,4	5,2	L Real estate activities
M Strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti	58,5	63,1	65,2	66,7	M Professional, scientific and technical activities
V tem: zaposlenost na podlagi pogodbenega dela in dela po avtorskih pogodbah	13,2	14,0	13,3	13,3	Of which: employment on the basis of contract work and honoraria payments
N Druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti	49,9	48,0	45,3	45,6	N Administrative and support service activities
O Dejavnosti uprave in obrambe, obvezna socialna varnost	51,6	52,2	52,8	53,4	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P Izobraževanje	60,5	61,5	63,4	65,3	P Education
Q Zdravstvo in socialno varstvo	51,0	52,4	53,6	54,8	Q Human health and social work activities
R Kulturne, razvedrilne in rekreacijske dejavnosti	12,7	13,4	13,8	14,3	R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Druge dejavnosti	16,1	16,6	17,2	17,1	S Other service activities
T Dejavnost gospodinjstev z zaposlenim osebjem	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6	T Activities of households as employers
Skupaj	976,7	1001,9	983,7	958,8	Total
S.11 Nefinančne družbe	556,2	570,8	550,5	529,7	S.11 Nonfinancial corporations
S.12 Finančne družbe	21,5	22,1	22,3	22,0	S.12 Financial corporations
S.13 Država	150,1	154,2	156,5	158,9	S.13 General government
S.14 Gospodinjstva	243,4	249,0	248,7	242,2	S.14 Households
S.15 NPISG	5,6	5,7	5,9	6,0	S.15 NPISH
Zaposleni / Employees					
A Kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo	7,4	7,3	7,1	7,0	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing
B Rudarstvo	3,7	3,5	3,2	2,9	B Mining and quarrying
C Predelovalne dejavnosti	220,4	219,3	197,3	184,4	C Manufacturing
D Oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro	7,7	7,6	7,8	7,8	D Electricity, gas, steam, air conditioning supply
E Oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odpadkami in skrb za okolje	8,6	9,0	9,2	9,3	E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
F Gradbeništvo	69,0	78,2	77,0	68,7	F Construction
G Trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila vozil	105,3	109,7	109,2	105,8	G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles
H Promet in skladiščenje	44,6	47,3	46,5	44,8	H Transportation and storage
I Gostinstvo	28,1	28,7	29,1	28,3	I Accommodation and food service activities
J Informacijske in komunikacijske dejavnosti	20,4	21,4	21,8	21,4	J Information and communication
K Finančne in zavarovalniške dejavnosti	23,1	24,0	24,3	23,9	K Financial and insurance activities
L Poslovanje z nepremičninami	4,1	4,6	4,8	4,6	L Real estate activities
M Strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti	41,0	43,7	44,8	44,9	M Professional, scientific and technical activities
V tem: zaposlenost na podlagi pogodbenega dela in dela po avtorskih pogodbah	5,3	5,5	5,1	4,7	Of which: employment on the basis of contract work and honoraria payments
N Druge raznovrstne poslovne dejavnosti	47,6	45,4	42,2	42,2	N Administrative and support service activities
O Dejavnosti uprave in obrambe, obvezna socialna varnost	51,5	52,2	52,8	53,4	O Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
P Izobraževanje	59,3	60,1	61,6	63,2	P Education
Q Zdravstvo in socialno varstvo	48,2	49,4	50,5	51,5	Q Human health and social work activities
R Kulturne, razvedrilne in rekreacijske dejavnosti	10,8	11,3	11,3	11,3	R Arts, entertainment and recreation
S Druge dejavnosti	9,3	9,4	9,5	9,4	S Other service activities
T Dejavnost gospodinjstev z zaposlenim osebjem	1,5	1,5	1,6	1,6	T Activities of households as employers
Skupaj	811,6	833,7	811,5	786,1	Total
S.11 Nefinančne družbe	556,2	570,8	550,5	529,7	S.11 Nonfinancial corporations
S.12 Finančne družbe	21,5	22,1	22,3	22,0	S.12 Financial corporations
S.13 Država	150,1	154,2	156,5	158,9	S.13 General government
S.14 Gospodinjstva	78,2	80,8	76,5	69,5	S.14 Households
S.15 NPISG	5,6	5,7	5,9	6,0	S.15 NPISH

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

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Bruto domači proizvod	3,8	2,9	4,4	4,0	5,8	6,9	3,6	-8,0	1,4	Gross domestic product
Domače povpraševanje¹⁾	2,8	4,9	4,9	1,8	5,6	8,9	4,1	-10,0	-0,1	Domestic demand¹⁾
Zasebna potrošnja	2,6	3,4	3,0	2,1	2,8	6,1	3,7	-0,1	-0,7	Private consumption
Državna potrošnja	3,3	2,3	3,3	3,5	4,0	0,6	6,1	2,9	1,5	Government consumption
Bruto investicije v osnovna sredstva	0,3	7,6	5,0	3,0	10,4	13,3	7,8	-23,3	-8,3	Gross fixed capital formation
Izvoz blaga in storitev	6,8	3,1	12,4	10,6	12,5	13,7	2,9	-17,2	9,5	Exports of goods and services
Uvoz blaga in storitev	4,9	6,7	13,3	6,7	12,2	16,7	3,7	-19,6	7,2	Imports of goods and services

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

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

Tabela 11: Implicitni deflatorji temeljnih agregatov ponudbe in povpraševanja, Slovenija

Table 11: Implicit deflators of main aggregates of supply and demand, Slovenia

	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Predhodno leto = 100 / Previous year = 100										
Bruto domači proizvod	107,6	105,5	103,3	101,7	102,1	104,2	104,1	103,0	98,9	Gross domestic product
Domača potrošnja	106,5	105,1	103,9	102,9	102,4	103,5	105,1	100,4	101,3	Domestic demand
Zasebna potrošnja	107,5	105,2	103,0	102,3	102,4	104,1	105,4	99,6	101,4	Private consumption
Državna potrošnja	106,8	105,7	103,6	102,9	102,7	102,2	106,3	102,9	101,5	General government consumption
Bruto investicije	103,8	104,3	105,9	104,4	102,3	103,2	103,9	100,5	101,0	Gross capital formation
Pogoji menjave	101,9	100,8	99,0	98,0	99,5	100,9	98,5	104,3	96,2	Terms of trade
Izvoz blaga in storitev	104,4	102,9	103,0	102,9	102,8	102,3	101,2	99,5	102,6	Exports of goods and services
Uvoz blaga in storitev	102,5	102,1	104,1	105,0	103,3	101,4	102,7	95,4	106,6	Imports of goods and services

Vir / Source: SURS / SORS

DRUGO ZNAMENJE

, decimalna vejica

OTHER SIGN

. decimal point

KRAJŠAVE

BDP	Bruto domači proizvod
EUR	evro
mio.	milijon
NPISG	Neprihoditne institucije, ki opravljajo storitve za gospodinjstva
SURS	Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

ABBREVIATIONS

GDP	Gross domestic product
EUR	Euro
mio.	million
NPISH	Non-profit institutions serving households
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. Podatki po dejavnostih so prikazani po Standardni klasifikaciji dejavnosti 2008.

Definicije in pojasnila

Proizvodnja je enaka vrednosti dokončanih proizvodov od začetka do konca leta. Od leta 1994 se proizvodnja po panogah dejavnosti vrednoti v osnovnih cenah. V osnovnih cenah se iz vrednosti proizvodnje izločijo vsi davki na proizvode, vključjo pa se vse subvencije na proizvode. 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 se vrednoti 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.

Davki na proizvode so 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 se delijo 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 na proizvode. 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 na proizvode). 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, ki opravljajo storitve za gospodinjstva (NPISG), 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.

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. Data by activities are shown according to the Standard Classification of Activities 2008.

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 (NPISH) 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.

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 se potrošnja stalnega kapitala oceni 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. Osebnih prejemkov 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 se od vključno leta 2002 dalje prikazujejo v vmesni potrošnji. Osebni 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 družbah ter v stanovanjski dejavnosti v okviru gospodinjstev. Ta kategorija se lahko prikaže kot neto ali bruto vrednost skupaj s potrošnjo stalnega kapitala. V netržišnih dejavnostih je bruto poslovni presežek enak obračunani potrošnji stalnega kapitala.

Raznovrstni dohodek je rezidualna kategorija v obračunu dodane vrednosti nekorporativnih podjetij. Ta kategorija se lahko prikaže 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, detaširane zaposlene, 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 NPISH in individualni izdatki države. Individualne izdatke države sestavljajo izdatki za netržišne 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 netržišne storitve države. Državni izdatki za netržišne storitve in izdatki NPISH za končno potrošnjo so enaki razliki med vrednostjo proizvodnje po stroškovni metodi in med vrednostjo prodaj. PMSFP so v končni potrošnji razporejene v izdatke gospodinjstev, države in NPISH 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

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 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, detached employed persons, 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, 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

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.

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 v tekočih cenah

M = uvoz v 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 se ocenijo 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.
- *SI-STAT podatkovni portal* (www.stat.si)
- *Slovenija v številkah*
- *Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije*

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.

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.
- *SI-STAT data portal* (www.stat.si/eng)
- *Slovenija in Figures*
- *Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia*

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