



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

This methodological explanation relates to the data release:

- Gross domestic product, Slovenia, quarterly (First Release)

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Last updated: 15 December 2016

1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing data on gross domestic product (GDP) is to show economic activity in Slovenia in the past quarter. Data are published at current and constant previous year's prices and at constant 2010 prices. Also published are growth rates of GDP and individual GDP components; compared to the same quarter of the previous year and contribution of individual components to GDP growth.

2 LEGAL BASIS

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- Regulation EU No 549/2013 of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (CELEX 32013R0549).

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The units described by the published data are the components of GDP. In the case of estimation of GDP by the production approach the unit described is the gross value added by activities of the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD). In the case of estimation of GDP by the expenditure approach the unit described is an individual component of GDP, e.g. household final consumption expenditure, or gross fixed capital formation.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

The calculation covers all activities following the concept of production by the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008) and the European System of Accounts 2010 (ESA 2010).

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

For estimating quarterly GDP several sources are used. The main sources of data are statistical surveys conducted by the Statistical Office of the republic of Slovenia. Some of the data are published on the SI-STAT Data Portal, while others are downloaded from certain network drives. Statistical surveys that are the source of data for estimating quarterly GDP are:

- Quarterly performance of enterprises POSL-P/ČL
- Turnover and value of stocks in industry IND-PN/M
- Monthly survey on construction GRAD/M
- Survey on building permits GRAD-GD/M
- Monthly report on wholesale TRG-D/M
- Monthly report on retail trade, sale and maintenance of motor vehicles TRG/M
- Monthly report on turnover in service activities STOR/M
- Statistics on export and import of goods (monthly)
- Trade in goods between EU Member States INTRASTAT
- Trade in goods between non-Member States EXTRASTAT

- Consumer price index ICŽP, HICŽP, CPI
- Producer price index ICIPP-SKUPAJ/M, CENE-DOMA/M, CENE-IZVOZ/M
- Import price Indices IMPR
- Monthly statistical survey on tourist arrivals and overnight stays TU/M
- Quarterly survey on tourism travels of domestic population TU-ČAP
- Monthly report on earnings paid out by legal persons ZAP-M
- Statistical register of employment SRDAP
- Agricultural input prices INPUT/M
- Monthly statistical survey on the purchase of agricultural products and wood KME-ODK/M, KME-PRO/M
- Monthly report on electricity and heat production E1-EE/M
- Quarterly statistical survey on railway transport TR-ŽEL/ČL
- Survey on road goods transport TR-CES-B/T
- Monthly survey passengers in road public scheduled transport TR-CES-P/M
- Monthly survey on airport traffic TR-ZRA/M
- Monthly survey on port traffic TR-POM/M
- Registered road vehicles in Slovenia CES-V/M

In addition to the Statistical Office, other Slovene institutions provide the data for estimating quarterly GDP:

- Insurance Supervision Agency (balance sheets and income statements of insurance companies, reinsurance companies and pension companies)
- Central Bank of Slovenia: the net profit or losses and balance sheets of commercial banks, Balance of Payments
- Public Payments Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (B-2 report shows current revenues of central and local government and of social security funds)
- Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia: VAT reports data, data on excises
- Ministry of Finance: budgetary statistics (central budget, local budgets, Health Social Security Fund and Pension Social Security Fund)

6 DEFINITIONS

Gross domestic product by the output approach 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).

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.

Subsidies on products are unrequited payments to market producers, made by government institutions to support production regarding the level of market prices. They are recorded for agriculture, manufacturing of food and passenger transport.

Gross domestic product by the expenditure approach equals domestic expenditure and external trade balance. Domestic expenditure includes final consumption expenditure and gross capital formation.

Final consumption expenditure is composed of final consumption expenditure of households, non-profit institutions serving households (NPISHs), and individual and collective general government expenditure.

Final consumption expenditure of households is compiled by the national concept as the sum of final consumption expenditure of households by the domestic concept and purchases of resident households in the rest of the world minus purchases of non-resident households in Slovenia.

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, defence, economic, R&D and other non-market government services. Government and NPISH final consumption expenditures are calculated as the difference between the output value by the cost method and sales. FISIM is in final consumption allocated in household, general government and NPISH consumption and in exports and imports.

Gross capital formation is composed of gross fixed capital formation, increase in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Gross fixed capital formation consists of acquisitions (purchases) of new and used fixed assets, minus disposals (sales) of used fixed assets, plus costs of transactions of used fixed assets. Fixed assets include also intellectual property products. Acquisitions include also production for own use.

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

Exports and imports cover the treatment of goods for processing as the exports or imports of the processing service without the value of goods. The export value of goods is calculated by FOB and the import value of goods is reduced from CIF to FOB according to data provided 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.

Gross domestic product by the income approach equals the sum of compensation of employees, net taxes on production and imports (taxes on production and imports less subsidies on production) and gross operating surplus and mixed income.

Compensation of employees is the sum of 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.

Taxes on production and imports comprise taxes on products and other taxes on production. 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.

Operating surplus is the residual category of value added in financial and non-financial corporations and in housing activities of households. 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.

Employment by the national concept equals employment by the domestic concept plus residents working in the rest of the world minus non-residents working in Slovenia. Employment by the domestic concept covers all permanently employed persons 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.

Employment, employees and self-employed by activities are shown by the domestic concept.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

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

More information about classifications is available on:

<http://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/mainnavigation/methods-and-classifications/classifications>.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

We are publishing the original and seasonally adjusted data on quarterly GDP from 1995 on.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF TIME SERIES

For seasonal adjustment of time series we use the TRAMO/SEATS method. A time series model is set up, which is revised in detail and corrected about once a year. Using the model the time series is decomposed into:

- The trend-cycle component consisting of the trend and cyclical movements over a period longer than one year,
- The seasonal component consisting of the seasonal effects and the calendar effects; the calendar effects are composed of the working day effect, the leap-year effect, the holiday effect and the Easter effect,
- The irregular component consisting of random fluctuations and some outliers.

Seasonally adjusted data are original data from which the seasonal and calendar effects are eliminated. For more, see the general methodological explanations [Seasonal adjustment of time series](#).

Each series is seasonally adjusted directly at the publishing level. This relates also to aggregates, such as total value added or gross domestic product. Seasonally and working day adjusted data are therefore not additively consistent. The exception is external trade balance, which is obtained as a difference between exports of goods and services, and imports of goods and services.

The sum of quarterly seasonally adjusted data in a year is not equal to the sum of non-seasonally adjusted data (time consistency is not imposed to the seasonally adjusted data).

8 PUBLISHING

Data are published:

Quarterly:

- SI-STAT Data Portal: Economy – National Accounts – Gross domestic product, quarterly data (ESA 2010). Data are published in absolute values at current prices, at constant previous year prices, at constant prices of the reference year 2010, and volume growth rate compared to the same quarter of the previous year. The data are original data and seasonally adjusted data.
- [First Release \(Gross domestic product, Slovenia, quarterly\)](#)
- [Eurostat](#)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Each quarter, there is only one publication of data. Data for quarters of the current year are revised until the fourth quarter data are published:

- o Together with the second quarter data, revised data for the first quarter are published,
- o Together with the third quarter data, revised data for the first and second quarters are published,
- o Together with the fourth quarter data, revised data for the first, second and third quarters are published.

After the publication of the fourth quarter data, quarterly accounts are revised only due to reconciliation with annual accounts data. Reconciliation is performed between the publishing of the first quarter and the publishing of the second quarter data. Due to procedures used, quarterly data are usually revised for one year more than annual data have been revised.

The exception to the general rule is seasonally adjusted data; they are revised in whole data series at each publication.

The revision policy of national accounts data is in line with the ESA 2010, so the data have neither preliminary nor final status.

9.2 BREAKS IN TIME SERIES

There are no breaks in time series, so all points in time are comparable.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on <http://www.stat.si/dokument/5299/RevisionOfStatisticalDataMEgeneral.pdf>.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

- [Handbook on quarterly national accounts](#)
- [Quarterly National Accounts Manual—Concepts, Data Sources, and Compilation](#)