

| <b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT DEBT</b><br>Contact person at the IMAD: Maja Bednaš |   |
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| DEVELOPMENT FIELD   | Competitive economy and faster economic growth – Macroeconomic stability  |
| DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR  | <p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p><b>General government debt</b> comprises the debt of central government, local governments and social security funds at the end of the year (on 31 December) expressed in nominal value. The general government sector includes institutional units which are non-market producers whose output is intended for individual or collective consumption and which are mainly financed by compulsory public finance contributions, and institutional units that are principally engaged in the redistribution of national income and wealth. The general government sector according to the ESA-95 methodology includes institutional units which are legal entities under public law or non-market producers. Central government debt according to the Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors (SKIS) includes direct state budget users, state funds and other central government units. Local government debt includes direct users of municipal budgets, local government funds and other local government units. The national Health Insurance Institute and Pension and Disability Insurance Institute are classified into the social security funds sub-sector.</p> <p><u>Detailed methodological explanations:</u></p> <p>The methodology is defined in the Maastricht Treaty, the Protocol on the Excessive Deficit Procedure, the ESA 95 Manual, Council Regulation 475/2000, Council Regulation 2103/2005 and Commission Regulation 351/2002 in line with the Manual on Government Deficit and Debt.</p> <p><u>International comparability:</u> The indicator is internationally comparable.</p> <p><u>Manner of presentation:</u></p> <p>Aggregately for the whole economy, the indicator is recorded for the general government sector in accordance with the standard classification of institutional sectors for the following sub-sectors: central government units, local government units, and social security funds.</p> <p>Analytically, the indicator may be presented by type of instrument (currency and deposits, securities, loans).</p> <p><u>Unit of measurement:</u> % of GDP</p> |

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| SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA | <i>Institution (publication):</i> SORS (National Accounts – Main Aggregates of the General Government), Ministry of Finance (Report on Government Deficit and Debt)<br><br><i>Frequency of publication:</i> annually |
| AVAILABLE TIME SERIES       | 2002 – 2006  |
| INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS   | EU (by country and as a whole); <i>source:</i> Eurostat.   |