

## Přílohy

### Příloha č. 1: Redistribuce jednotlivých republik a autonomních oblastí

(v podobě procent z příjmů) (tabulka)

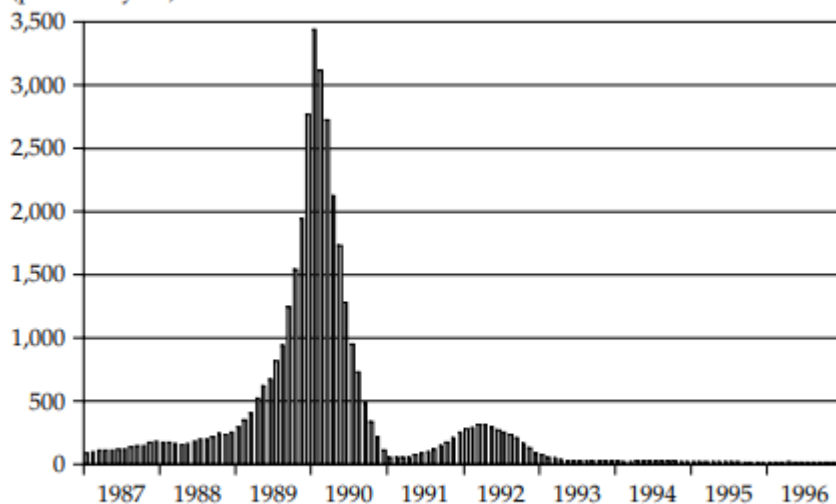
	Formal Taxes	Formal Subsidies	Quasi-Taxes	Quasi-Subsidies	Losses On Money	Gains On Money	Net Subsidies <sup>a</sup>
Yugoslavia	14	1	25	13	88	132	18
Less-developed Regions	9	1	19	12	105	177	57
Bosnia	9	1	21	11	118	178	43
Montenegro	8	1	18	15	104	236	123
Macedonia	11	0	17	13	86	135	35
Kosovo	8	0	15	15	68	220	145
More-developed Regions	16	1	27	13	83	117	5
Croatia	15	1	32	10	86	136	13
Slovenia	17	0	23	24	77	83	-11
Serbia (3)	16	1	25	9	84	125	10

- (1) Income-weighted mean of firms' rates (the firms'  $\pi$ -distributive flows as a percentage
- (2) Defined as the difference between the sum of subsidy rates and the sum of tax rates.
- (3) A defect in the data base made it impossible to distinguish Vojvodina from Serbia proper. The two are listed as "Serbia" here.

Zdroj: Milan Cvikl, Evan Kraft; VODOPIVEC, Milan. *The costs and benefits of Slovenian independence*. (Washington, DC: World Bank, 1993). s. 5.

### Příloha č. 2: Míra slovinské inflace z let 1987-1996 (graf)

(percent a year)<sup>a</sup>



a. Monthly data at annualized rate.

Source: Bank of Slovenia.

Zdroj: Carlos Silva-Jáuregui. *Macroeconomic Stabilization and Sustainable Growth. Slovenia: from Yugoslavia to the European Union*. (Washington, DC: World Bank). 2004. s. 119.