

ISSUED BUILDING PERMITS	
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DEVELOPMENT FIELD	Integration of measures to achieve sustainable development – Spatial development
DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p>A building permit is a decision whereby the competent authority allows the construction of a building and lays down the conditions that have to be taken into consideration during construction.</p> <p>A building is a construction containing one or more rooms that a person can go into, intended for residence or business activities.</p> <p>A residential building is a building in which at least half of the useful floor area is used for residence.</p> <p>A non-residential building is a building in which more than half of the useful floor area is used for business activities.</p> <p>New construction or extension is the construction of a new building or extension of an existing building, or construction work which considerably alters the appearance of an existing building. Replacement construction is considered as new construction.</p> <p>Conversion is the consequence of work which is not construction but which changes the function of the entire building or part of the building by changing the impact of the building on the surrounding area.</p> <p>Floor area of a building is the total floor area in all storeys of the building. It is defined by the valid technical regulation.</p> <p>A dwelling is any structurally unified whole intended for residence that has one or more rooms with or without adequate auxiliary rooms (kitchen, bathroom, toilet, hall, larder) and at least one separate entrance.</p> <p>The number of dwellings is reported according to two different methodologies: until 2002, the number of dwellings by municipality did not include holiday homes. Since 2002, these dwellings have been included. However, data on the number of dwellings for the whole country have been recalculated for the entire data series so that holiday homes are included in the number of dwellings. Dwellings in collective accommodation facilities (e.g. old people's homes, student and worker residence halls, etc.) are not included.</p> <p>The useful floor area of a dwelling covers the usable area of the rooms, kitchens and other auxiliary rooms, enclosed terraces and verandas, and the area under fitted cupboards. The floor area of cellars, attics unsuitable for living, and collective areas in buildings with two or more dwellings is not included in this figure.</p> <p><u>Detailed methodological explanations:</u> Statistics of building permits, SORS, Methodological explanations.</p>

	<p><u>International comparability</u>: The indicator is internationally comparable (however, differences in national spatial regulations should be taken in consideration)</p> <p><u>Manner of presentation</u>: aggregately for the whole country, by region, by administrative unit, by municipality (lower frequency)</p> <p><u>Unit of measurement</u>: Number of permits, floor area (m²)</p>
SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA	<p><u>Institution (publication)</u>: SORS; <i>contact person</i>: Radojka Vujasin</p> <p><u>Frequency of publication</u>: quarterly</p>
AVAILABLE TIME SERIES	1999-2006
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – EU (by country and aggregately); indices (2000 = 100); <i>source</i>: Eurostat, <i>database</i>: New Cronos – Croatia, Norway, Switzerland; indices (2000=100); <i>source</i>: Eurostat, <i>database</i>: New Cronos