



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

13. DECEMBER 2006
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14 POSLOVNI SUBJEKTI BUSINESS ENTITIES

št./No 3

PODJETJA, SLOVENIJA, 2005

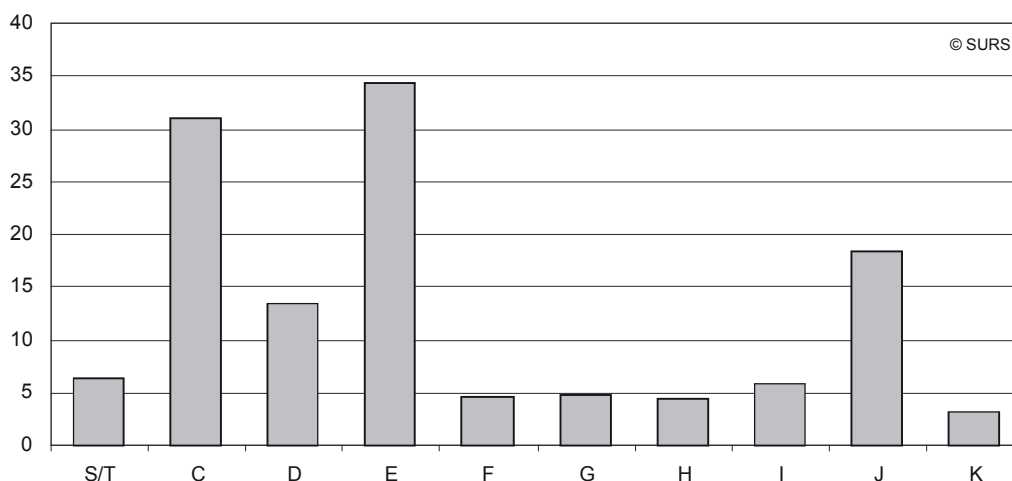
ENTERPRISES, SLOVENIA, 2005

- ▶ V letu 2005 je bilo v področjih dejavnosti C-K Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD) evidentiranih skupaj 95 399 podjetij, od tega 59,8 % fizičnih in 40,2 % pravnih oseb.
- ▶ Najštevilčnejša so bila mikropodjetja (93,1 %), velika podjetja pa so zaposlovala največ oseb, ki delajo (35,3 %), in ustvarila največ prihodka (38,0 %).
- ▶ Skupaj so ustvarila 14 973 725 milijonov SIT prihodka; največji del tega prihodka so ustvarile družbe z omejeno odgovornostjo (54,7 %) in delniške družbe (35,2 %).
- ▶ Od skupno 609 699 oseb, ki delajo v teh podjetjih, jih je bilo največ v predelovalnih dejavnostih (39,3 %); sledile so dejavnosti trgovina in popravila motornih vozil (18,1 %), poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve (11,4 %) in gradbeništvo (11,2 %).
- ▶ There were 95 399 enterprises registered in sections of activities C-K of the Standard Classification of Activities (NACE) in 2005; 59.8% of them were natural persons and 40.2% were legal persons.
- ▶ As regards the number of persons employed, micro enterprises prevailed with a 93.1% share, while large enterprises settled most of the turnover (38.0%) and employed the largest number of persons employed (35.3%).
- ▶ Of the total turnover of SIT 14 973 725 million, most was settled by limited liability companies (54.7%) and joint stock companies (35.2%).
- ▶ Of the total of 609 699 persons employed, most were employed in manufacturing (39.3%), wholesale, retail and certain repair (18.1%), real estate, renting and business activities (11.4%) and construction (11.2%).

Slika 1: Povprečno letno število oseb, ki delajo, na podjetje po dejavnostih, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 1: Average yearly number of persons employed per enterprise by activities, Slovenia, 2005

število / number



S/T Skupaj - podjetja

C Rudarstvo
D Predelovalne dejavnosti
E Oskrba z elektriko, plinom, vodo
F Gradbeništvo
G Trgovina; popravila motornih vozil
H Gostinstvo
I Promet, skladiščenje, zveze
J Finančno posredništvo
K Poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem, poslovne storitve

Total - enterprises

Mining and quarrying
Manufacturing
Electricity, gas and water supply
Construction
Wholesale, retail; certain repair
Hotels and restaurants
Transport, storage and communications
Financial intermediation
Real estate, renting, business services

V letu 2005 je bilo v področjih dejavnosti C-K (SKD) evidentiranih 95 399 podjetij, od tega 40,2 % pravnih in 59,8 % fizičnih oseb. Med podjetji, organiziranimi kot pravne osebe, so prevladovalе družbe z omejeno odgovornostjo (d. o. o.), med podjetji, organiziranimi kot fizične osebe, pa samostojni podjetniki (s. p.). Iz slike 2 je razvidno, da sta bili to najpogostejši pravnoorganizacijski obliki podjetij, saj je bilo skupaj tako organiziranih kar 93,5 % vseh podjetij.

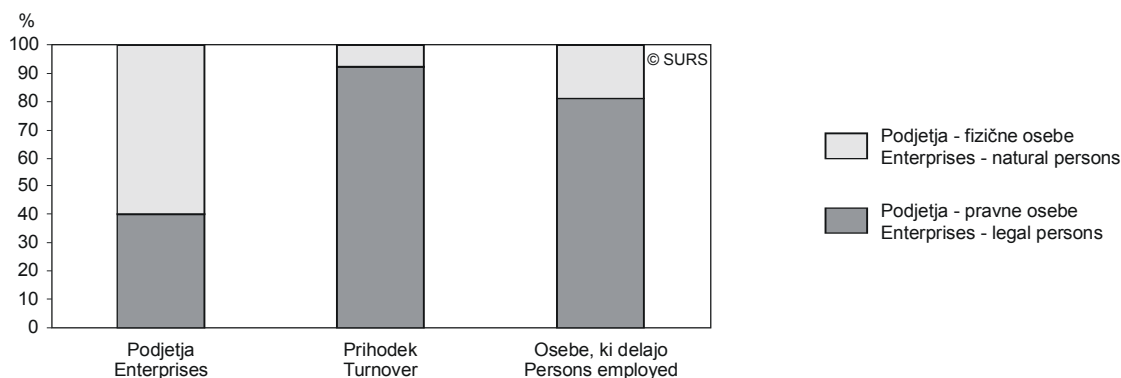
Podjetja, ki so bila organizirana kot pravne osebe, so zaposlovala veliko več oseb, ki delajo, kot podjetja, ki so delovala kot fizične osebe: pri prvih je bilo evidentiranih 81,1 % oseb, ki delajo, pri drugih pa le 18,9 %. Z vidika podrobnejše členitve pravnoorganizacijskih oblik podjetij pa so največ oseb, ki delajo, zaposlovalе družbe z omejeno odgovornostjo (48,2 %); sledile so delniške družbe (30,2 %) in samostojni podjetniki (18,5 %).

There were 95,399 enterprises registered in sections of activities C-K (NACE) in 2005; 40.2% of them were legal persons and 59.8% were natural persons. The majority of enterprises organised as legal persons were limited liability companies, whereas individual private entrepreneurs prevailed among enterprises organised as natural persons. Chart 2 indicates that those two forms were the most frequent ones; they represented together 93.5% of all enterprises.

Contrary to the number of enterprises - where natural persons predominated - the share of persons employed in enterprises organised as legal persons was much higher than in natural persons. 81.1% of persons employed were registered as working with legal persons and only 18.9% with natural persons. With regard to legal organisational form, most persons were employed in limited liability companies (48.2%), joint stock companies (30.2%) and as individual private entrepreneurs (18.5%).

Slika 2: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po pravnoorganizacijskih oblikah, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 2: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by organisational forms, Slovenia, 2005

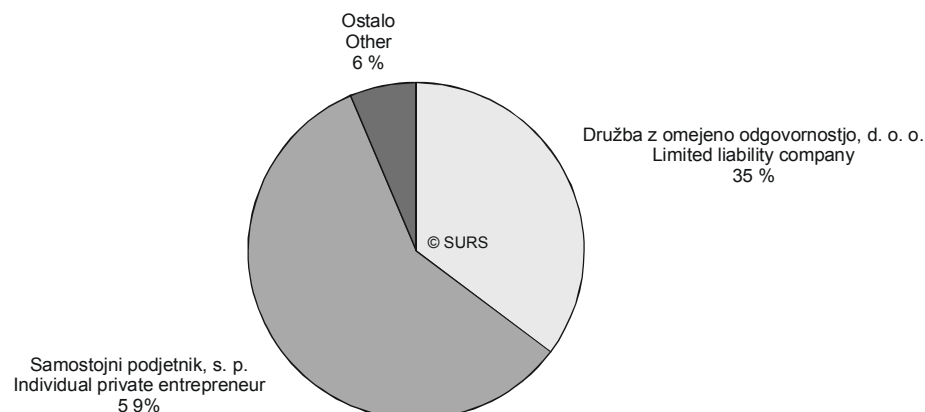


V opazovanem letu so ta podjetja ustvarila skupno 14 973 725 mio. SIT prihodka ali za 8,8 % več kot v preteklem letu. Glede na to, da so podjetja, organizirana kot pravne osebe, zaposlovala štiri petine vseh oseb, ki delajo, je razumljivo, da je bil tudi njihov prispevek k ustvarjenemu prihodu največji (92,5 %). Glavni delež prihodka so tako ustvarile družbe z omejeno odgovornostjo (54,7 %) in delniške družbe (35,2 %), samostojni podjetniki pa so, čeprav so številčno predstavljali več kot polovico vseh podjetij, ustvarili le 7,1 % vsega prihodka.

In the reference year, total turnover of all enterprises amounted to SIT 14 973 725 million, which was 8.8% more than in the previous year. Due to the fact that most persons were employed by enterprises organised as legal persons (81.1%), those enterprises created 92.5% of total turnover. The greatest share of turnover was created by limited liability companies (54.7%) and joint stock companies (35.2%), while individual private entrepreneurs created only 7.1% of total turnover.

Slika 3: Deleži podjetij po pravnoorganizacijskih oblikah, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 3: Shares of enterprises by organisational forms, Slovenia, 2005



Pretežni del podjetij se je ukvarjal z dejavnostmi trgovina in popravilo motornih vozil (24,2 %), poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve (22,4 %), predelovalne dejavnosti (18,7 %) ter gradbeništvo (15,8 %). Z dejavnostma rudarstvo in oskrba z elektriko, plinom in vodo se je ukvarjala le peščica podjetij (skupaj 0,5 %).

V letu 2005 je bilo v podjetjih (C-K) evidentiranih skupaj 609.699 oseb, ki delajo; več kot polovica teh oseb (57,4 %) je delala v predelovalnih dejavnostih in v dejavnosti trgovina ter popravila motornih vozil. Ta podjetja so ustvarila dobri dve tretjini celotnega prihodka (68 %).

Dejavnosti gradbeništvo in poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve sta zaposlovali približno enako število oseb, ki delajo (okrog 11 %). Delež prihodka, ki so ga ustvarila podjetja, ki so se ukvarjala z dejavnostjo poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve, je bil nekoliko višji (8,6 %) od prihodka, ki so ga ustvarila podjetja v dejavnostih gradbeništvo in promet, skladiščenje in zveze (7,4 % in 7,5 %). Najmanj prihodka so ustvarila podjetja v dejavnostih rudarstvo (0,4 %) in gostinstvo (1,8 %).

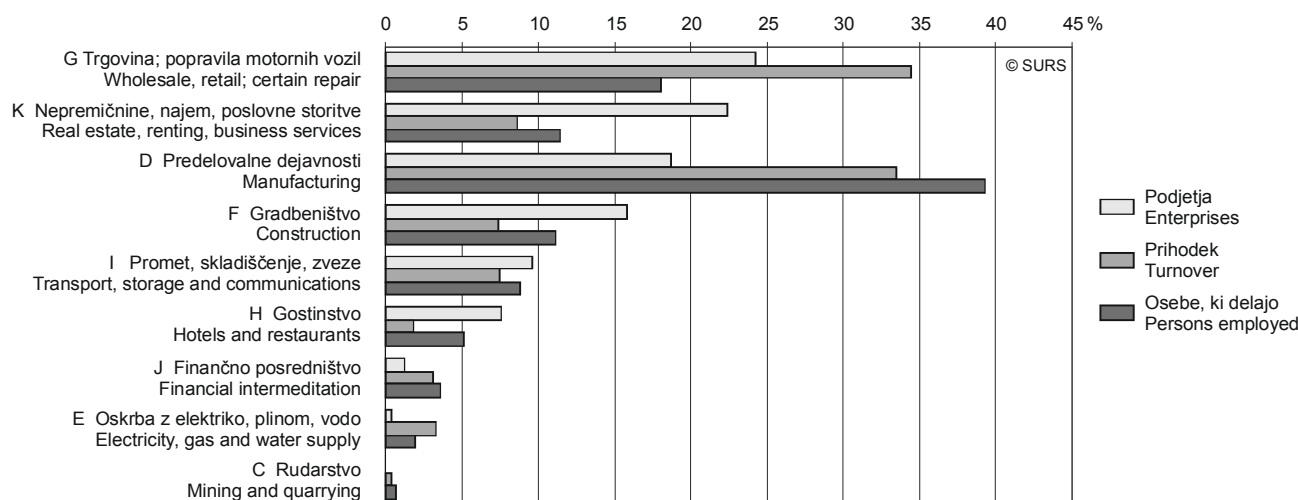
The greatest share of enterprises dealt in wholesale, retail and certain repair (24.2%), real estate, renting and business services (22.4%), manufacturing (18.7%) and construction (15.8%). The smallest shares of enterprises were observed in mining and quarrying (0.1%) and electricity, gas and water supply (0.4%).

More than a half (57.4%) of all 609,699 persons employed were registered in manufacturing and wholesale, retail and certain repair. Those enterprises created more than two thirds (68%) of total turnover.

The share of persons employed in construction and real estate, renting and business services was almost the same (around 11%). Enterprises in real estate, renting and business activities created a slightly higher share of turnover (8.6%) than those in construction (7.4%) and transport, storage and communications (7.5%). The lowest turnover was created by enterprises in mining and quarrying (0.4%) and hotels and restaurants (1.8%).

Slika 4: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po dejavnostih, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 4: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by activities, Slovenia, 2005



Z vidika velikostnih razredov podjetij glede na število v njih zaposlenih oseb, ki delajo, so bila najštevilnejša mikro- (podjetja z največ 9 zaposlenimi) in majhna podjetja (10–49), saj jih je bilo skupaj 98,5 %. Srednje velikih (50–249) in velikih podjetij (podjetja z najmanj 250 zaposlenimi) pa je bilo le 1,5 %, vendar pa so prav ta podjetja skupno zaposlovala dobro polovico vseh oseb, ki delajo, in ustvarila skoraj dve tretjini vsega prihodka.

Največ oseb, ki delajo, so zaposlovala t. i. velika podjetja, in sicer 35,3 %, sledila so mikropodjetja s 27,4 %, srednje velika z 20,3 % in majhna podjetja s 16,9 % zaposlenih.

Več kot polovico (55,6 %) vseh prihodkov so ustvarila podjetja, ki so po svojem prihodku spadala med velika podjetja (torej podjetja z več kot 4000 milijoni SIT prihodka), srednje velika podjetja so prispevala 17,2 % vseh prihodkov, slabo tretjino, 27,2 %, vseh prihodkov pa so ustvarila majhna podjetja (podjetja z manj kot 1000 milijoni SIT prihodka).

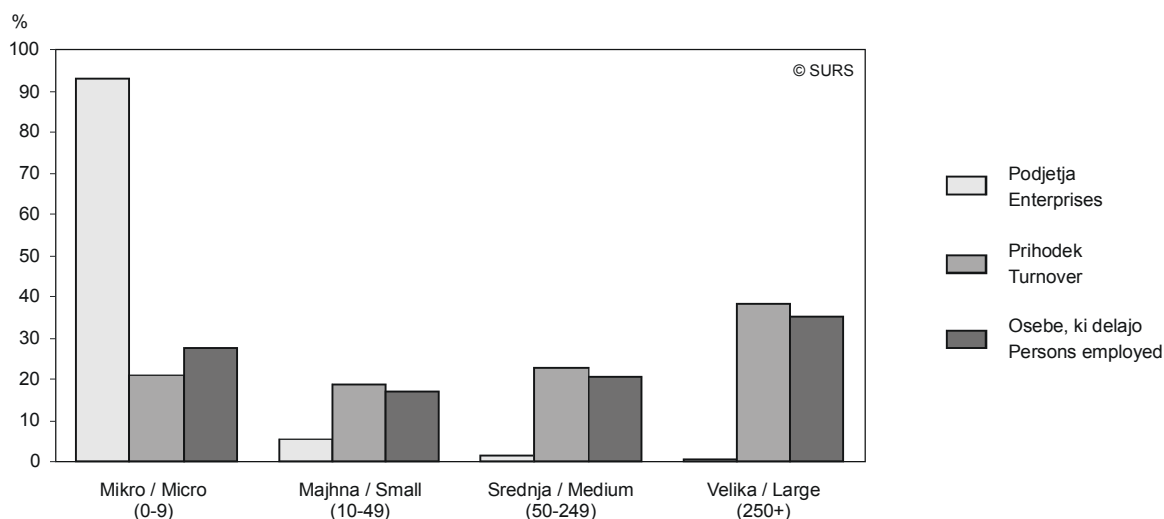
When ranking the size of enterprise in view of the number of persons employed, in Slovenia micro and small enterprises prevailed (98.5%), although the most turnover was created by medium-sized (22.5%) and large enterprises (38.0%). More than a half (55.6%) of persons employed worked in enterprises with more than 50 employees.

Most persons were employed in large enterprises with more than 250 employees (35.3%), followed by micro enterprises (27.4%) and medium-sized enterprises (20.3%). The fewest persons were employed in small enterprises (16.9%).

More than a half of turnover (55.6%) was created by large enterprises which had more than SIT 4000 million of turnover; the share of medium-sized enterprises was 17.2%. Less than one third (27.2%) of total turnover was created by small enterprises which had less than SIT 1000 million of turnover.

Slika 5: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo v podjetjih, po velikostnih razredih podjetij glede na število oseb, ki delajo v njih, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 5: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed in enterprises by number of persons employed, Slovenia, 2005



Tretjina vseh opazovanih podjetij v Sloveniji se je v 2005 nahajala v osrednjeslovenski statistični regiji. Precej manj podjetij je bilo v podravski (13,9 %) in savinjski regiji (11 %). Najmanj teh podjetij pa je bilo v zasavski regiji (manj kot 2 % vseh podjetij v državi).

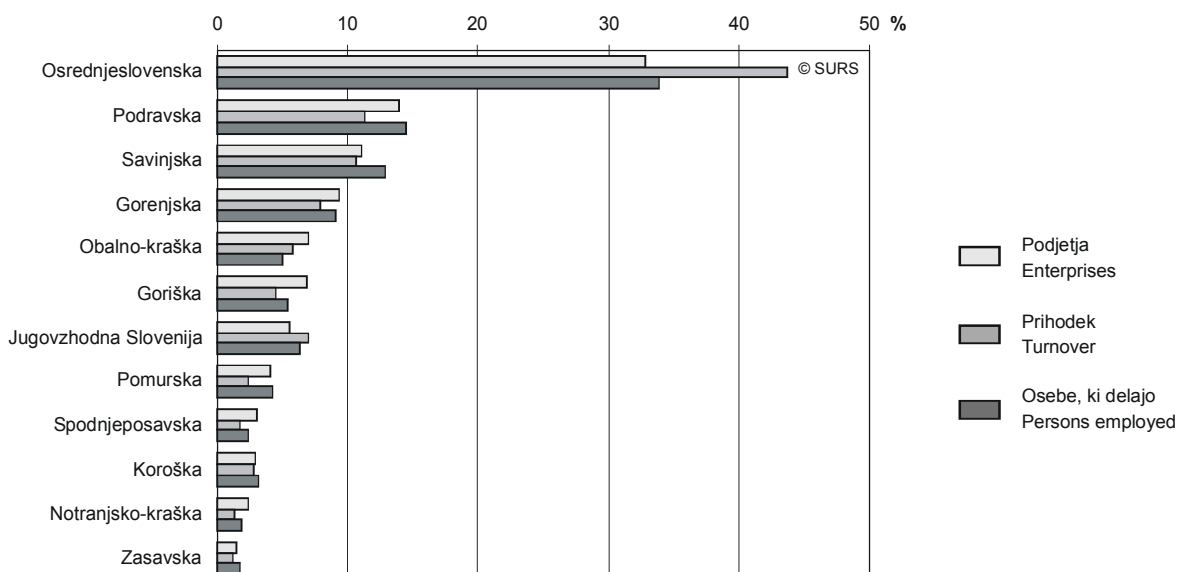
Največ oseb, ki delajo, je bilo – razumljivo – zaposlenih v podjetjih v osrednjeslovenski regiji (33,8 %) in te so ustvarile dobri dve petini vsega prihodka. Po številčnosti zaposlenih oseb so sledila podjetja v podravski, savinjski in gorenjski regiji. Čeprav je bilo v obalno-kraški in goriški regiji evidentiranih več podjetij kot v jugovzhodni Sloveniji, pa so podjetja v slednji zaposlovala več oseb in ustvarila tudi več prihodka. Manj kot 2 % oseb, ki delajo, so zaposlovala podjetja zasavske in notranjsko-kraške regije.

In Slovenia, there was one third of all enterprises registered in Osrednjeslovenska region. Much fewer enterprises were registered in Podravska region (13.9%) and Savinjska region (11%), while Less than 2% of all enterprises in the country were registered in Zasavska region.

Most persons were employed in Osrednjeslovenska region (33.8%), where more than two fifths of all turnover was created; followed by Podravska region, Savinjska region and Gorenjska region. Although there were more enterprises registered in Obalno-kraška and Goriška regions than in Jugovzhodna Slovenia, more persons employed and more turnover was created in Jugovzhodna Slovenia. The fewest persons were registered in Zasavska region (1.7%) and in Notranjsko-kraška region (1.9%).

Slika 6: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po statističnih regijah, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 6: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by statistical regions, Slovenia, 2005

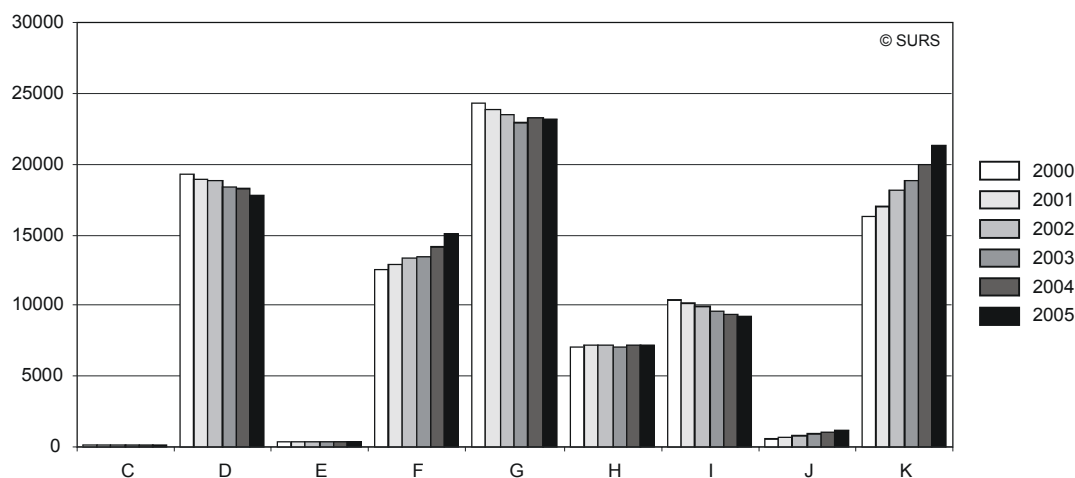


Iz slike 7 je razviden trend gibanja števila podjetij v posameznih dejavnostih v obdobju 2000–2005. Vidimo, da je število podjetij v tem obdobju naraščalo v dejavnostih gradbeništvo, finančno posredništvo ter poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve. Število podjetij pa je upadalo v predelovalnih dejavnostih in v dejavnosti promet, skladiščenje in zveze. Približno na enaki ravni je v opazovanih letih ostalo število podjetij v dejavnostih rudarstvo, oskrba z elektriko, plinom in vodo ter gostinstvo. Število podjetij v dejavnosti trgovina in popravila motornih vozil je v obdobju 2000–2003 upadalo, v letu 2004 se je v primerjavi s prejšnjim letom nekoliko povečalo, nato pa je v letu 2005 spet upadlo.

Chart 7 presents the trend of enterprises in each activity from 2000 to 2005. In this period the number of enterprises increased in construction, financial intermediation, and real estate, renting and business activities. The downward tendency was perceived in manufacturing and in transport, storage and communications. The number of enterprises was at the same level in mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply and in hotels and restaurants. In wholesale, retail and certain repair, there was perceived the decline in enterprises in the 2000–2003 period; then in 2004 the number of enterprises increased and again decreased in 2005.

Slika 7: Število podjetij po dejavnostih, Slovenija, 2000–2005

Chart 7: Number of enterprises by activities, Slovenia, 2000–2005

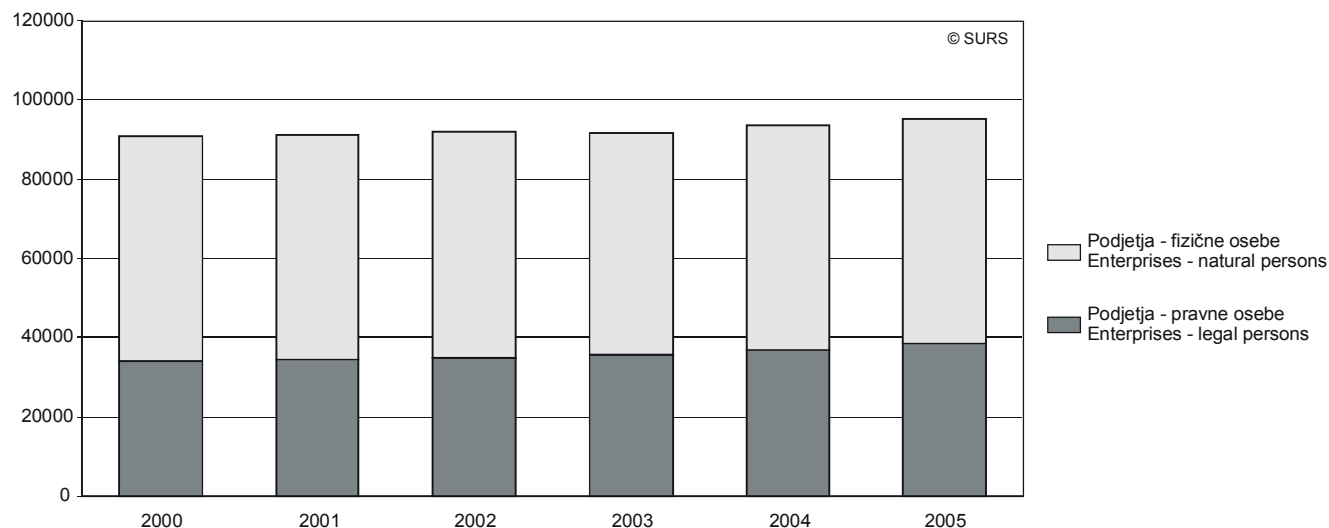


Slika 8 prikazuje gibanje števila podjetij glede na njihovo pravnoorganizacijsko obliko. V obdobju 2000–2005 so po številu prevladovala podjetja, organizirana kot fizične osebe, pred podjetji, ki so bila organizirana kot pravne osebe. Število podjetij obeh organizacijskih oblik je v opazovanem obdobju postopno in približno enako intenzivno naraščalo.

Chart 8 shows the trend of enterprises by organisational forms. In the period from 2000 to 2005, enterprises organised as natural persons prevailed. The number of such enterprises as well as those organised as legal persons was gradually increasing.

Slika 8: Število podjetij po pravnoorganizacijskih oblikah, Slovenija, 2000–2005

Chart 8: Number of enterprises by organisational forms, Slovenia, 2000–2005



STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

-	ni pojava
mio	milijon
%	odstotek
P	podjetja
o	osebe, ki delajo
SIT	prihodek v tolarjih
z	podatek zaradi zaupnosti ni objavljen

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA**Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov**

Vir podatkov o podjetjih na območju Republike Slovenije je Statistični poslovni register (SPR), ki ga Statistični urad RS vodi in vzdržuje na podlagi 33. člena Zakona o državni statistiki in Uredbe Sveta (EGS), št. 2186/93 o koordinaciji Skupnosti pri vzpostavljanju poslovnih registrov v statistične namene.

Osnovni vir podatkov za SPR je Poslovni register Slovenije (PRS), ki ga na podlagi 71. člena Zakona o plačilnem prometu (Uradni list RS, št. 30/02) od 15. 7. 2002 vodi Agencija Republike Slovenije za javnopravne evidence in storitve (AJPEŠ). Poleg podatkov iz PRS so vir podatkov za SPR tudi podatki iz drugih administrativnih zbirk ter podatki, zbrani na podlagi programa statističnih raziskovanj. Nekateri manjkajoči podatki o posameznih spremenljivkah so v SPR pripisani (v skladu z ustrezno statistično metodologijo).

Vir zajetja enot za referenčno leto je stanje podatkov o enotah v PRS 31. 12., vključno z enotami, ki so bile v tem letu ukinjene in katerih ukinitvev je zabeležena v PRS.

Glavni vir podatkov o osebah, ki delajo, je Statistični register delovno aktivnega prebivalstva (SRDAP), ki ga vodi SURS. Podatki v SRDAP-u se osvežujejo na podlagi obrazcev M, to je prijava podatkov za uvedbo in vodenje matične evidence pokojninskega in invalidskega zavarovanja, zdravstvenega zavarovanja ter evidence o sklenitvi delovnega razmerja (M-1, M-2, M-1A, M-3, M-3a, M-DČ). V SRDAP-u so upoštevane vse osebe, ki delajo, ne glede na to, ali delajo za nedoločen ali določen čas, s polnim ali skrajšanim delovnim časom. Če podjetje izkazuje prihodek, nima pa podatka o osebah, ki delajo, se mu ta podatek pripiše v skladu z ustrezno statistično metodologijo.

Vir podatkov o prihodku podjetij so Zaključni računi, Napoved za odmero davka od dohodkov iz dejavnosti ter Poročila zavarovalnih organizacij. Podjetjem, ki imajo podatek o osebah, ki delajo, ne izkazujejo pa prihodkov, se podatki o prihodku pripišejo v skladu z ustrezno statistično metodologijo. V podatku o prihodku podjetij niso zajete banke in hranilnice.

Zajetje

V tabelah so prikazane vse pravnoorganizacijske oblike podjetij, ki kot svojo glavno dejavnost opravljajo eno izmed naslednjih dejavnosti iz področij C-K Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD): rudarstvo, predelovalne dejavnosti, oskrba z elektriko, plinom in vodo, gradbeništvo, trgovina in popravila motornih vozil, gostinstvo, promet, skladiščenje in zveze, finančno posredništvo, poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve.

Podatke o statistični enoti podjetje je mogoče izkazovati poenoteno za podjetja, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spadajo v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C-K, in sicer v skladu z evropskima uredbama (CR 2186/93 o koordinaciji Skupnosti pri vzpostavljanju poslovnih registrov v statistične

STATISTICAL SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

-	no occurrence of event
mio	million
%	percentage
E	enterprises
e	persons employed
SIT	turnover in national currency
z	data not published due to confidentiality

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**Sources and methods of data collections**

The source of data on enterprises in Slovenia is the Statistical Business Register (SBR), which is kept and maintained by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS) on the basis of Article 33 of the National Statistics Act and CR 2186/93 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes.

The basic source for the SBR is the Administrative Business Register (ABR), which has been kept on the basis of Article 71 of the Payment Transactions Act (OJ RS No. 30/02) since 15 July 2002 by the Agency for Public Legal Records and Related Services. In addition to data in the ABR, the sources for the SBR are also data from other administrative records and data collected in accordance with the national program of statistical surveys. In the SBR some missing data are imputed according to the appropriate statistical methodology.

The main source for units of the reference year is the ABR as of 31 December with the inclusion of units that died during the reference year.

The main source for data on employment is the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP) kept by SORS. SRDAP is updated with data from M forms, i.e. Registration of Data for the Introduction and Keeping of the Central Record of Pension and Disability Insurance, Health Care and Employment (M-1, M-2, M-1A, M-3, M-3a, M-DČ). In SRDAP, all persons in paid employment are taken into consideration, irrespective of whether they are employed for fixed or unspecified period of time and whether they work full time or part time. In cases where the enterprise had some turnover without persons employed, the data on persons employed are imputed according to the appropriate statistical methodology.

Main sources for data on turnover for enterprises are Annual Accounts, Turnover Tax Declaration and statistical inquiries for insurance companies. For enterprises that had no turnover but had some persons employed, turnover is imputed according to the appropriate statistical methodology. Data on turnover do not comprise banks and savings banks.

Coverage

In tables all legal forms of enterprises that perform one of the activities in sections C-K of the Standard Classification of Activities (NACE) as their main activity are covered: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction, wholesale, retail, certain repair, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate and renting business activities.

For enterprises in the sections of activities C-K, the EU harmonized data could be presented on the basis of CR 2186/93 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes and CR 686/93 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the



namene in CR 686/93 o statističnih enotah za opazovanje in analizo proizvodnega sistema v Skupnosti). Podatkov o podjetjih iz področij dejavnosti A, B, L, M, N in O v tabelah še ne izkazujemo, ker za to še niso izdelana poenotena evropska metodološka priporočila.

Definicije in pojasnila

Obdobje opazovanja

Obdobje opazovanja je referenčno leto. Referenčno leto zajema vse enote, ki so bile do 31. 12. opazovanega leta vpisane v PRS, vključno z enotami, ki so bile v tem letu ukinjene in katerih ukinitve je v tem registru zabeležena.

Enota opazovanja

Enota opazovanja je podjetje, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spada v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C-K (SKD). Podjetje je registrirana pravna ali fizična oseba, ki je med letom opazovanja izkazala prihodek, ali zaposlene osebe oziroma osebe, ki delajo.

Podjetje je najmanjša kombinacija pravnih enot, ki ima kot organizacijska enota za izdelavo proizvodov ali ponudbo storitev pri svojem odločanju določeno stopnjo samostojnosti, predvsem za razporejanje svojih tekočih poslovnih sredstev. Podjetje lahko opravlja eno dejavnost ali več, in to na enem ali več mestih. Za oblikovanje podjetja kot statistične enote se uporablja pravna enota, ki – v celoti ali delno – opravlja pridobitno dejavnost. Pravne enote¹⁾ so vse registrirane pravne in fizične osebe. Podatki o podjetjih so v tabelah prikazani po glavni dejavnosti podjetja.

Podjetja pravne osebe so registrirane pravne osebe, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spadajo v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C-K.

Podjetja družbe so pravne osebe, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spadajo v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C-K in so v skladu z Zakonom o gospodarskih družbah (ZGD) organizirane v eno izmed naslednjih oblik družbe: družba z omejeno odgovornostjo (d. o. o.), družba z neomejeno odgovornostjo (d. n. o.), delniška družba (d. d.), komanditna delniška družba (k. d. d.) in komanditna družba (k. d.).

Druge podjetja pravne osebe so vse ostale pravne osebe, ki niso družbe in po svoji glavni dejavnosti spadajo v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C-K.

Podjetja fizične osebe so samostojni podjetniki in druge registrirane fizične osebe, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spadajo v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C-K.

Zaposlene osebe so osebe, ki delajo pri delodajalcu (pri pravnih osebah, samostojnih podjetnikih ali drugih registriranih fizičnih osebah) in prejemajo plačo ter so na podlagi pogodbe o zaposlitvi obvezno socialno zavarovane. Pogodba o zaposlitvi je lahko sklenjena za nedoločen ali določen čas, ne glede na to, ali gre za zaposlitev s polnim delovnim časom ali z delovnim časom, krajšim od polnega. Med zaposlene osebe se štejejo tudi pripravniki in osebe, udeležene pri javnih delih, ter družbeniki zasebnih družb in zavodov v RS, ki so poslovodne osebe (če niso obvezno zavarovani na drugi podlagi). V število zaposlenih oseb niso zajeti študenti in dijaki, ki občasno delajo za delodajalca in prejemajo plačilo.

Samozaposlene osebe so samostojni podjetniki in druge registrirane fizične osebe (npr. samostojni raziskovalci, zdravniki, odvetniki, veterinarji, kulturni ustvarjalci, vrhunski športniki ipd.).

Osebe, ki delajo, so vse zaposlene in samozaposlene osebe skupaj. Med osebe, ki delajo, niso zajeti pomagajoči družinski člani in osebe, ki delajo na podlagi podjemnih pogodb (pogodb o delu) ali avtorskih pogodb (delovršnih pogodb), in kmetje.

production system in the Community. European harmonized methodological recommendations for enterprises in sections of activities A, B, L, M, N and O are being developed, which is the reason why the data for those enterprises are not presented in tables.

Definitions and explanations

Observation period

The period of observation is the reference year. The reference year includes all units that were registered in the ABR until 31 December of the reference year, including units that died during the reference year.

Observation unit

The observation unit is an enterprise in sections of activities C-K. Enterprise is the registered legal or natural person which had either turnover or employment during the reference year.

An enterprise is an organizational unit producing goods or services which benefits from a certain degree of autonomy in decision making, especially in the allocation of its current resources. An enterprise carries out one or more activities at one or more locations. A legal unit that performs a profit or partly profit activity is the principal legal basis for an enterprise. Legal units¹⁾ are all registered legal or natural persons. Data in tables are for enterprises presented according to the main activity of the enterprise.

Enterprises – legal persons are registered legal persons that perform main activities in sections of activities C-K.

Enterprises – companies are legal persons in sections of activities C-K that are according to the Companies Act organised as one of the following forms of companies: limited liability company, general partnership, joint stock company, limited partnership with share capital or limited partnership.

Other enterprises – legal units are all other legal units that are not companies in sections of activities C-K.

Enterprises – natural persons are individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons that perform activities in sections C-K.

Employees are persons who work for an employer (for legal persons or for individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons), receive payment in the form of salaries and are socially insured on the basis of the employment contract. The employment contract can be made for fixed or unspecified period of time, for full-time or part-time work. The number of employees includes also trainees, persons performing public works and partners in private companies and institutions in the Republic of Slovenia who are managers (if they do not have compulsory insurance on some other basis). The number of employees excludes students and pupils who work for an employer occasionally and receive payment.

Self-employed persons are individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons (e.g. independent researchers, doctors, lawyers, veterinaries, cultural workers, top athletes, etc.)

Persons employed are employees and self-employed persons. The number of persons employed excludes unpaid family workers, persons working on the basis of contracts for work/service or copyright agreement and farmers.

1) Pravne enote predstavljajo vsi poslovni subjekti, registrirani v PRS, za katere podatke četrtletno izkazuje AJ PES na svojih spletnih straneh.

1) Legal units are legal entities in the ABR for which data are quarterly disseminated on the web side of AJ PES, i.e. the Agency for Public Legal Records and Related Services.

Prihodek so prodajne vrednosti kupcem zaračunanih prodanih proizvodov oziroma trgovskega blaga in materiala ter opravljenih storitev. Meri se na podlagi prodajnih cen, navedenih v računih in drugih listinah, zmanjšanih za vse popuste, ki so bili dani ob prodaji ali pozneje, pa tudi za vrednosti vrnjenih količin. V prihodek so zajeti so vsi stroški in obremenitve, vezane na kupca, ne zajema pa davka na dodano vrednost (DDV), morebitne prodaje osnovnih sredstev, prihodkov od financiranja, subvencij in drugih izrednih prihodkov. Zaradi zaokroževanja agregiranih podatkov s 1000 SIT na milijon SIT se nekateri zbirni podatki v tabelah ne ujemajo z delnimi seštevki.

Turnover is the total amount that the enterprise settled with sale of goods, material and performed services in the reference year. It is measured on the basis of selling prices stated on invoices and other documents less discounts at sale or later on and the value of returned quantities. It includes all costs and charges linked to the buyer and excludes value added tax, possible sale of fixed assets, financial income, subsidies and other extra income. Due to the rounded aggregated data on turnover from 1000 SIT to million SIT, some totals are not matching with the sum of subtotals.

Podrobnejši podatki in časovne serije so dostopni na SI-STAT podatkovnem portalu, ki vam omogoča enostaven način pregledovanja in izpisovanja podatkov v različne formate. Registrirani uporabniki imajo možnost shranjevanja tabel za kasnejši pregled in možnost naročanja na samodejno obveščanje o posodobitvah podatkov.

More detailed data and time series are available at the SI-STAT data portal, which enables simple browsing and exporting of data into various formats. Registered users have the possibility to store tables for later browsing and to sign up to be informed when data are updated.

Objavljanje

Letno: Statistične informacije. Podjetja

Slovenija v številkah

Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije

Podatkovna baza SI-STAT: www.stat.si – Ekonomsko področje
– Poslovni subjekti.

Publishing

Yearly: Rapid Reports. Enterprises

Slovenia in Figures

Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia

SI-STAT database: www.stat.si – Economy – Business Entities.

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