



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

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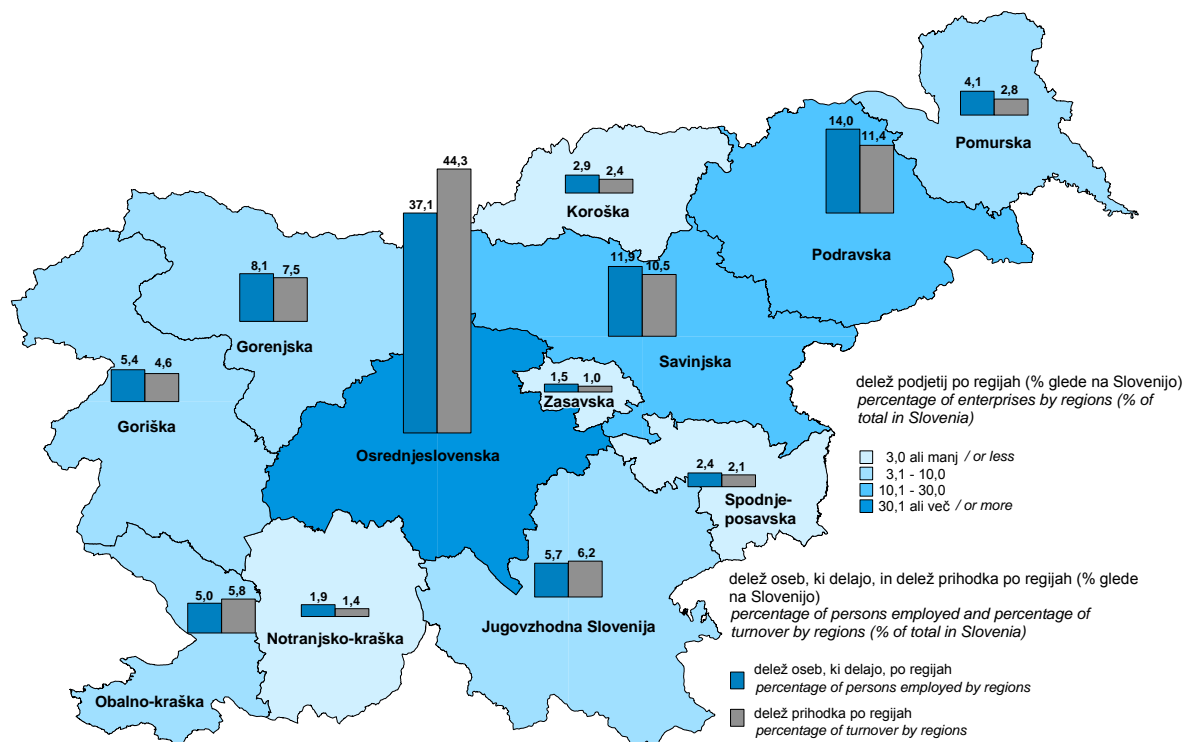
14 POSLOVNI SUBJEKTI BUSINESS ENTITIES

št./No 1

PODJETJA, SLOVENIJA, 2008 ENTERPRISES, SLOVENIA, 2008

- ▶ V letu 2008 je bilo evidentiranih skupaj 152.541 podjetij, od tega 53,3 % fizičnih in 46,7 % pravnih oseb.
- ▶ Med temi podjetji so bila najštevilnejša podjetja, ki po številu oseb, ki delajo, spadajo med mikropodjetja (takih podjetij je bilo 93,3 %); podjetja, ki po številu oseb, ki delajo, spadajo med velika podjetja, so zaposlovala največ oseb, ki delajo (33,2 %), in ustvarila največ prihodka (34,9 %).
- ▶ Vsa opazovana podjetja skupaj so ustvarila 95.786 milijonov EUR prihodka; največji del tega prihodka so ustvarila podjetja v osrednjeslovenski regiji (44,3 %), tem so s precej manjšimi deleži prihodka sledila podjetja v podravski (11,4 %), savinjski (10,5 %) in gorenjski regiji (7,5 %).
- ▶ Največ oseb izmed vseh 881.598, ki so delale v teh podjetjih, je bilo zaposlenih v predelovalnih dejavnostih (26,4 % oseb); sledile so dejavnosti trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila motornih vozil (te so zaposlovale 13,5 % teh oseb) in gradbeništvo (10,4 % oseb).
- ▶ There were 152,541 enterprises registered in 2008; 53.3% of them were natural persons and 46.7% were legal persons.
- ▶ As regards the number of persons employed, micro enterprises prevailed with a 93.3% share, while large enterprises generated most of the turnover (34.9%) and employed the largest number of persons employed (33.2%).
- ▶ Of the total turnover of EUR 95,786 million, most was generated by enterprises in the Osrednjeslovenska region (44.3%), and much less in the Podravska (11.4%), Savinjska (10.5%) and Gorenjska regions (7.5%).
- ▶ Of the total of 881,598 persons employed, most were employed in manufacturing (26.4%), wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (13.5%) and construction (10.4%).

Slika 1: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po statističnih regijah, Slovenija, 2008
Chart 1: Shares of enterprises their turnover and persons employed by statistical regions, Slovenia, 2008

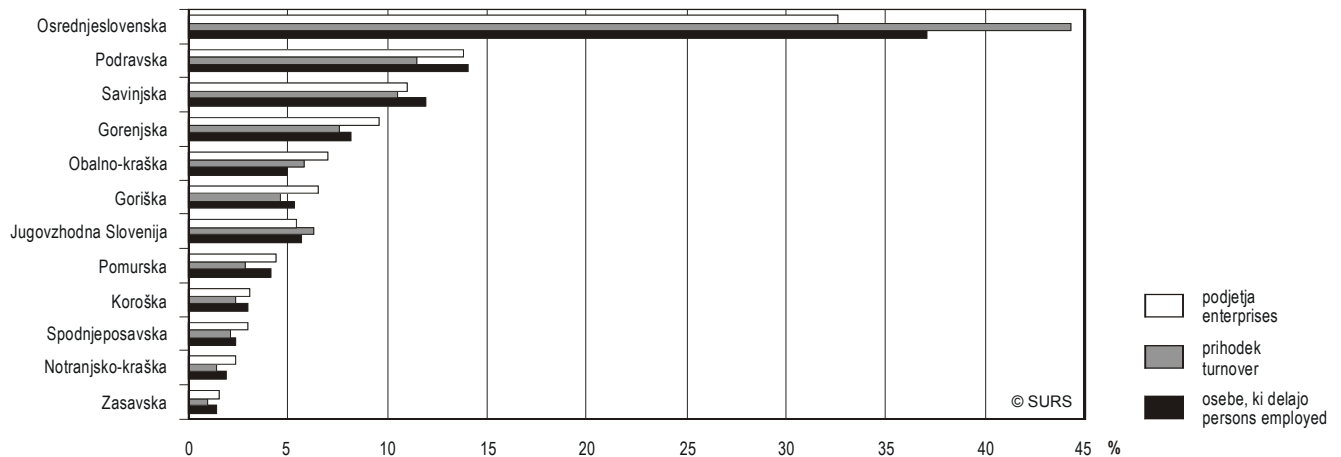


V letu 2008 je bilo v Sloveniji 152.541 podjetij; največ teh podjetij je delovalo v osrednjeslovenski regiji, in sicer 49.653 ali 32,6 %. Tej regiji so po številu podjetij sledile podravska (13,8 %), savinjska (11,0 %) in gorenjska regija (9,5 %). Najmanj podjetij je bilo v zasavski regiji (1,5 %), notranjsko-kraški (2,4 %), spodnjeposavski (3,0 %) in koroški regiji (3,0 %).

There were 152,541 enterprises in 2008; most of them (49,653 or 32.6%) were registered in the Osrednjeslovenska region, followed by Podravska with 13.8%, Savinjska with 11.0% and Gorenjska with 9.5% of all enterprises. The fewest enterprises were registered in the Zasavska (1.5%), Notranjsko-kraška (2.4%), Spodnjeposavska (3.0%) and Koroška regions (3.0%).

Slika 2: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po statističnih regijah, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 2: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by statistical regions, Slovenia, 2008

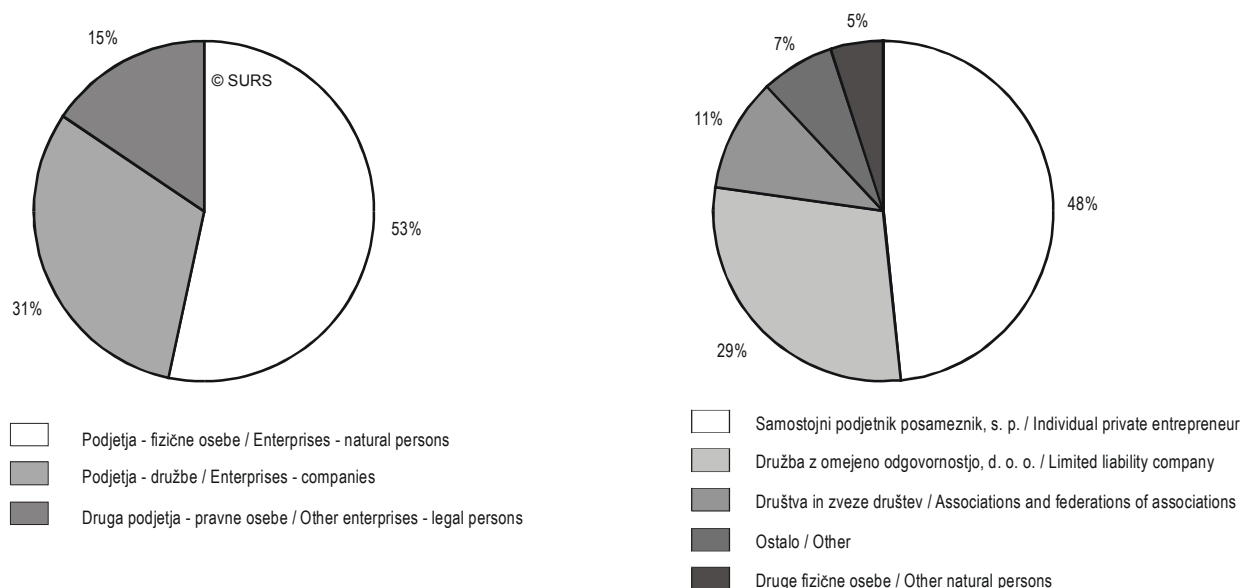


53,3 % teh podjetij je bilo organiziranih kot fizične osebe, med temi pa so prevladovali samostojni podjetniki posamezniki (90,6 %). Preostalih 46,7 % teh podjetij je bilo organiziranih kot pravne osebe, med temi pa so prevladovale družbe z omejeno odgovornostjo (61,9 %). V celotnem deležu podjetij so samostojni podjetniki posamezniki predstavljali 48,3 %, družbe z omejeno odgovornostjo 28,9 %; društva in zveze društev 11,0 % ter druge fizične osebe 5,0 %. Podjetij, ki so bila organizirana drugače, je bilo 6,8 %.

The majority of enterprises were organised as natural persons (53.3%); among them prevailed individual private entrepreneurs (90.6%). The remaining 46.7% of enterprises were organised as legal persons; among them prevailed limited liability companies (61.9%). The overall share of individual private entrepreneurs was 48.3%, of limited liability companies 28.9%, of associations and unions of associations 11.0% and of other registered natural persons 5.0%. Enterprises organised in other organisational forms represented 6.8% of all enterprises.

Slika 3: Deleži podjetij po pravnoorganizacijskih oblikah, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 3: Shares of enterprises by organisational forms, Slovenia, 2008



Pretežni del podjetij se je ukvarjal z dejavnostmi trgovina, vzdrževanje in

The largest share of enterprises dealt in wholesale and retail trade, repair

popravila motornih vozil (15,5 %), gradbeništvo (13,8 %) ter strokovne, znanstvene in tehnične dejavnosti (13,5 %).

Čeprav se največ podjetij ukvarja z dejavnostjo trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila motornih vozil, je bilo največ oseb, ki delajo, zaposlenih v predelovalnih dejavnostih (26,4 %). Sledile so dejavnosti trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila motornih vozil (13,5 %), gradbeništvo (10,4 %) ter izobraževanje (7,0 %).

Podobno gibanje kot pri osebah, ki delajo, je bilo zabeleženo tudi pri ustvarjenem prihodku; od skupno 95.786 mio EUR prihodka so ga največ ustvarila podjetja v dejavnosti trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila motornih vozil, 32,8 %, za temi pa podjetja v predelovalnih dejavnostih, 26,8 %. Precej manjši delež k ustvarjenemu prihodku so prispevala podjetja v dejavnostih gradbeništvo (8,8 %) ter promet in skladiščenje (4,8 %).

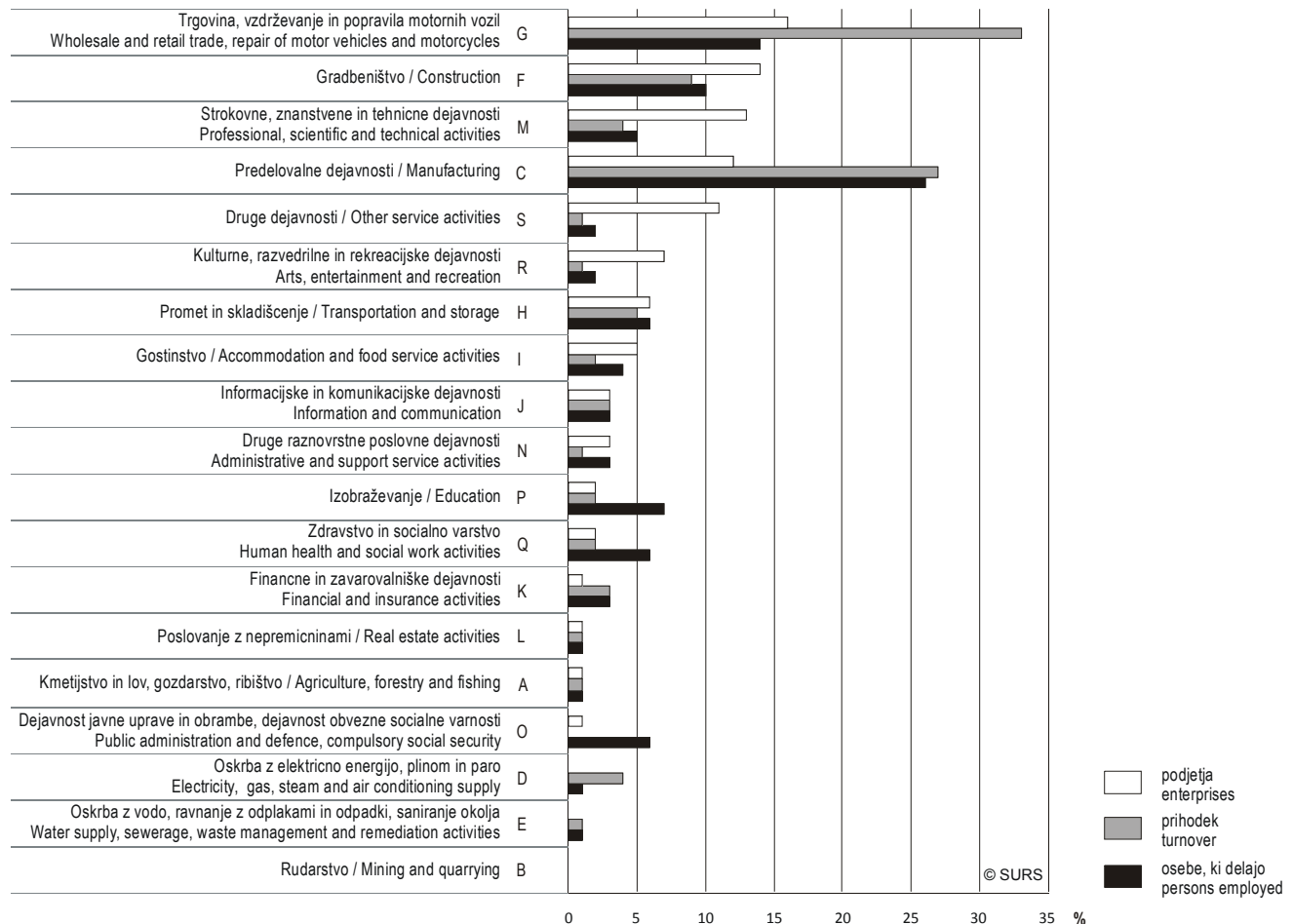
of motor vehicles and motorcycles (15.5%), construction (13.8%) and professional, scientific and technical activities (13.5%).

Although the largest share of enterprises dealt in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles, the largest share of persons was employed in manufacturing (26.4%), followed by wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (13.5%), construction (10.4%), and education (7.0%).

A similar trend as for persons employed was observed by generated turnover; the largest share of the entire turnover of EUR 95,786 million was generated by enterprises in wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles (32.8%) and slightly less in manufacturing (26.8%). A much smaller share of the total generated turnover was contributed by enterprises in construction (8.8%), and transportation and storage (4.8%).

Slika 4: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po dejavnostih, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 4: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by activities, Slovenia, 2008

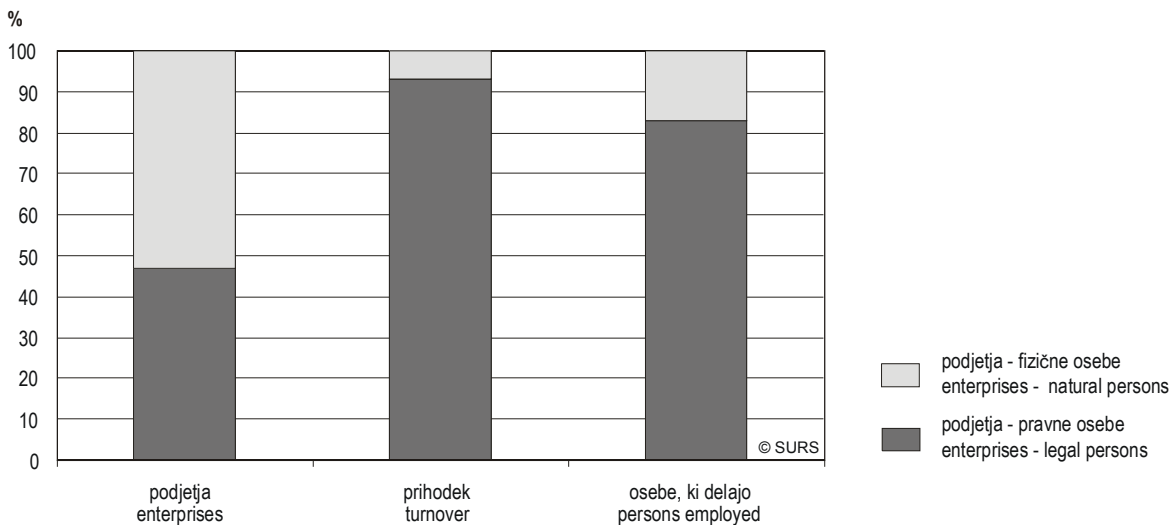


V letu 2008 je bilo v podjetjih evidentiranih skupaj 881.598 oseb, ki delajo; dobre štiri petine teh oseb (82,8 %) so delale v podjetjih, organiziranih kot pravne osebe, 17,2 % pa v podjetjih, organiziranih kot fizične osebe. Dobri dve petini (41,9 %) oseb, ki delajo, so zaposlovala družbe z omejeno odgovornostjo, petino (19,9 %) delniške in komanditne delniške družbe, slabo petino (16,0 %) samostojni podjetniki posamezniki ter dobro petino (22,2 %) preostala podjetja.

In 2008, more than four fifths (82.8%) of the total of 881,598 persons employed were registered in enterprises organised as legal persons and 17.2% in enterprises organised as natural persons. More than two fifths (41.9%) of all persons employed were employed in limited liability companies, more than one fifth (19.9%) in joint stock companies and limited partnership joint stock companies, almost one fifth (16.0%) in enterprises organised as individual private entrepreneurs and more than one fifth (22.2%) in other enterprises.

Slika 5: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po pravnoorganizacijskih oblikah, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 5: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by organisational forms, Slovenia, 2008

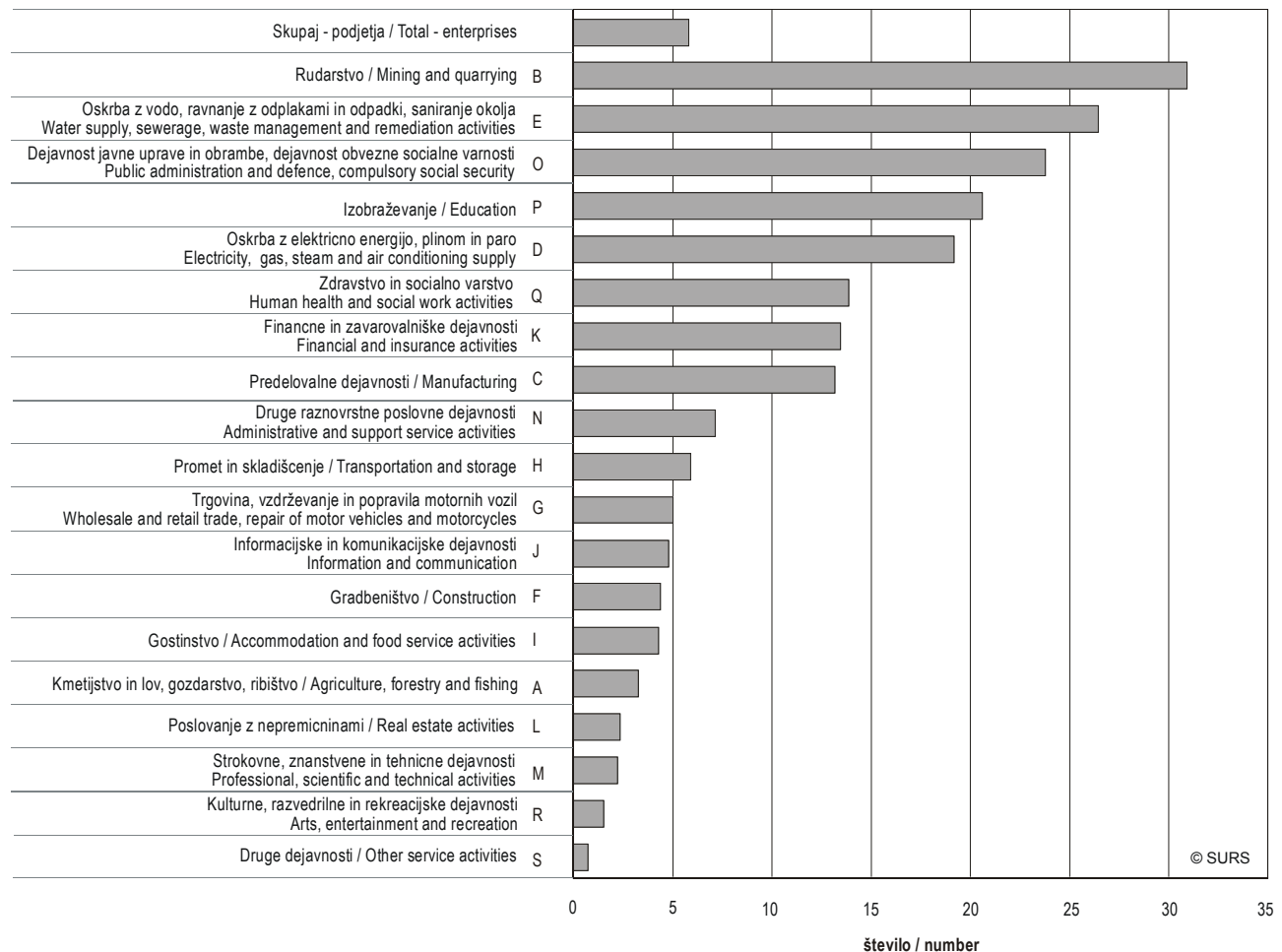


Slika 6 prikazuje, da je bilo povprečno letno število oseb, ki delajo, na podjetje najvišje v dejavnostih rudarstvo (31,0) in oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odpadki in odpadki, saniranje okolja (26,4). Sledila so podjetja v dejavnostih dejavnost javne uprave in obrambe, dejavnost obvezne socialne varnosti (v teh je delalo povprečno letno 23,8 osebe) in izobraževanje (20,6). Podjetja v vseh teh dejavnostih so bila glede na število oseb, ki delajo v njih, precej večja od podjetij glede na število oseb, ki delajo v njih, na ravni države; v teh podjetjih je namreč delalo povprečno letno manj kot 6 oseb (5,8 osebe) na podjetje.

Figure 6 shows that the average annual number of persons employed per enterprise was the highest in mining and quarrying (31.0) and in water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities (26.4). Rather large enterprises regarding the number of persons employed were also in public administration and defence, compulsory social security (23.8) and in education (20.6). In all these activities the size of enterprises by the number of persons employed was well above the size at national level, which is estimated at almost 6 (5.8) persons employed per enterprise.

Slika 6: Povprečno letno število oseb, ki delajo, na podjetje, po področjih dejavnosti, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 6: Average annual number of persons employed per enterprise by sections of activities, Slovenia, 2008



Z vidika velikostnih razredov podjetij glede na število v njih zaposlenih oseb, ki delajo, so bila najštevilnejša mikropodjetja (0–9), in sicer jih je bilo 93,3 %. Največ oseb, ki delajo, so zaposlovala velika podjetja (250+), in sicer 33,2 %. Ta podjetja so ustvarila tudi največ prihodka (34,9 %).

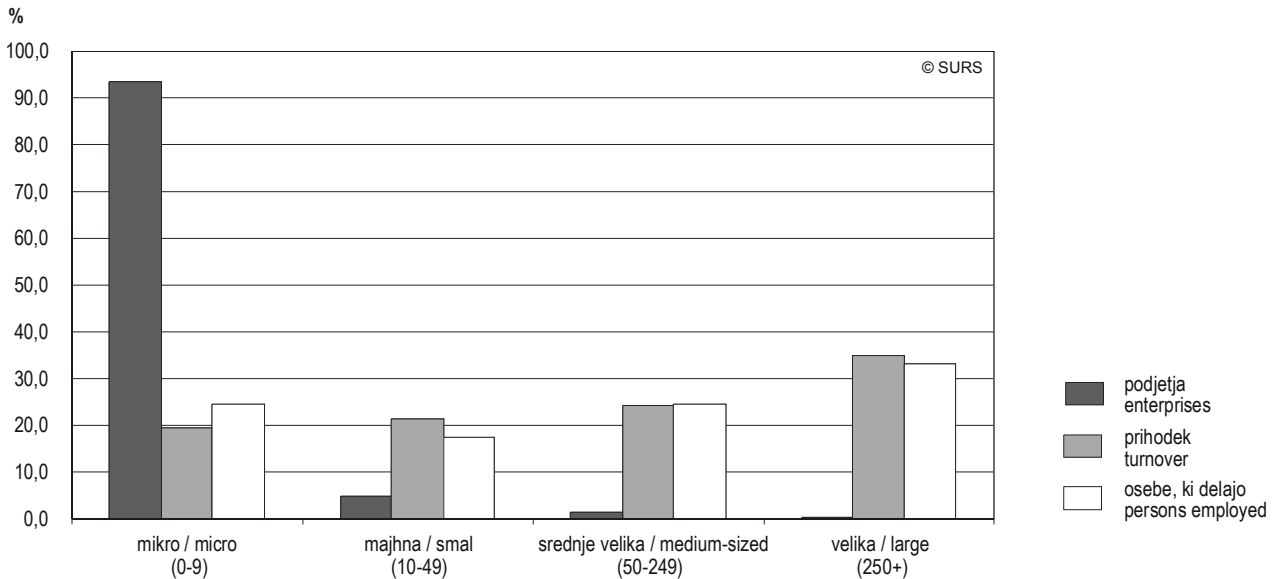
Kljub veliki razliki v številu podjetij med mikropodjetji in majhnimi (10–49) ter srednje velikimi podjetji (50–249) so vse tri našteje skupine podjetij ustvarile približno enak odstotek prihodka (dobro petino). Največ oseb, ki delajo, pa so med njimi zaposlovala mikropodjetja, 24,7 %; srednje velika podjetja so zaposlovala 24,6 %, majhna pa 17,5 % oseb, ki delajo.

As regards the size of enterprises in view of the number of persons employed, in Slovenia micro enterprises (0-9) prevailed (93.3%), although most of the turnover (34.9%) was generated by large enterprises (250+), which also employed the largest share of persons employed (33.2%).

Despite the large difference in the number of enterprises between micro, small (10-49) and medium-sized enterprises (50-249), each of the three size classes generated around one fifth of total turnover. Among them most persons were employed in micro enterprises (24.7%), followed by medium-sized (24.6%) and small enterprises (17.5%).

Slika 7: Deleži podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo v podjetjih, po velikostnih razredih podjetij glede na število oseb, ki delajo v njih, Slovenija, 2008

Chart 7: Shares of enterprises, their turnover and persons employed in enterprises by number of persons employed, Slovenia, 2008



STATISTIČNA IN DRUGA ZNAMENJA

- ni pojava
- % odstotek

OKRAJŠAVE

- P podjetja
- mio milijon
- o osebe, ki delajo
- 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 vodi in vzdržuje Statistični urad RS, in sicer na podlagi 33. člena Zakona o državni statistiki in Uredbe (ES), št. 177/2008 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta o vzpostavitvi skupnega okvira za poslovne registre v statistične namene.

Osnovni vir podatkov za SPR je Poslovni register Slovenije (PRS); ta register vodi Agencija Republike Slovenije za javnopravne evidence in storitve (AJPEŠ), in sicer od 15. 7. 2002 na podlagi 71. člena Zakona o plačilnem prometu (Uradni list RS, št. 30/02). Poleg podatkov iz PRS so vir podatkov za SPR tudi podatki iz drugih administrativnih zbirk ter podatki, zbrani na podlagi programa statističnih raziskovanj. Podatki za posamezne spremenljivke, ki v SPR morda manjkajo, se pripišejo v skladu z ustrežno statistično metodologijo.

Vir zajetja enot za referenčno leto je PRS, in sicer stanje 31. 12., vključno z enotami, ki so bile med letom ukinjene in o katerih je to v PRS zabeleženo.

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

STATISTICAL AND OTHER SIGNS

- no occurrence of event
- % percentage

ABBREVIATIONS

- E enterprises
- mio million
- e persons employed
- z data not published due to confidentiality

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

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 Council Regulation (EEC) No. 2186/93 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes.

The basic source for the SPR is the administrative Business Register of Slovenia (PRS), 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 PRS, the sources for the SPR are also data from other administrative records and data collected in accordance with the national program of statistical surveys. In the SPR some missing data are imputed according to the appropriate statistical methodology.

The main source for units of the reference year is the PRS 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



(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 določen ali nedoločen čas, s polnim ali s skrajšanim delovnim časom. Če podjetje izkazuje prihodek, nima pa podatka o osebah, ki delajo, se mu ta podatek pripiše v skladu z ustrežno statistično metodologijo.

Vir podatkov o prihodu podjetij so zaključni računi, davčni obračun akontacije dohodnine od dohodka iz dejavnosti, podatki o davku na dodano vrednost ter poročila zavarovalnih organizacij. Podjetjem, ki imajo osebe, ki delajo, ne izkazujejo pa prihodkov, se podatki o prihodu pripišejo v skladu z ustrežno statistično metodologijo. V podatku o prihodu podjetij ni zajet prihodek bank in hranilnic.

Zajetje

V tabelah so zajeta podjetja, ki kot svojo glavno dejavnost opravljajo eno izmed dejavnosti Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD 2008).

S 1. januarjem 2008 je v vseh državah članicah Evropske unije začela veljati nova klasifikacija dejavnosti poslovnih subjektov NACE Rev 2., ki je nadomestila prej veljavno klasifikacijo Nace Rev. 1.1. V Republiki Sloveniji je začela veljati nacionalna različica standardne klasifikacije, imenovana SKD 2008, ki v celoti povzema evropsko klasifikacijo dejavnosti, hkrati pa jo tudi dopolnjuje z nacionalnimi podrazredi.

Nova klasifikacija prinaša številne spremembe in dopolnitve, ki so posledica strukturnih sprememb v gospodarstvu v zadnjih letih. Največ sprememb je na področju tržnih storitvenih dejavnosti in na področju predelovalnih dejavnosti. Pomembna je tudi sprememba v strukturi klasifikacije, in sicer se z novo različico klasifikacije opušča členitev na podpodročja dejavnosti (2-črkovna raven klasifikacije). Povzetek najpomembnejših razlik med staro in novo različico klasifikacije si lahko ogledate v dokumentu na spletni strani

http://www.stat.si/doc/klasif/revizija/Razlike_SKD2008_SKD2002.pdf.

Več splošnih informacij o uvajanju nove klasifikacije je na voljo na posebni strani Revizija klasifikacijske dejavnosti SKD 2008 / Nace Rev. 2 spletne strani Statističnega urada.

Obdobje opazovanja

Obdobje opazovanja je referenčno leto. Referenčno leto zajema enote, ki so bile v letu opazovanja do 31. 12. vpisane v PRS, vključno z enotami, ki so bile med letom opazovanja ukinjene in o katerih je to v PRS zabeleženo.

Enota opazovanja

Enota opazovanja je podjetje, registrirano kot pravna ali fizična oseba, ki je med letom opazovanja izkazala prihodek ali zaposlene osebe oziroma osebe, ki delajo. Za enote po Standardni klasifikaciji institucionalnih sektorjev države in neprofitnih institucij, ki opravljajo storitve za gospodinjstva, se pri opredelitvi podjetja upoštevajo tudi izkazani prihodki iz članarin, subvencij in drugih poslovnih prihodkov. Ti pa niso zajeti v prihodek.

Podjetje je najmanjša kombinacija pravnih enot, ki ima kot organizacijska enota za izdelavo proizvodov ali ponudbo storitev pri sprejemanju odločitev določeno stopnjo samostojnosti, predvsem za razporejanje svojih tekočih poslovnih sredstev. Podjetje opravlja eno ali več dejavnosti na eni ali več lokacijah. Pravne enote (Pravne enote so vsi poslovni subjekti, registrirani v PRS, o katerih podatke izkazuje AJ PES na svojih spletnih straneh, in sicer četrtletno) so registrirane pravne in fizične osebe. Podatki o podjetjih so v tabelah prikazani po glavni dejavnosti podjetja.

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, prepayment of income taxes for the income realised upon the pursuit of activities, VAT data 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 enterprises that perform one of the activities of the Slovene Standard Classification of Activities (SKD 2008) as their main activity are covered.

On 1 January 2008 the new classification of activities of business entities NACE Rev. 2, which replaced NACE Rev 1.1, came into force in all EU Member States. In the Republic of Slovenia the national version of the standard classification, called SKD 2008, which includes the entire European classification of activities but also adds some national subclasses, came into force on the mentioned date.

The new classification brings many changes, which are the result of structural changes in the economy in recent years. Most of the changes thus involve market services and manufacturing. A very important change is the new structure of the classification, since there is no longer the level of subsection (2-digit code). The new classification is available in this document:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/cache/ITY_OFFPUB/KS-RA-07-015/EN/KS-RA-07-015-EN.PDF

Observation period

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

Observation unit

The observation unit is an enterprise registered as a legal or natural person that had either turnover or employment during the reference year. For units according to the Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors and Non-profit Institutions Serving Households, in determining enterprises membership fees, subsidies and other operating income are also taken into account. However, they are not included in turnover.

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. Legal units (Legal units are legal entities in the PRS for which data are quarterly disseminated on the AJ PES website.) are registered legal or natural persons. Data in tables are for enterprises presented according to the main activity of the enterprise.



Definicije in pojasnila

Pravne osebe so registrirane pravne osebe.

Gospodarske družbe so pravne osebe, ki 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 pravne osebe so vse preostale pravne osebe, ki niso družbe.

Fizične osebe so samostojni podjetniki in druge registrirane fizične osebe.

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.

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 blaga. Zajema tudi vse stroške in obremenitve, vezane na kupca, ne zajema pa davka na dodano vrednost (DDV), morebitnih prodaj osnovnih sredstev, prihodkov od financiranja, subvencij in drugih izrednih prihodkov.

Podrobnejši podatki in časovne serije so dostopni na podatkovnem portalu SI-STAT, 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.

Objavljanje

Pet letno: Statistične informacije. Podjetja

Letno:

- Statistični letopis Republike Slovenije
- Podatkovna baza SI-STAT: www.stat.si – Ekonomsko področje – Poslovni subjekti.
- Prva objava

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Definitions and explanations

Legal persons are registered legal persons.

Companies are legal persons 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 legal persons are all other legal units that are not companies.

Natural persons are individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons.

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, veterinarians, 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.

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.

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.

Publishing

Every five years: Rapid Reports. Enterprises

Yearly:

- Statistical Yearbook of the Republic of Slovenia
- SI-STAT database: www.stat.si – Economy – Business Entities.
- First Release

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