



BLAGOVNA MENJAVA PO ZNAČILNOSTIH PODJETIJ, SLOVENIJA, 2010 – končni podatki

TRADE IN GOODS BY ENTERPRISE CHARACTERISTICS, SLOVENIA, 2010 – final data

- ▶ V letu 2010 sta bila izvoz in uvoz blaga skoncentrirana v majhnem številu največjih izvoznikov in uvoznikov. 50 največjih izvoznikov, ki so trgovali tako z državami članicami EU kot tudi državami nečlanicami EU, je prispevalo več kot polovico vrednosti izvoza, 50 največjih uvoznikov pa več kot tretjino vrednosti uvoza iz držav članic EU in okrog 60 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav nečlanic EU.
- ▶ In 2010 the exports and imports of goods were concentrated in a small number of the largest exporters and importers. The 50 largest exporters that traded with EU Member States and EU non-member countries contributed more than a half of the value of total exports, whereas the 50 largest importers contributed more than a third of the value of imports from EU Member States and around 60% of the value of imports from EU non-member countries.
- ▶ Največ blaga so izvozila podjetja iz področja predelovalne dejavnosti, in sicer 75,1 % vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU in 67,3 % vrednosti izvoza v države nečlanice EU. Ta podjetja so ustvarila tudi izrazit presežek pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU in tudi pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU. Primanjkljaj v blagovni menjavi pa so imela pretežno podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G, in sicer predvsem pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU.
- ▶ Most goods were exported by manufacturing enterprises, namely 75.1% of the value of exports to EU Member States and 67.3% of the value of exports to EU non-member countries. These enterprises also created a significant surplus in the trade in goods with EU Member States, as well as in the trade in goods with EU non-member countries. A deficit in the trade in goods was recorded mainly by enterprises from section of activity G, especially in trade with EU Member States.
- ▶ Med izvozniki in uvozniki so bila najštevilnejša mikropodjetja, vrednostno največji delež izvoza in uvoza pa so prispevala maloštevilna velika podjetja. Izvoz maloštevilnih velikih podjetij (velikih glede na število zaposlenih) je predstavljal več kot polovico vrednosti celotnega izvoza Slovenije v države članice EU in v države nečlanice EU. Na uvozni strani so velika podjetja prispevala nekoliko nižji delež kot na izvozni strani, in sicer 35,0 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav članic EU in 41,1 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav nečlanic EU.
- ▶ Among exporters and importers the most numerous were micro enterprises, but the highest value shares of exports and imports were made by a small number of large enterprises. Exports of a small number of large enterprises (large according to the number of employees) represented more than half of the value of total exports of Slovenia to EU Member States and to EU non-member countries. On the import side, large enterprises contributed a slightly lower share than on the export side, namely 35.0% of the value of imports from EU Member States and 41.1% of the value of imports from EU non-member countries.
- ▶ Glavne trgovinske partnerice Slovenije med državami članicami EU so bile Nemčija, Avstrija, Italija in Francija. Podjetja, ki so izvažala v omenjene države, so ustvarila okrog 67,5 % vrednosti celotnega izvoza v države članice EU. Pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU je največ podjetij blago izvažalo v države, ki so nastale iz republik nekdanje Jugoslavije. V vsaj eno izmed teh držav je izvažalo 88,2 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so izvažala v države nečlanice EU.
- ▶ The main trading partner countries of Slovenia among EU Member States were Germany, Austria, Italy and France. The enterprises that exported to the mentioned countries created around 67.5% of the total value of exports to EU Member States. In trade in goods with EU non-member countries, most enterprises exported to countries that emerged from the republics of the former Yugoslavia. To at least one of these countries exported 88.2% of enterprises among all those that exported to EU non-member countries.

Tabela 1: Število izvoznikov in uvoznikov ter vrednost njihove blagovne menjave, Slovenija, 2010

Table 1: Number of exporters and importers and values of their trade in goods, Slovenia, 2010

	Blagovna menjava z državami članicami EU Trade in goods with EU Member States		Blagovna menjava z državami nečlanicami EU Trade in goods with EU non-member countries		
	izvoz/exports	uvoz/imports	izvoz/exports	uvoz/imports	
Skupaj					Total
število podjetij	11.631	32.310	8.313	14.568	number of enterprises
vrednost (1.000 EUR)	13.073.129	15.403.319	5.170.001	4.477.780	value (EUR 1.000)

**BLAGOVNA MENJAVA GLEDE NA PODROČJE DEJAVNOSTI
IZVOZNIKOV IN UVOZNIKOV****Največ blaga so izvozila podjetja iz področja predelovalne dejavnosti, največ blaga uvozila podjetja iz področja dejavnosti trgovina**

V letu 2010 je pri trgovanju Slovenije z državami nečlanicami EU trgovalo na uvozni strani za 75,2 % več podjetij kot na izvozni strani. Pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU pa je bil položaj bistveno drugačen: število podjetij, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU na uvozni strani, je bilo namreč kar trikrat večje od števila podjetij na izvozni strani.

Podrobnejši pregled trgovanja z državami članicami EU po področjih dejavnosti podjetij nam razkrije, da so bila na izvozni strani najštevilnejša podjetja, ki po SKD spadajo v področja druge dejavnosti (32,9 % vseh podjetij, ki so izvažala v države članice EU), nato podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G (30,9 %) in podjetja iz področja dejavnosti C (30,6 %). Ne glede na to so podjetja iz področja dejavnosti C ustvarila glavni del vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU, kar 75,1 %; podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G so k vrednosti vsega izvoza v države članice EU prispevala 10,2 %, podjetja iz področja druge dejavnosti pa 2,8 %.

Tudi na uvozni strani so bila najštevilnejša podjetja iz področja druge dejavnosti (med vsemi podjetji so predstavljala 44,6 %, ustvarila pa so 6,2 % vrednosti uvoza blaga iz držav članic EU), sledila so podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G (teh je bilo 30,8 %) in podjetja iz področja dejavnosti C (19,3 %). Največji delež vrednosti celotnega uvoza iz držav članic EU so ustvarila podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G (46,8 % vrednosti); podjetja iz področja dejavnosti C so k vrednosti blagovne menjave na uvozni strani prispevala bistveno manjši delež (40,7 % vrednosti) kot na izvozni strani.

Pregled trgovanja z državami nečlanicami EU po področjih dejavnosti podjetij nam pokaže, da se je struktura blagovne menjave po področjih dejavnosti podjetij v primerjavi s to strukturo pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU razlikovala predvsem na izvozni strani. Tu so namreč glede na število podjetij prevladovala podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G (38,5 % vseh podjetij, ki so izvažala v države nečlanice EU); delež podjetij iz področja dejavnosti C pa je obsegal nekaj več kot četrtino vseh podjetij, ki so izvažala v države nečlanice EU. Podjetja iz področja dejavnosti C so ustvarila kar 67,3 % vrednosti izvoza v države nečlanice EU, podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G pa so prispevala k vrednosti izvoza v te države bistveno manjši delež (24,6 %). Pri uvozu blaga iz držav članic EU je v primerjavi s strukturo uvoza blaga iz držav članic EU izstopal večji delež podjetij, katerih dejavnost po SKD ni bila znana (37,0 % vseh podjetij in 4,7 % vrednosti celotnega uvoza iz držav nečlanice EU).

**SLOVENIA'S TRADE IN GOODS BY SECTION OF ACTIVITY OF
EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS****Most goods were exported by manufacturing enterprises, while most goods were imported by trade enterprises**

In 2010, in Slovenia's trade with EU non-member countries 75.2% more enterprises were importing than exporting. In trade with EU Member States the situation was substantially different: the number of enterprises on the side of imports was three times larger than the number of enterprises on the side of exports.

A detailed review of trade with EU Member States by sections of enterprise's activity reveals that at exports enterprises classified in the section of other activities by the Standard Classification of Activities were the most numerous (32.9% of all enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States), followed by enterprises classified in section of activity G (30.9%) and enterprises classified in section of activity C (30.6%). However, enterprises from section of activity C created most of the total value of exports to EU Member States (75.1%); enterprises from section of activity G contributed 10.2% of total exports to EU Member States, while enterprises from activity sections other than A, B, C, D, E or G contributed 2.8%.

Also on the import side the most numerous were enterprises from activity sections other than A, B, C, D, E or G (these enterprises represented 44.6% of all enterprises and created 6.2% of the value of imports of goods from EU Member States), followed by enterprises from section of activity G (30.8%) and enterprises from section of activity C (19.3%). On the import side, the largest share of total value of imports from EU Member States was created by enterprises from section of activity G (46.8%), followed by enterprises from section of activity C, which contributed significantly lower share (40.7%) than on the export side.

A review of trade with EU non-member countries by sections of activity of enterprises shows that the structure of trade in goods by sections of activity of enterprises in comparison with this structure in trade with EU Member States differed mainly at exports. As regards the number of enterprises, enterprises from section of activity G prevailed (38.5% of all enterprises exporting to EU non-member countries); and the share of enterprises from section of activity C was slightly more than a quarter of all enterprises that exported to EU non-member countries. Enterprises from section of activity C created as much as 67.3% of exports value to EU non-member countries, and enterprises from section of activity G contributed a significantly lower share (24.6%) to the value of exports to these countries. At imports of goods from EU non-member countries, in comparison with the structure of imports of goods from EU Member States a larger share of enterprises with unknown activity by the Standard Classification of Activity stood out (37.0% of all enterprises and 4.7% of total imports from EU non-member countries).

Tabela 2: Število izvoznikov in uvoznikov glede na področje dejavnosti ter vrednost njihove blagovne menjave, Slovenija, 2010
Table 2: Number of exporters and importers according to section of activity and values of their trade in goods, Slovenia, 2010

Področje dejavnosti podjetja	Blagovna menjava z državami članicami EU Trade in goods with EU Member States		Blagovna menjava z državami nečlanicami EU Trade in goods with EU non-member countries		Section of activity of enterprise
	izvoz/exports	uvoz/imports	izvoz/exports	uvoz/imports	
A Kmetijstvo in lov, gozdarstvo, ribištvo število podjetij vrednost (1.000 EUR)	221 53.489	524 63.779	69 17.857	59 12.202	A Agriculture, forestry and fishing number of enterprises value (EUR 1.000)
B_D_E Rudarstvo, oskrba z električno energijo, plinom in paro, oskrba z vodo, ravnanje z odplakami in odpadki, saniranje okolja število podjetij vrednost (1.000 EUR)	117 438.205	325 261.530	65 148.961	94 311.500	B_D_E Mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply, water supply, sewerage, waste management and remediation activities number of enterprises value (EUR 1.000)
C Predelovalne dejavnosti število podjetij vrednost (1.000 EUR)	3.560 9.813.832	6.223 6.268.246	2.378 3.478.853	2.245 1.810.530	C Manufacturing number of enterprises value (EUR 1.000)
G Trgovina, vzdrževanje in popravila motornih vozil število podjetij vrednost (1.000 EUR)	3.591 1.338.619	9.960 7.202.049	3.202 1.273.118	3.777 1.934.673	G Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles number of enterprises value (EUR 1.000)
Druge dejavnosti (razen A, B, C, D, E in G) število podjetij vrednost (1.000 EUR)	3.822 369.081	14.402 948.776	1.917 238.889	2.999 200.142	Other activities (other than A, B, C, D, E or G) number of enterprises value (EUR 1.000)
X Neznano število podjetij vrednost (1.000 EUR)	320 1.059.903	876 658.939	682 12.323	5.394 208.734	X Unknown number of enterprises value (EUR 1.000)

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Source: SORS

Podjetja iz področja predelovalne dejavnosti so pri blagovni menjavi s tujino izkazovala presežek

Slovenija je v letu 2010 pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU izkazovala primanjkljaj (v vrednosti 2,3 milijarde EUR), pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU pa presežek (v vrednosti 0,7 milijarde EUR).

Izrazit presežek pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU in tudi pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU so imela predvsem podjetja iz področja dejavnosti C (pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU je znašal 3,5 milijarde EUR, pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU pa 1,7 milijarde EUR).

Primanjkljaj v blagovni menjavi pa so imela pretežno podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G, in sicer predvsem pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU (5,9 milijarde EUR).

Enterprises from the section of manufacturing had surplus in trade in goods with foreign countries

In 2010, Slovenia had a deficit of EUR 2.3 billion in the trade in goods with EU Member States and a surplus of EUR 0.7 billion in the trade in goods with EU non-member countries.

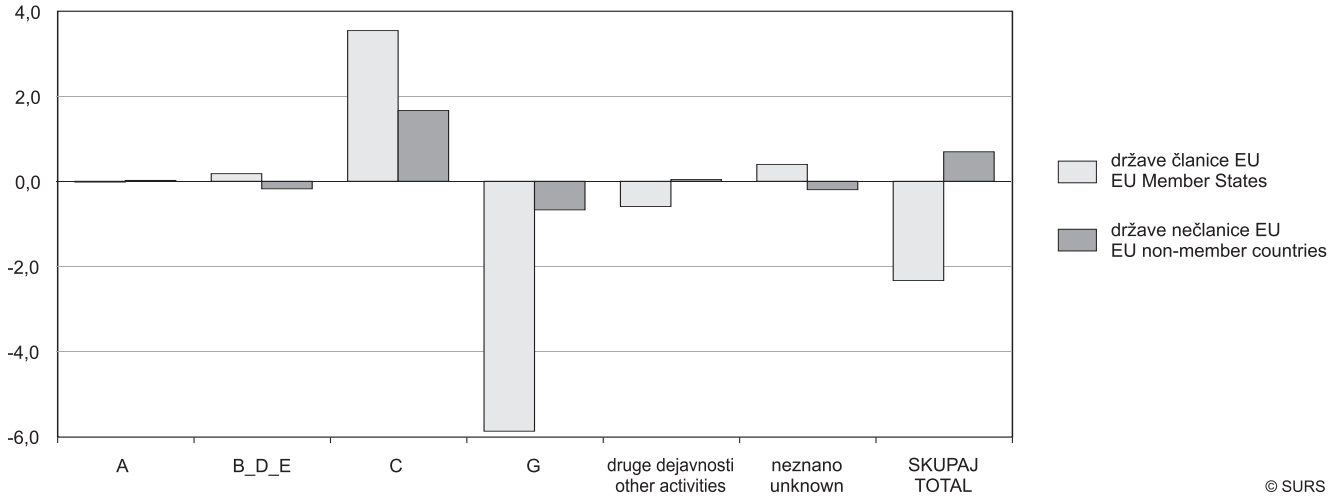
A significant surplus in the trade in goods with EU Member States, as well as in the trade in goods with EU non-member countries, was recorded especially by enterprises from section of activity C (in trade in goods with EU Member States a surplus of EUR 3.5 billion and in trade in goods with EU non-member countries a surplus of EUR 1.7 billion).

A deficit in the trade in goods was recorded mainly by enterprises from section of activity G, especially in trade with EU Member States (EUR 5.9 billion).

Grafikon 1: Trgovinska bilanca po področjih dejavnosti izvoznikov in uvoznikov, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 1: Slovenia's trade balance by section of activity of exporters and importers, Slovenia, 2010

mrd. EUR/EUR 1000 mio.



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Source: SORS**BLAGOVNA MENJAVA GLEDE NA VELIKOST IZVOZNIKOV IN UVOZNIKOV****Izvoz velikih podjetij je predstavljal več kot polovico vrednosti celotnega izvoza Slovenije**

Pregled trgovanja Slovenije na izvozni strani nam razkrije, da je v letu 2010 majhno število velikih podjetij (velikih glede na število zaposlenih) prispevalo zelo velik delež vrednosti izvoza, in to tako pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU kot tudi pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU. Med podjetji, ki so izvažala blago v države članice EU, je bilo 1,5 % velikih podjetij, med tistimi, ki so izvažala blago v države nečlanice EU, pa je bilo velikih 2,2 %. Vendar so ta podjetja prispevala več kot polovico (50,2 %) vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU in kar 52,3 % vrednosti izvoza v države nečlanice EU.

Med podjetji, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU, so bila najštevilnejša mikropodjetja (72,4 % vseh podjetij, ki so tedaj izvažala blago v države članice EU), za temi pa mala podjetja (17,3 %). Mikro- in mala podjetja so skupaj prispevala nekaj manj kot 20 % celotne vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU.

Med podjetji, ki so trgovala z državami nečlanicami EU, je bilo nekoliko manj mikropodjetij (bilo jih je 60,8 %) kot med podjetji, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU; podoben kot pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU je bil tudi delež srednje velikih podjetij (med vsemi, ki so izvažala blago v države nečlanice EU, jih je bilo 7,7 %); tudi vrednostni delež izvoza teh podjetij je bil primerljiv z deležem, ki so ga srednje velika podjetja ustvarila pri izvozu v države članice EU.

SLOVENIA'S TRADE IN GOODS BY SIZE OF EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS**Large enterprises created more than half of the value of total Slovenia's exports**

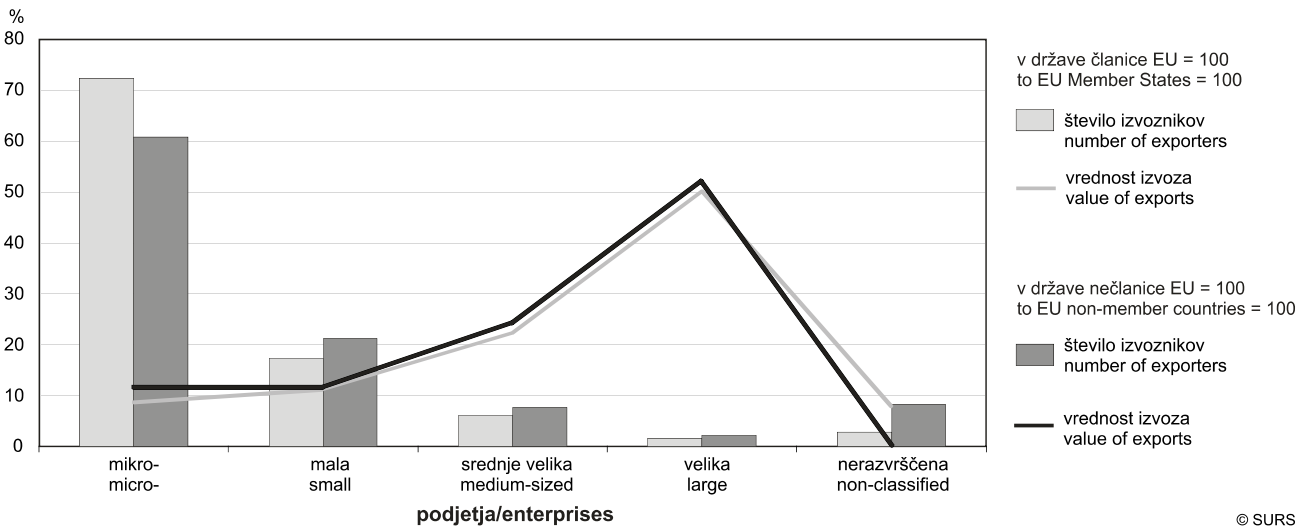
A review of Slovenia's trade at exports reveals that in 2010 a small number of large enterprises (large according to the number of employees) contributed a very large share of exports value in trade with EU Member States as well as in trade with EU non-member countries. Among enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States, 1.5% were large enterprises, and among those that exported to EU non-member countries 2.2% were large. Those enterprises, however, contributed more than half (50.2%) of the value of exports to EU Member States and 52.3% of the value of exports to EU non-member countries.

Among enterprises that traded with EU Member States, the most numerous were micro enterprises (72.4% of all enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States), followed by small enterprises (17.3%). Micro and small enterprises together contributed a little less than 20% of the total value of exports to EU Member States.

Among enterprises that traded with EU non-member countries, the share of micro enterprises was slightly lower (60.8%) than among the enterprises that traded with EU Member States. In comparison with trade with EU Member States, a similar share of medium-sized enterprises was also noticeable (the share was 7.7% of all enterprises that exported goods to EU non-member countries); also the value share of exports of these enterprises was comparable to the share created by medium-sized enterprises in trade with EU Member States at exports.

Grafikon 2: Struktura izvoza po velikosti izvoznikov, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 2: Structure of exports by size of exporters, Slovenia, 2010



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Source: SORS

Med uvozniki so bila najštevilnejša mikropodjetja, vrednostno največji delež uvoza pa so prispevala maloštevilna velika podjetja

Prikaz trgovanja Slovenije nam pokaže, da je v letu 2010 tudi na uvozni strani majhno število velikih podjetij (velikih glede na število zaposlenih) prispevalo zelo velik delež vrednosti trgovanja. Med podjetji, ki so uvažala blago iz držav članic EU, je bilo velikih podjetij 0,8 %, med tistimi, ki so uvažala blago iz držav nečlanic EU, pa je bilo velikih podjetij 1,5 %. Vrednostni delež teh podjetij pa je bil na uvozni strani nekoliko nižji kot na izvozni strani, in sicer je znašal 35,0 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav članic EU in 41,1 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav nečlanic EU.

Med podjetji, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU, so tudi na uvozni strani prevladovala mikropodjetja (80,2 %), za temi pa mala podjetja (12,7 %). Mikro- in mala podjetja so skupaj prispevala nekaj več kot 34,0 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav članic EU. Med podjetji, ki so trgovala z državami nečlanicami EU, je bil delež mikropodjetij precej nižji (44,1 % vseh podjetij, ki so uvažala blago iz držav nečlanic EU).

Delež srednje velikih podjetij med podjetji, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU, in tudi delež srednje velikih podjetij med podjetji, ki so trgovala z državami nečlanicami EU, sta bila na uvozni strani precej manjša kot na izvozni strani (med podjetji, ki so uvažala blago iz držav članic EU, jih je bilo 3,6 %, med podjetji, ki so uvažala blago iz držav nečlanic EU, pa jih je bilo 5,1 %); kljub temu je bil vrednostni delež njihovega trgovanja primerljiv z vrednostnim deležem trgovanja srednje velikih podjetij na izvozni strani.

Among importers the most numerous were micro enterprises, while in terms of value a small number of large enterprises imported the most

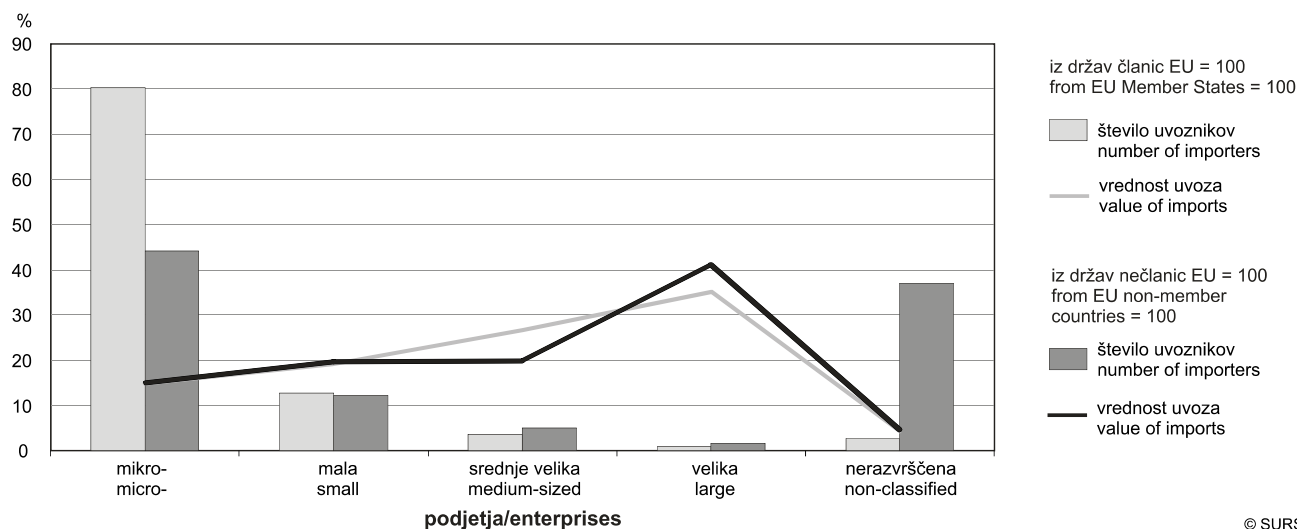
A review of Slovenia's trade shows that in 2010 also on the import side a small number of large enterprises (large according to the number of employees) contributed a very large share of trade value. Among enterprises that imported goods from EU Member States, the share of large enterprises was 0.8%, and among those that imported goods from EU non-member countries the share of large enterprises was 1.5%. In terms of value, these enterprises on the import side contributed a slightly lower share than on the export side, namely 35.0% of the value of imports from EU Member States and 41.1% of the value of imports from EU non-member countries.

Among enterprises that traded with EU Member States, also at imports micro enterprises predominated (80.2%), followed by small enterprises (12.7%). Micro and small enterprises together contributed slightly more than 34.0% of the value of imports from EU Member States. Among enterprises that traded with EU non-member countries, the share of micro enterprises was much lower (44.1% of all enterprises that imported goods from EU non-member countries).

The share of medium-sized enterprises among enterprises that traded with EU Member States and also the share of medium-sized enterprises among enterprises that traded with EU non-member countries were on the import side much lower than at exports (3.6% of enterprises among those that imported goods from EU Member States and 5.1% of enterprises among those that imported goods from EU non-member countries); in spite of that, the value share of their trade was comparable to the value share of trade of medium-sized enterprises at exports.

Grafikon 3: Struktura uvoza po velikosti uvoznikov, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 3: Structure of imports by size of importers, Slovenia, 2010



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Source: SORS**BLAGOVNA MENJAVA GLEDE NA KONCENTRACIJO BLAGOVNE MENJAVE****Petino izvoza blaga v države članice EU in v države nečlanice EU je ustvarilo le pet podjetij**

Iz podatkov o izvozu je razvidno, da je bil izvoz Slovenije tako pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU kot tudi pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU skoncentriran v majhnem številu največjih izvoznikov. Petdeset največjih izvoznikov (tj. 0,4 % vseh podjetij, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU na izvozni strani, oz. 0,6 % vseh podjetij, ki so trgovala z državami nečlanicami EU na izvozni strani) je namreč prispevalo več kot polovico vrednosti celotnega izvoza. Večino blagovne menjave na izvozni strani (94,9 % vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU in 94,2 % izvoza v države nečlanice EU) je prispevalo tisoč največjih izvoznikov (tj. 8,6 % vseh podjetij, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU na izvozni strani, in 12,0 % vseh podjetij, ki so trgovala z državami nečlanicami EU na izvozni strani).

Tudi uvoz Slovenije je bil v letu 2010 skoncentriran v majhnem številu največjih uvoznikov. Pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU je namreč dvajset največjih uvoznikov (0,1 % vseh podjetij, ki so uvažala blago iz držav nečlanic EU) prispevalo že skoraj polovico vrednosti trgovanja, medtem ko je pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU prispevalo približno enak delež vrednosti trgovanja nekaj več kot 100 največjih uvoznikov. Večino blagovne menjave na uvozni strani (82,2 % vrednosti trgovanja z državami članicami EU na uvozni strani in 94,4 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav nečlanic EU) je prispevalo tisoč največjih uvoznikov (tj. 3,1 % vseh podjetij, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU na uvozni strani, in 6,9 % vseh podjetij, ki so trgovala z državami nečlanicami EU na uvozni strani).

SLOVENIA'S TRADE IN GOODS BY CONCENTRATION OF TRADE IN GOODS**Five enterprises created a fifth of total Slovenia's exports to EU Member States and EU non-member countries**

A review of exports data reveals that Slovenia's exports in trade with EU Member States and in trade with EU non-member countries as well were concentrated on a small number of the largest exporters. From the data it is clear that the 50 largest exporters (i.e. 0.4% of all enterprises that traded with EU Member States at exports and 0.6% of all enterprises that traded with EU non-member countries at exports) contributed more than a half of the value of total exports. Most of the trade in goods at exports (94.9% of the value of exports to EU Member States and 94.2% of exports to EU non-member countries) was contributed by the 1,000 largest exporters (i.e. 8.6% of all enterprises that traded with EU Member States at exports and 12.0% of all enterprises that traded with EU non-member countries at exports).

Also imports of Slovenia were in 2010 concentrated on a small number of the largest importers. Namely, in trade with EU non-member countries the 20 largest importers (or 0.1% of all enterprises that traded with EU non-member countries on the imports side) created almost half of trade value, while in trade with EU Member States a similar share of trade value was contributed by slightly more than the 100 largest importers. Most trade in goods on the import side (82.2% of trade value with EU Member States on the import side and 94.4% of the value of imports from EU non-member countries) was contributed by the 1,000 largest importers (i.e. 3.1% of all enterprises that traded with EU Member States on the import side and 6.9% of all enterprises that traded with EU non-member countries on the import side).



Tabela 3: Največji izvozniki in uvozniki ter vrednost njihove blagovne menjave, Slovenija, 2010

Table 3: The largest exporters and importers and values of their trade in goods, Slovenia, 2010

Izbrane skupine podjetij po vrednosti trgovanja	Blagovna menjava z državami/Trade in goods with				Selected groups of enterprises by value of trade in goods
	članicami EU EU Member States izvoz/exports	nečlanicami EU EU non-member countries izvoz/exports	članicami EU EU Member States uvoz/imports	nečlanicami EU EU non-member countries uvoz/imports	
Skupaj	13.073.129	5.170.001	15.403.319	4.477.780	Total
prvih 5 podjetij	2.486.153	1.183.319	2.001.173	1.131.357	top 5 enterprises
prvih 10	3.586.154	1.591.330	2.680.992	1.617.473	top 10
prvih 20	4.786.488	2.000.900	3.735.453	2.150.273	top 20
prvih 50	6.657.547	2.728.655	5.647.987	2.697.634	top 50
prvih 100	8.433.918	3.352.664	7.234.095	3.146.471	top 100
prvih 500	11.552.144	4.546.650	11.149.743	3.983.788	top 500
prvih 1.000	12.401.358	4.868.034	12.663.100	4.227.196	top 1.000

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

BLAGOVNA MENJAVA GLEDE NA NAJPOMEMBNEJŠE TRGOVINSKE PARTNERICE

Največ podjetij med izvozniki v države članice EU je izvažalo v države, ki so bile tudi sicer naše glavne trgovinske partnerice

Struktura blagovne menjave Slovenije z najpomembnejšimi trgovinskimi partnericami nam pokaže, da sta pri večini držav delež števila podjetij in delež vrednosti trgovanja močno povezana. Tako je na primer v letu 2010 največ naših podjetij izmed tistih, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU, izvažalo blago v glavne trgovinske partnerice Slovenije: v Nemčijo (tja smo izvozili 27,7 % vrednosti celotnega izvoza v države članice EU), je izvažalo 63,2 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so izvažala blago v države članice EU, v Avstrijo 62,8 %, v Italijo pa 59,0 %. Izjema je bila samo Francija; v to državo je namreč izvažalo le 27,8 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so izvažala blago v države članice EU.

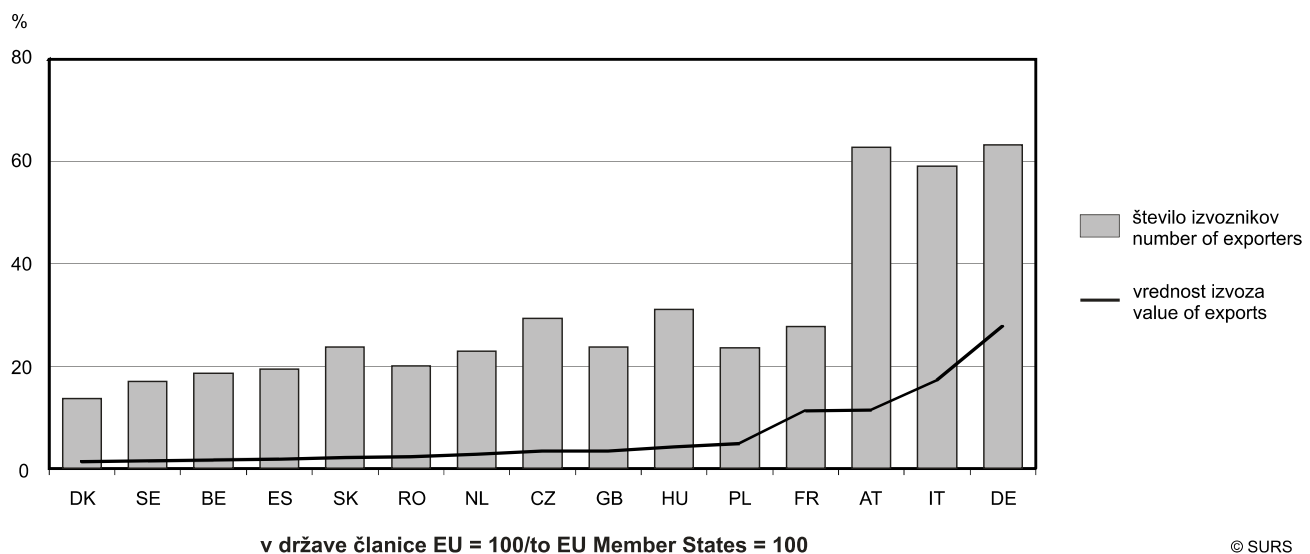
SLOVENIA'S TRADE IN GOODS BY THE MOST IMPORTANT TRADING PARTNER COUNTRIES

Most enterprises among exporters to EU Member States exported goods to countries that were also our main trading partner countries

The structure of Slovenia's trade in goods with the most important trading partner countries shows that at the majority of countries the share of the number of enterprises and the share of the trade value are strongly linked. Thus, for example, in 2010, most of Slovenia's enterprises among those that traded with EU Member States exported goods to the main trading partner countries of Slovenia: to Germany (27.7% of the total exports to EU Member States were directed there by 63.2% of all enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States), to Austria (62.8%) and to Italy (59.0%). The exception was France, as namely only 27.8% of all enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States traded with France.

Grafikon 4: Število izvoznikov in vrednost njihovega izvoza v najpomembnejše trgovinske partnerice med državami članicami EU¹⁾, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 4: Number of exporters and the value of their exports to the most important trading partner countries among EU Member States¹⁾, Slovenia, 2010



1) V podatkih o blagovni menjavi z državami članicami EU so upoštevana samo podjetja, katerih blagovna menjava je preseгла vrednost vključitvenega praga za Intrastat.
Data on trade in goods with EU Member States cover only enterprises whose trade in goods exceeded the value of the exemption threshold for Intrastat.

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU je največ podjetij blago izvažalo v države, ki so nastale iz republik nekdanje Jugoslavije

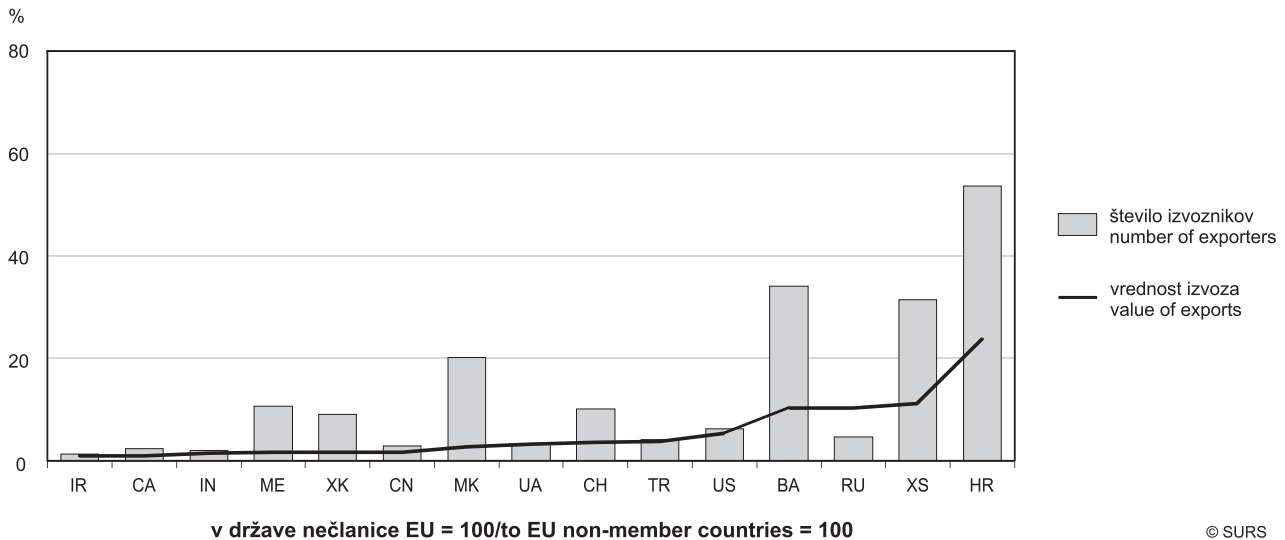
Pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU je največ podjetij izmed tistih, ki so izvažala blago v države nečlanice EU, izvažalo na Hrvaško (53,7 %); izvoz na Hrvaško je sicer predstavljal 23,6 % vrednosti celotnega izvoza v države nečlanice EU. Veliko podjetij je izvažalo tudi v Bosno in Hercegovino (34,1 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so izvažala blago v države nečlanice EU), v Srbijo (31,5 %), v Makedonijo (20,2 %) in v Črno goro (10,6 %). Iz teh podatkov je razvidno, da je bil trg držav, ki so nastale iz republik nekdanje Jugoslavije, za Slovenijo tedaj še vedno zelo pomemben, saj je v vsaj eno izmed teh držav izvažalo kar 88,2 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so izvažala v države nečlanice EU.

In trade in goods with EU non-member countries, most enterprises exported to countries that emerged from the republics of the former Yugoslavia

In trade with EU non-member countries most enterprises of those that exported goods to EU non-member countries exported to Croatia (53.7%); exports to Croatia accounted for 23.6% of the value of total exports to EU non-member countries. Many enterprises exported also to Bosnia and Herzegovina (34.1% of all enterprises that exported goods to EU non-member countries), to Serbia (31.5%), to Macedonia (20.2%) and to Montenegro (10.6%). These data show that the market of countries that emerged from the republics of the former Yugoslavia was in 2010 still very important for Slovenia; as many as 88.2% of all enterprises that exported to EU non-member countries exported to at least one of these countries.

Grafikon 5: Število izvoznikov in vrednost njihovega izvoza v najpomembnejše trgovinske partnerice med državami nečlanicami EU, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 5: Number of exporters and the value of their exports to the most important trading partner countries among EU non-member countries, Slovenia, 2010



Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

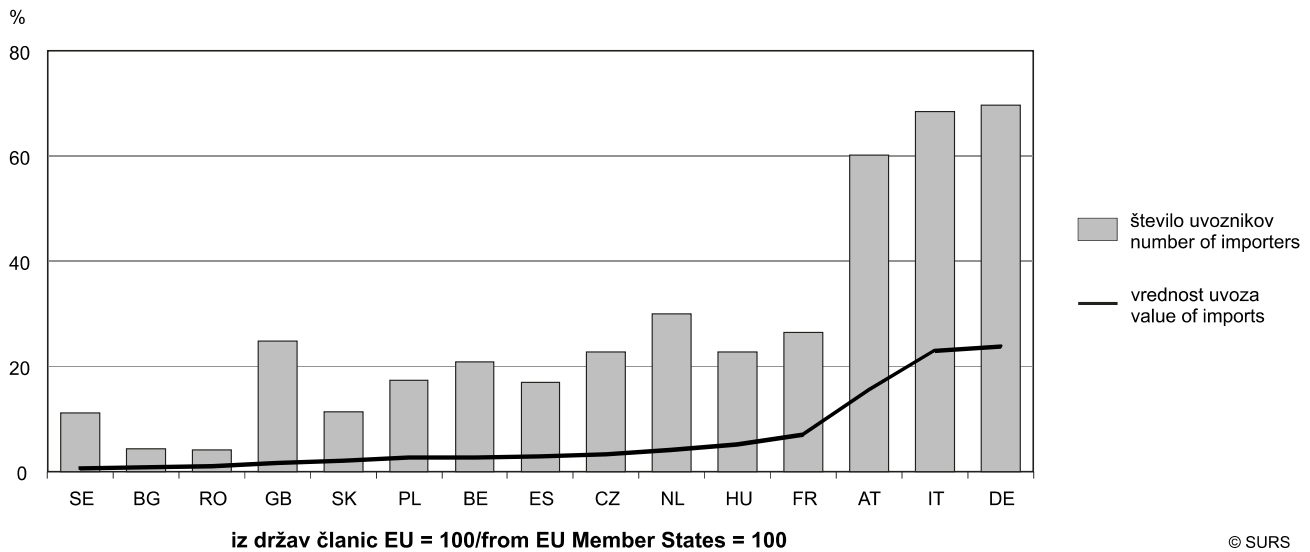
Pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU je največ podjetij blago uvažalo iz Nemčije in Italije

Pregled trgovanja z našimi najpomembnejšimi trgovinskimi partnericami nam pokaže, da je tudi največ podjetij izmed tistih, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU na uvozni strani, uvažalo blago iz držav, ki so bile (in so še) naše glavne trgovinske partnerice: iz Nemčije (od tam smo uvozili 23,8 % vrednosti celotnega uvoza iz držav članic EU) je uvažalo 69,6 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so trgovala z državami članicami EU na uvozni strani, iz Italije 68,3 %, iz Avstrije pa 60,2 %.

In trade in goods with EU Member States most enterprises imported goods from Germany and Italy

A review of trade with our most important trading partner countries shows that also most enterprises of those that traded with EU Member States on the import side imported goods from countries that were then (and still are) our main trading partners: from Germany (23.8% of the total value of imports from EU Member States was imported by 69.6% of all enterprises that traded with EU Member States on the import side), from Italy (68.3%) and from Austria (60.2%).

Grafikon 6: Število uvoznikov in vrednost njihovega uvoza iz najpomembnejših trgovinskih partneric med državami članicami EU¹⁾, Slovenija, 2010
Chart 6: Number of importers and the value of their imports from the most important trading partner countries among EU Member States¹⁾, Slovenia, 2010



1) V podatkih o blagovni menjavi z državami članicami EU so upoštevana samo podjetja, katerih blagovna menjava je preseгла vrednost vključitvenega praga za Intrastat.
 Data on trade in goods with EU Member States cover only enterprises whose trade in goods exceeded the value of the exemption threshold for Intrastat.

Vir: SURS
 Source: SORS

Največ podjetij med uvozniki iz držav nečlanic EU je blago uvažalo iz Kitajske in iz Združenih držav

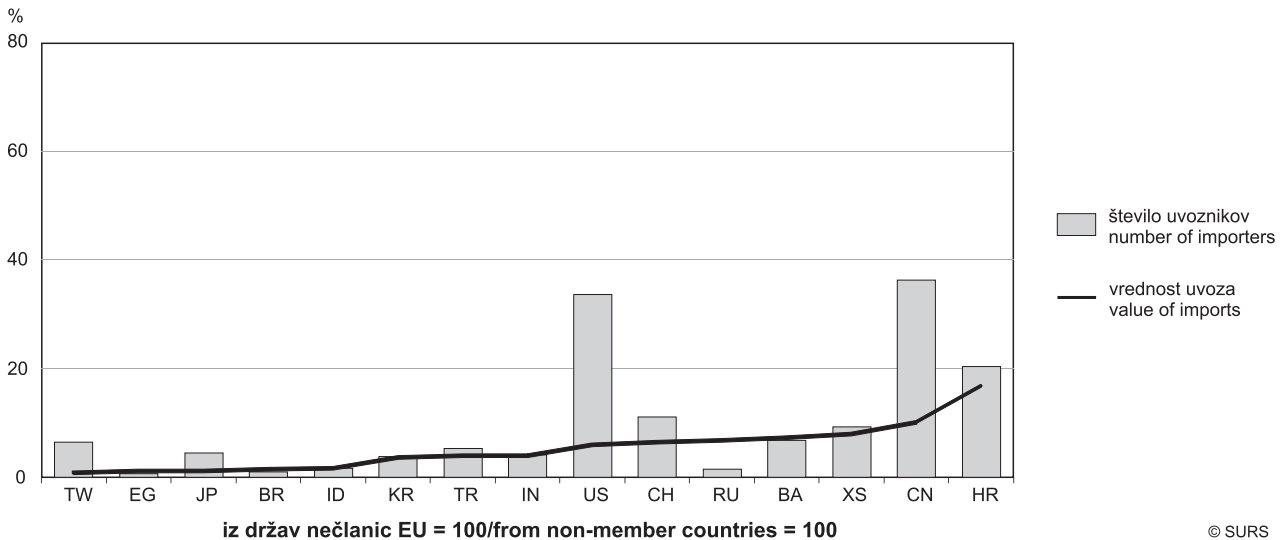
Pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU je bilo stanje pri uvozu precej drugačno kot pri izvozu: največ podjetij izmed vseh, ki so uvažala blago iz držav nečlanic EU, je namreč blago uvažalo iz Kitajske (36,3 % teh podjetij); uvoz iz Kitajske pa je pomenil 10,0 % vrednosti celotnega uvoza iz držav nečlanic EU. Tudi iz Združenih držav je uvažalo bistveno več podjetij (33,7 %), kot jih je tja izvažalo. Pri trgovanju z državami, ki so nastale iz republik nekdanje Jugoslavije, je bila pri uvozu glede na vrednost trgovanja in tudi glede na število podjetij, ki so s to državo trgovala, naša najpomembnejša trgovinska partnerica Hrvaška (iz te države je uvažalo 20,4 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so uvažala blago iz držav nečlanic EU), sledili sta Srbija (9,3 %) ter Bosna in Hercegovina (6,8 %).

In trade in goods with EU non-member countries most enterprises imported goods from China and United States

In trade with EU non-member countries, the situation at imports was quite different than that at exports: most enterprises of all that imported goods from EU non-member countries imported from China (36.3% of those enterprises, which accounted for 10.0% of the value of total imports from EU non-member countries). Significantly more enterprises (33.7%) imported from the United States than exported to the United States. In trade with countries that emerged from the republics of the former Yugoslavia, at imports our most important partner country was Croatia (20.4% of all enterprises that imported goods from EU non-member countries imported from Croatia), followed by Serbia (9.3%) and Bosnia and Herzegovina (6.8%).

Grafikon 7: Število uvoznikov in vrednost njihovega uvoza iz najpomembnejših trgovinskih partneric med državami nečlanicami EU, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 7: Number of importers and the value of their imports from the most important trading partner countries among EU non-member countries, Slovenia, 2010

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS**Daleč največji delež vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU so ustvarila podjetja, ki so v posamezno od teh držav izvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga**

Na izvozni strani so največji delež števila podjetij pri trgovanju s skoraj vsemi najpomembnejšimi trgovinskimi partnericami Slovenije predstavljala podjetja, katerih vrednost izvoza v posamezno od teh držav je znašala do 100.000 EUR. Izjema je bil le izvoz blaga v Nemčijo: med podjetji, ki so izvažala blago v to državo, je bil največji delež tistih (bilo jih je 37,7 %), katerih vrednost blaga, izvoženega v Nemčijo, je znašala od 100.000 EUR do milijon EUR.

Pri trgovanju z glavnimi trgovinskimi partnericami Slovenije na izvozni strani (Nemčijo, Italijo, Avstrijo in Francijo) so večji delež kot pri trgovanju z drugimi državami imela tista podjetja, katerih vrednost izvoza blaga v posamezno državo je znašala od 100.000 do milijon EUR, in podjetja, katerih vrednost blaga, izvoženega v posamezno državo, je znašala več kot milijon EUR (delež teh podjetij je bil sicer največji pri izvozu v Nemčijo, in sicer jih je bilo med vsemi, ki so blago izvažala v Nemčijo, 28,6 %).

Podjetja, ki so v posamezno državo izvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga, so pri trgovanju z vsemi najpomembnejšimi trgovinskimi partnericami Slovenije ustvarila daleč največji vrednostni delež izvoza. Vrednostni delež teh podjetij je bil največji pri trgovanju z glavnimi trgovinskimi partnericami Slovenije na izvozni strani, in sicer je znašal 94,7 % vrednosti izvoza v Francijo, 93,6 % vrednosti izvoza v Nemčijo in 90,7 % vrednosti izvoza v Italijo. Pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU je bil ta delež največji pri trgovanju z Rusijo; znašal je 91,2 % vrednosti izvoza v Rusijo.

Vrednostni delež izvoza podjetij, ki so v posamezno državo izvozila manj kot za 100.000 EUR blaga, je bil pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU in z državami nečlanicami EU zelo majhen (pri izvozu v večino najpomembnejših trgovinskih partneric med državami članicami EU manjši od 5 % vrednosti izvoza v posamezno državo članico EU, pri izvozu v večino najpomembnejših trgovinskih partneric med državami nečlanicami EU pa manjši od 10 % vrednosti izvoza v posamezno državo nečlanico EU).

By far the largest value share of exports to EU Member States was that of enterprises that exported to a particular country more than EUR 1 million worth of goods

At exports the largest share of the number of enterprises in trade with almost all of the most important trading partner countries of Slovenia was represented by enterprises whose value of exports was up to EUR 100,000. The only exception were exports of goods to Germany: among enterprises that exported goods to Germany the largest share (37.7%) was that of enterprises whose value of goods to Germany amounted to between EUR 100,000 and EUR 1 million.

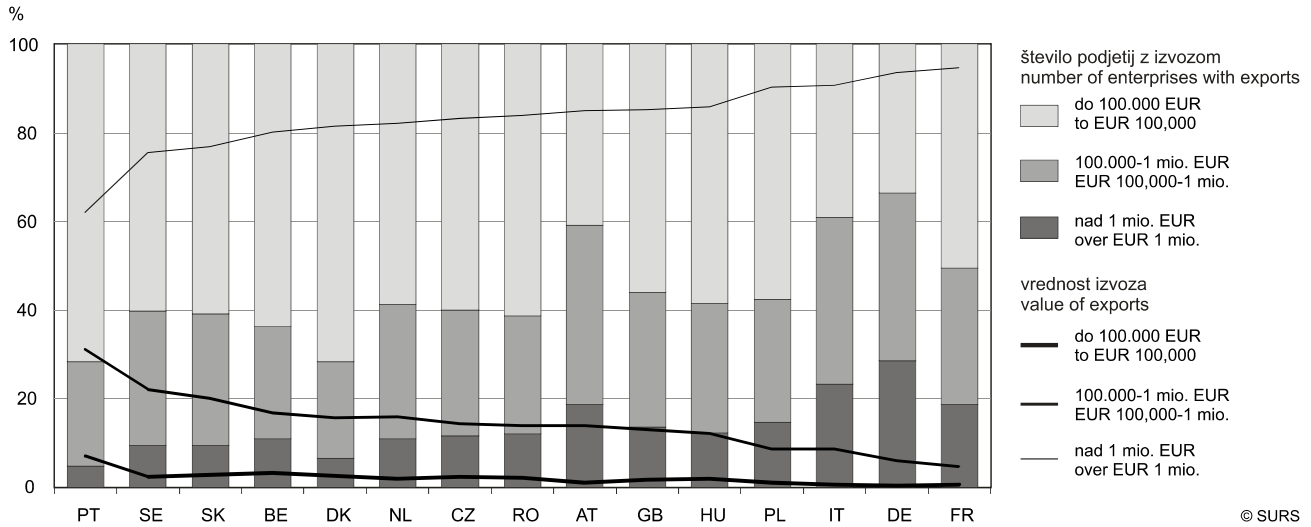
In trade with the main trading partner countries of Slovenia at exports (Germany, Italy, Austria and France) a larger share than in trade with other countries was that of enterprises whose value of exports amounted to between EUR 100,000 and EUR 1 million and that of enterprises whose value of exports to a particular country amounted to more than EUR 1 million (the share of these enterprises was the largest at exports to Germany, namely 28.6% of all enterprises that exported goods to Germany).

Enterprises that exported more than EUR 1 million worth of goods to a particular country in trade with all of the most important trading partner countries of Slovenia created by far the largest value share of exports. The value share of these enterprises was the largest in trade with the main trading partner countries of Slovenia at exports, namely 94.7% of the value of exports to France, 93.6% of the value of exports to Germany and 90.7% of the value of exports to Italy. In trade with EU non-member countries this share was the highest in trade with the Russian Federation; 91.2% of the value of exports to the Russian Federation.

The export value share of enterprises that exported less than EUR 100,000 worth of goods to a particular country was very low in trade with EU Member States and with EU non-member countries (at exports to most of the most important EU Member States lower than 5% of the value of exports to a respective Member State, and at exports to most of the most important EU non-member countries lower than 10% of the value of exports to a respective EU non-member country).

Grafikon 8: Struktura izvoza v najpomembnejše trgovinske partnerice med državami članicami EU¹⁾²⁾ glede na vrednost trgovanja izvoznikov, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 8: Structure of exports to the most important trading partner countries among EU Member States¹⁾²⁾ by trade value of exporters, Slovenia, 2010

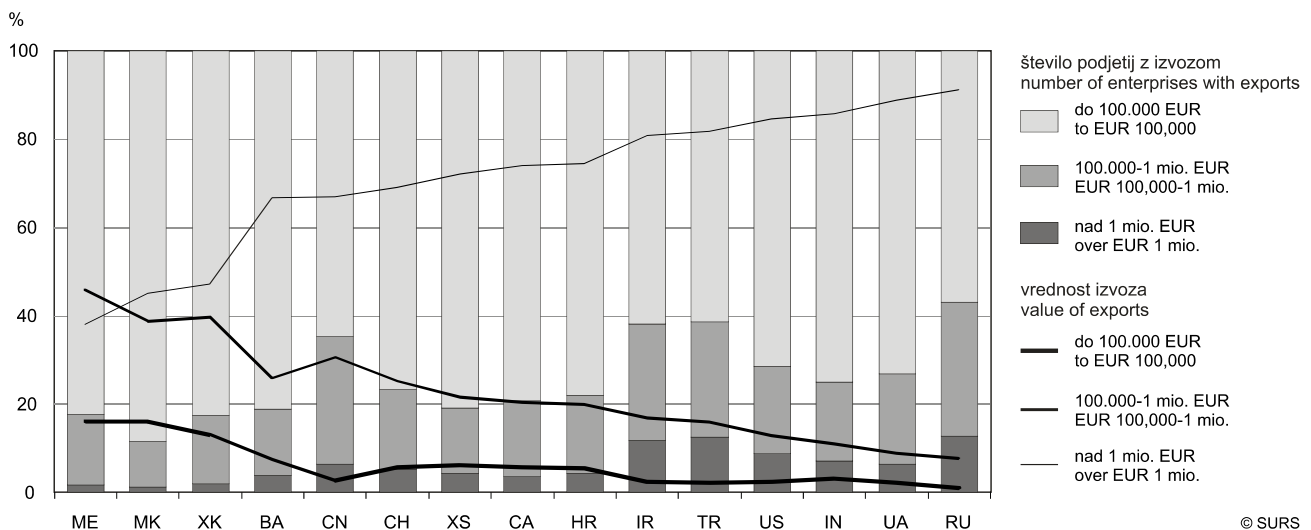


- 1) V podatkih o blagovni menjavi z državami članicami EU so upoštevana samo podjetja, katerih blagovna menjava je presegla vrednost vključitvenega praga za Intrastat.
 Data on trade in goods with EU Member States cover only enterprises whose trade in goods exceeded the value of the exemption threshold for Intrastat.
- 2) Podatki so razvrščeni naraščajoče glede na vrednostni delež izvoza podjetij, ki so v posamezno državo izvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga.
 Data are presented in ascending order, by (value) shares of enterprises that exported to individual countries goods worth more than EUR 1 million.

Vir: SURS
 Source: SORS

Grafikon 9: Struktura izvoza v najpomembnejše trgovinske partnerice med državami nečlanicami EU¹⁾ glede na vrednost trgovanja izvoznikov, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 9: Structure of exports to the most important trading partner countries among EU non-member countries¹⁾ by trade value of exporters, Slovenia, 2010



- 1) Podatki so razvrščeni naraščajoče glede na vrednostni delež izvoza podjetij, ki so v posamezno državo izvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga.
 Data are presented in ascending order, by (value) shares of enterprises that exported to individual countries goods worth more than EUR 1 million.

Vir: SURS
 Source: SORS

Delež vrednosti uvoza podjetij, ki so iz posamezne države nečlanice EU uvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga, je bil največji pri uvozu iz Rusije

Na uvozni strani so bila najštevilnejša podjetja, ki so iz posamezne države uvozila največ za 100.000 EUR blaga. Delež podjetij, ki so iz posamezne države uvozila blago v vrednosti od 100.000 EUR do milijon EUR, je bil največji pri trgovanju z glavnimi trgovinskimi partnericami Slovenije na uvozni strani (z Italijo, Nemčijo in Avstrijo). Pri trgovanju s temi državami je bil največji tudi delež tistih podjetij, ki so iz posamezne države uvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga (ta delež je bil največji pri uvozu iz Nemčije, in sicer je znašal 12,1 % podjetij izmed vseh, ki so uvažala blago iz Nemčije).

Podjetja, ki so iz posamezne države uvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga, so pri trgovanju s skoraj vsemi najpomembnejšimi trgovinskimi partnericami Slovenije ustvarila tudi daleč največji vrednostni delež uvoza. Vrednostni delež teh podjetij je bil v okviru trgovanja z državami članicami EU največji pri trgovanju z Romunijo (88,6 % vrednosti uvoza iz Romunije), nato s Francijo (85,7 % vrednosti uvoza iz Francije). V okviru trgovanja z državami nečlanicami EU pa je bil vrednostni delež uvoza teh podjetij največji pri trgovanju z Rusijo (96,7 % uvoza iz Rusije) in Egiptom (93,1 % uvoza iz Egipta).

Vrednostni delež uvoza podjetij, ki so iz posamezne države uvozila za največ 100.000 EUR blaga, je bil pri trgovanju z večino najpomembnejših trgovinskih partneric Slovenije na uvozni strani manjši od 10 %.

The share in the number of enterprises that imported from a particular EU non-member country more than EUR 1 million worth of goods was the largest in imports from the Russian Federation

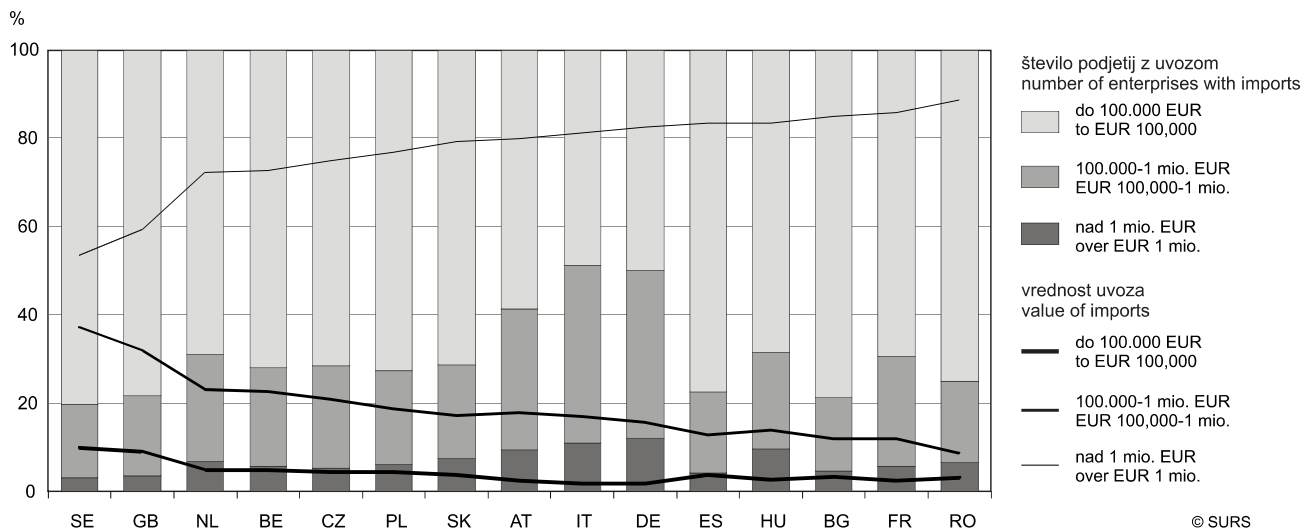
On the import side, the most numerous were enterprises that imported from a particular country up to EUR 100,000 worth of goods. The share of enterprises that imported from a particular country goods worth from EUR 100,000 to EUR 1 million was the largest in trade with the main trading partner countries of Slovenia on the import side (with Italy, Germany and Austria). In trade with these countries the largest was also the share of those enterprises that imported from a particular country more than EUR 1 million worth of goods (this share was the largest at imports from Germany, namely 12.1% of all enterprises that imported goods from Germany).

Enterprises that imported from a particular country more than EUR 1 million worth of goods in trade with almost all of the most important trading partner countries of Slovenia created also by far the largest value share of imports. The value share of these enterprises was in trade with EU Member States the largest in trade with Romania (88.6% of the value of imports from Romania), followed by France (85.7% of the value of imports from France). In trade with EU non-member countries the value share of imports of these enterprises was the highest in trade with Russia (96.7% of imports from Russia) and Egypt (93.1% of imports from Egypt).

In trade with the most important trading partner countries of Slovenia on the import side the value share of imports of enterprises that imported from a particular country up to EUR 100,000 worth of goods was lower than 10%.

Grafikon 10: Struktura uvoza iz najpomembnejših trgovinskih partneric med državami članicami EU¹⁾²⁾ glede na vrednost trgovanja uvoznikov, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 10: Structure of imports from the most important trading partner countries among EU Member States¹⁾²⁾ by trade value of importers, Slovenia, 2010



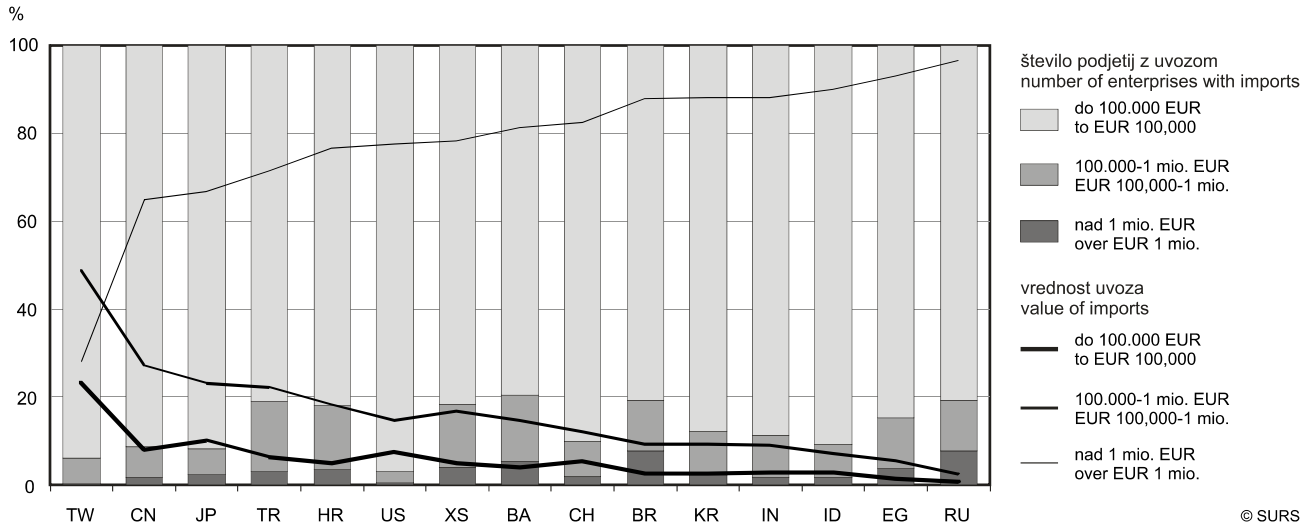
1) V podatkih o blagovni menjavi z državami članicami EU so upoštevana samo podjetja, katerih blagovna menjava je presegla vrednost vključitvenega praga za Intrastat.
Data on trade in goods with EU Member States cover only enterprises whose trade in goods exceeded the value of the exemption threshold for Intrastat.

2) Podatki so razvrščeni naraščajoče glede na vrednostni delež uvoza podjetij, ki so iz posamezne države uvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga.
Data are presented in ascending order, by (value) shares of enterprises that imported from individual countries goods worth more than EUR 1 million.

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Grafikon 11: Struktura uvoza iz najpomembnejših trgovinskih partneric med državami nečlanicami EU¹⁾ glede na vrednost trgovanja uvoznikov, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 11: Structure of imports from the most important trading partner countries among EU non-member countries¹⁾ by trade value of importers, Slovenia, 2010



1) Podatki so razvrščeni naraščajoče glede na vrednostni delež uvoza podjetij, ki so iz posamezne države uvozila za več kot milijon EUR blaga.
Data are presented in ascending order, by (value) shares of enterprises that imported from individual countries goods worth more than EUR 1 million.

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

BLAGOVNA MENJAVA GLEDE NA ŠTEVILO TRGOVINSKIH PARTNERIC

Največji delež izvoza so ustvarila podjetja, ki so izvažala blago v najmanj 20 držav

Največji delež vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU in v države nečlanice EU so prispevala podjetja, ki so izvažala blago v 20 ali več držav, in sicer 34,2 % vrednosti izvoza v države članice EU in 41,2 % vrednosti izvoza v države nečlanice EU (čeprav so ta podjetja predstavljala le 3,6 % skupnega števila podjetij, ki so izvažala blago v države članice EU, in 1,0 % skupnega števila podjetij, ki so izvažala blago v države nečlanice EU). Največ podjetij je namreč izvažalo blago v samo eno državo, in sicer 26,1 % od skupnega števila podjetij, ki so izvažala blago v države članice EU, in 58,2 % od skupnega števila podjetij, ki so izvažala blago v države nečlanice EU. Ta podjetja pa so ustvarila le 5,2 % vrednosti izvoza blaga v države članice EU in 3,9 % vrednosti izvoza blaga v države nečlanice EU.

Med drugimi podjetji, ki so izvažala blago v države članice EU, so leta 2010 vrednostno precejšnji delež izvoza blaga ustvarila tudi podjetja, ki so blago izvažala v 10 do 19 držav (35,0 % vrednosti vsega izvoza blaga v države članice EU). Med drugimi podjetji, ki so izvažala blago v države nečlanice EU, pa so poleg podjetij, ki so izvažala v 20 ali več držav, vrednostno velik delež izvoza blaga ustvarila še podjetja, ki so izvažala v 6 do 9 držav (in sicer 19,4 % vrednosti vsega blaga, izvoženega v države nečlanice EU).

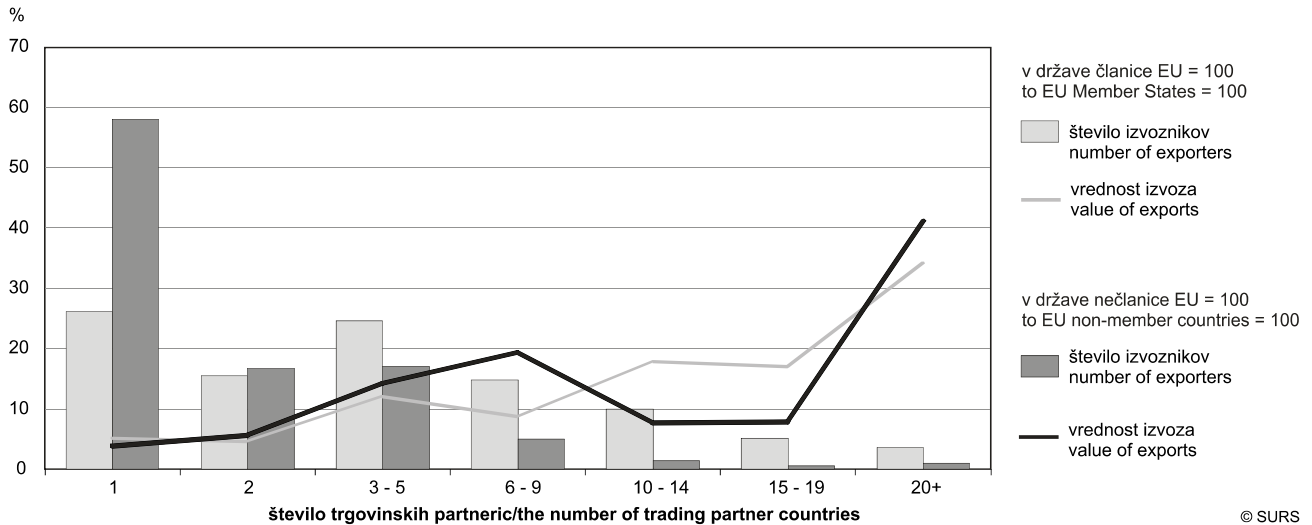
SLOVENIA'S TRADE IN GOODS BY THE NUMBER OF TRADING PARTNER COUNTRIES

The largest share of exports was created by enterprises that exported goods to at least 20 trading partner countries

The largest share of the value of exports to EU Member States and also the largest share of exports value to EU non-member countries was contributed by enterprises that exported goods to 20 or more trading partner countries, namely 34.2% of the value of exports to EU Member States and 41.2% of the value of exports to EU non-member countries, although these enterprises represented only 3.6% of the total number of enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States and 1.0% of the total number of enterprises that exported goods to EU non-member countries. Most enterprises exported goods to only one trading partner country, namely 26.1% of the total number of enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States and 58.2% of the total number of enterprises that exported goods to EU non-member countries. These enterprises contributed only 5.2% of the value of exports to EU Member States and 3.9% of the value of exports to EU non-member countries.

Among the other enterprises that exported goods to EU Member States, the substantial share of the value of exports in 2010 was contributed by enterprises that exported goods to 10-19 trading partner countries (35.0% of the value of all exports to EU Member States). Among other enterprises that exported goods to EU non-member countries, besides enterprises that exported to 20 or more countries, a large share of the exports value was contributed by enterprises that exported to 6-9 trading partner countries (namely, 19.4% of the value of total exports to EU non-member countries).

Grafikon 12: Struktura izvoza glede na število trgovinskih partneric¹⁾, Slovenija, 2010
Chart 12: Structure of exports according to the number of trading partner countries¹⁾, Slovenia, 2010



1) V podatkih o blagovni menjavi z državami članicami EU so upoštevana samo podjetja, katerih blagovna menjava je preseгла vrednost vključitvenega praga za Intrastat.
 Data on trade in goods with EU Member States cover only enterprises whose trade in goods exceeded the value of the exemption threshold for Intrastat.

Vir: SURS
 Source: SORS

Pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU je 70 % podjetij uvažalo blago samo iz ene države

Pri uvozu iz držav nečlanic EU je izstopal zelo velik delež podjetij, ki so uvažala blago samo iz ene države (70,0 % od skupnega števila podjetij, ki so uvažala blago iz držav nečlanic EU); pri uvozu blaga iz držav članic EU pa je bil delež takih podjetij bistveno manjši (19,5 % od skupnega števila podjetij, ki so uvažala blago iz držav članic EU). Vrednostna deleža teh podjetij na uvozni strani pa sta bila majhna (znašala sta 6,4 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav članic EU in 8,5 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav nečlanic EU). Približno enaka deleža v vrednosti uvoza so pri trgovanju z državami članicami EU in pri trgovanju z državami nečlanicami EU ustvarila tudi podjetja, ki so uvažala blago iz 20 ali več držav.

Med podjetji, ki so uvažala blago iz držav članic EU, je bilo največ takih, ki so uvažala blago iz 3 do 5 držav članic EU (in sicer 35,3 % od skupnega števila podjetij, ki so uvažala blago iz teh držav); vrednostni delež uvoza blaga teh podjetij je pomenil 17,0 % vrednosti vsega uvoza blaga iz držav članic EU. Vrednostno največji delež uvoza iz držav članic EU (25,6 %) in držav nečlanic EU (28,4 % vrednosti uvoza iz držav nečlanic EU) pa so ustvarila podjetja, ki so uvažala blago iz 10 do 14 držav.

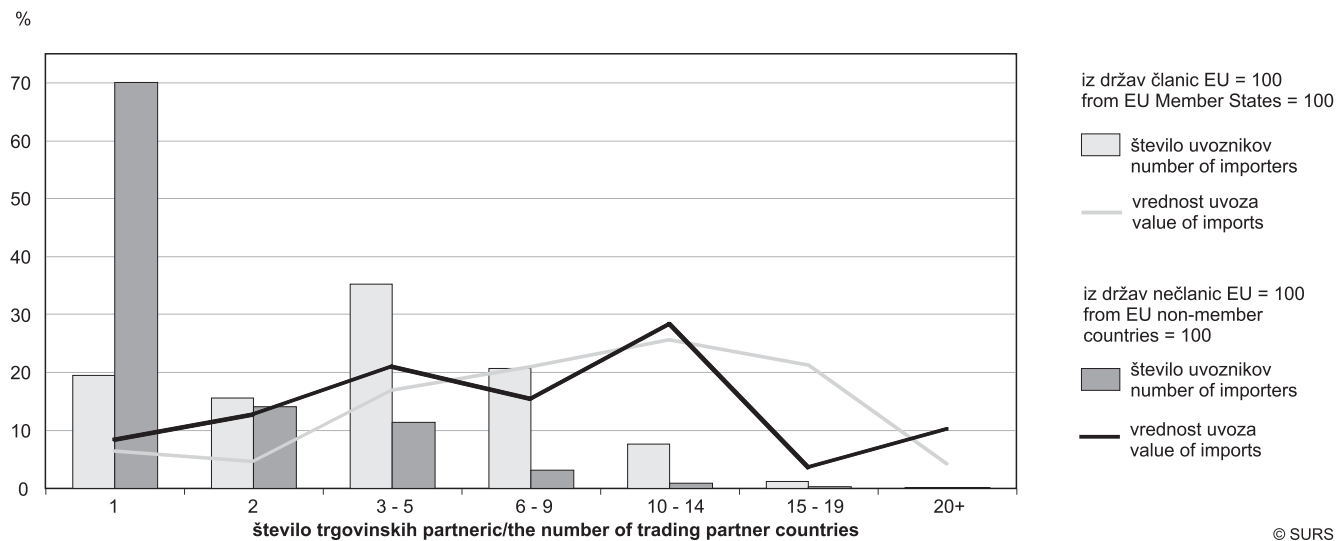
70% of importers from EU non-member countries imported goods from only one EU non-member country

At imports from EU non-member countries a very large share of enterprises that imported goods from one country stood out (70.0% of the total number of enterprises that imported goods from EU non-member countries), while the share of such enterprises at imports of goods from EU Member States was substantially lower (19.5% of the total number of enterprises that imported goods from EU Member States). The value shares of these enterprises at total imports were low (6.4% of the value of imports from EU Member States and 8.5% of the value of imports from EU non-member countries). The value shares of enterprises that imported goods from 20 or more EU Member States and EU non-member countries respectively were similar.

Most enterprises that imported goods from EU Member States imported goods from 3 to 5 EU Member States (namely 35.3% of the total number of enterprises that imported goods from these countries); the value share of these enterprises indicated 17.0% of the value of all imports from EU Member States. On the other hand, the largest share of trade value (25.6% of the value of imports from EU Member States and 28.4% of the value of imports from EU non-member countries) was contributed by enterprises that imported goods from 10 to 14 EU Member States.

Grafikon 13: Struktura uvoza glede na število trgovinskih partneric¹⁾, Slovenija, 2010

Chart 13: Structure of imports according to the number of trading partner countries¹⁾, Slovenia, 2010



1) V podatkih o blagovni menjavi z državami članicami EU so upoštevana samo podjetja, katerih blagovna menjava je presegla vrednost vključitvenega praga za Intrastat.
Data on trade in goods with EU Member States cover only enterprises whose trade in goods exceeded the value of the exemption threshold for Intrastat.

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

BLAGOVNA MENJAVA GLEDE NA SKUPINE PROIZVODOV IN PODROČJE DEJAVNOSTI IZVOZNIKOV IN UVOZNIKOV

Proizvodi iz področja predelovalnih dejavnosti so predstavljali okrog 93 % izvoza Slovenije

V letu 2010 je Slovenija na izvozni strani trgovala predvsem s proizvodi, ki se uvrščajo v področje predelovalnih dejavnosti (C) po Klasifikaciji proizvodov po dejavnosti (CPA). Največ izvoženega blaga se je uvrščalo v naslednje oddelke dejavnosti proizvodov C, in sicer: motorna vozila, prikolice in polprikolice (15,5 % izvoza v okviru tega področja), električne naprave (12,8 % izvoza v okviru tega področja), stroje in naprave (9,9 % izvoza v okviru tega področja) in farmacevtske surovine in pripravke (9,4 % izvoza v okviru tega področja).

Pri trgovanju s proizvodi, ki se uvrščajo v področje C, so največji delež izvoza ustvarila podjetja, katerih glavna dejavnost je bila tudi iz področja dejavnosti C (77,1 %), medtem ko so podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G ustvarila 13,9 % vrednosti izvoza proizvodov iz področja C.

Struktura blagovne menjave po področjih dejavnosti proizvoda glede na dejavnost podjetja nam pokaže, da so največji delež izvoza proizvodov iz področij B, D in E ustvarila tudi podjetja iz istega področja dejavnosti, in sicer 81,3 %, medtem ko je bil delež izvoza proizvodov iz področja A največji pri podjetjih iz področja dejavnosti G (41,9 %).

SLOVENIA'S TRADE IN GOODS BY GROUPS OF PRODUCTS AND SECTION OF ACTIVITY OF EXPORTERS AND IMPORTERS

Products from the manufacturing section represented around 93% of Slovenia's exports

In 2010, Slovenia at exports traded mostly with products classified in section manufacturing (C) according to the Classification of Products by Activity. The most exported goods were classified in the following subsections of activity of products C, namely: Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (15.5% of exports in this section), Electrical equipment (12.8% of exports in this section), Machinery and equipment n.e.c. (9.9% of exports in this section) and Basic pharmaceutical products and pharmaceutical preparations (9.4% of exports in this section).

The largest share of exports in trade with products that are classified in section C was created by enterprises whose main activity was also from section of activity C (77.1%), while enterprises from section of activity G created 13.9% of the value of exports of products from section C.

The structure of trade in goods by section of activity of products according to activity of enterprises shows that the largest share of exports of products from sections B, D and E was created also by enterprises from the same section of activity, namely 81.3%, while the share of exports of products from section A was largest in within the section of activity of enterprises G (41.9%).

Tabela 4: Struktura izvoza¹⁾ glede na področje dejavnosti izvoznikov in glede na področje dejavnosti proizvoda, Slovenija, 2010
Table 4: Structure of exports¹⁾ by section of activity of exporters and by activity of product, Slovenia, 2010

Področje dejavnosti izvoznika	Področje dejavnosti proizvoda/Section of activity of product					Section of activity of exporter
	A	B_D_E	C	druge dejavnosti (razen A, B, C, D in E) other activities (other than A, B, C, D or E)	nerazvrščena non-classified	
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
A	13,0	0,1	0,2	0,0	2,7	A
B_D_E	0,0	81,3	0,2	0,0	1,2	B_D_E
C	8,1	12,3	77,1	51,3	34,8	C
G	41,9	3,3	13,9	33,1	34,3	G
druge dejavnosti (razen A, B, C, D, E in G)	7,3	2,9	2,9	15,6	22,7	other activities (other than A, B, C, D, E or G)
X neznano	29,7	0,1	5,8	0,1	4,3	X unknown

1) Struktura je izračunana iz podatkov v EUR.
The structure is calculated from values in EUR.

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

Delež uvoza proizvodov iz področja predelovalnih dejavnosti (C) je bil pri podjetjih iz področja dejavnosti G višji kot pri podjetjih iz področja dejavnosti C

Tudi na uvozni strani so podjetja večinoma trgovala s proizvodi iz področja predelovalnih dejavnosti (C), in sicer se je v okviru tega področja največ uvoženega blaga uvrščalo v oddelek proizvodnje motornih vozil, prikolic in polprikolic (13,0 % uvoza v okviru tega področja), sledili so proizvodi, ki se uvrščajo v oddelek kemikalije in kemični izdelki (10,7 % uvoza v okviru tega področja), koks in naftni derivati (10,5 % uvoza v okviru tega področja) in kovine (10,0 % uvoza v okviru tega področja).

Na uvozni strani je bil v primerjavi z izvozom opazen manjši delež proizvodov iz področja predelovalnih dejavnosti (C), in sicer na račun večjega trgovanja s proizvodi iz vseh drugih področij dejavnosti.

Pomembna razlika v strukturi blagovne menjave po področjih dejavnosti proizvoda glede na dejavnost podjetja na uvozni strani v primerjavi s strukturo na izvozni strani je v tem, da so na uvozni strani največji delež trgovanja s proizvodi iz področja C ustvarila podjetja iz področja dejavnosti G (47,1 % uvoza v okviru tega področja), sledil je delež, ki so ga ustvarila podjetja iz področja dejavnosti C (42,3 % uvoza v okviru tega področja) in delež, ki so ga ustvarila podjetja iz področja drugih dejavnosti (5,2 % uvoza v okviru tega področja).

Share of imports of products from section manufacturing (C) was higher by enterprises from section of activity G than by enterprises from section of activity C

Also on the import side the enterprises traded mostly with products from section manufacturing (C), namely in this section the most imported goods were classified in subsection of Motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (13.0% of imports in this section), followed by products that are classified in subsection Chemicals and chemical products (10.7% of imports in this section), Coke and refined petroleum products (10.5% of imports in this section) and Basic metals (10.0% of imports in this section).

In comparison with exports, at the import side a noticeably lower share of products was noticed in the section manufacturing (C), namely because of higher trade with products from all other sections of activity.

An important difference in the structure of trade in goods by section of activity of products according to activity of enterprises at the import side in comparison with the structure at the export side is that the largest share of imports of products from section C was created by enterprises from section of activity G (47.1% imports in this section), followed by the share that was created by enterprises from section of activity C (42.3% imports in this section) and share that was created by enterprises from section of other activities (5.2% imports in this section).

Tabela 5: Struktura uvoza¹⁾ glede na področje dejavnosti uvoznikov in glede na področje dejavnosti proizvoda, Slovenija, 2010
Table 5: Structure of imports¹⁾ by section of activity of importers and by activity of product, Slovenia, 2010

Področje dejavnosti uvoznika	Področje dejavnosti proizvoda/Section of activity of product					Section of activity of importer
	A	B_D_E	C	druge dejavnosti (razen A, B, C, D in E) other activities (other than A, B, C, D or E)	nerazvrščena non-classified	
Skupaj	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	Total
A	5,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	1,8	A
B_D_E	0,2	35,8	0,8	0,1	1,2	B_D_E
C	21,7	33,9	42,3	16,9	21,4	C
G	54,7	27,9	47,1	53,6	38,9	G
druge dejavnosti (razen A, B, C, D, E in G)	4,3	2,3	5,2	28,6	33,2	other activities (other than A, B, C, D, E or G)
X neznano	13,8	0,0	4,4	0,7	3,5	X unknown

1) Struktura je izračunana iz podatkov v EUR.
The structure is calculated from values in EUR.

Vir: SURS
Source: SORS

STATISTIČNO ZNAMENJE

, decimalna vejica

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Namen statističnega raziskovanja

Namen statističnega raziskovanja je prikaz podatkov o strukturi in koncentraciji blagovne menjave (izvoza in uvoza) Slovenije po značilnostih podjetij (izvoznikov in uvoznikov). Raziskovanje temelji na povezovanju podatkov iz statistike zunanje trgovine s podatki poslovnih statistik, predvsem s podatki iz Poslovnega registra Slovenije (PRS). Zbrani statistični podatki in informacije so pomembno dodatno analitično orodje za preučevanje gospodarskega udejstvovanja Slovenije v globaliziranem svetu.

V okviru raziskovanja prikazujemo podatke po različnih vidikih:

- glede na velikost in dejavnost podjetja;
- glede na koncentracijo blagovne menjave v največjih izvoznikih in uvoznikih po dejavnosti podjetja;
- glede na najpomembnejše trgovinske partnerice po dejavnosti podjetja;
- glede na vrednost trgovanja po izbranih trgovinskih partnericah;
- glede na število trgovinskih partneric po dejavnosti podjetja;
- glede na blagovne skupine proizvodov in dejavnost podjetja.

Pravne osnove

Pravna podlaga za letno statistično raziskovanje o blagovni menjavi po značilnostih podjetij je evropska zakonodaja za Intrastat in Ekstrastat, in sicer **Uredba (ES) št. 222/2009 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta** z dne 11. marca 2009 o spremembi Uredbe (ES) št. 638/2004 o statističnih podatkih Skupnosti v zvezi z blagovno menjavo med državami članicami in **Uredba (ES) št. 471/2009 Evropskega parlamenta in Sveta** z dne 6. maja 2009 o statistiki Skupnosti o zunanji trgovini z državami nečlanicami in razveljavitvi Uredbe Sveta (ES) št. 1172/95.

STATISTICAL SIGN

, decimal point

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Purpose of the statistical survey

The purpose of the statistical survey is to present data on the structure and concentration of Slovenia's trade in goods (export and import) by characteristics of enterprises (exporters and importers). The survey is based on linking external trade statistics data with business statistics data and especially with data from the Business Register of Slovenia. The collected statistical data and information present an important additional analytical tool for studying Slovenia's economic participation in a globalised world.

Within the survey the data are shown by various aspects:

- size and activity of the enterprise;
- concentration of trade in goods in largest exporters and importers by activity of the enterprise;
- most important trade partners by activity of the enterprise;
- value of trade by selected trade partners;
- number of trade partners by activity of the enterprise;
- commodity groups of products and activity of the enterprise.

Legal basis

The legal basis for the annual statistical survey on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics is European legislation for Intrastat and Extrastat, namely **Regulation (EC) No. 222/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council** of 11 March 2009 amending Regulation (EC) No. 638/2004 on the Community statistics relating to the trading of goods between Member States and **Regulation (EC) No. 471/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council** of 6 May 2009 on Community statistics relating to external trade with non-member countries and repealing Council Regulation (EC) No. 1172/95.



Viri podatkov

- **Podatki iz statistike zunanje trgovine**, in sicer podatki iz sistema **Intrastat** (podatki o blagovni menjavi Slovenije z državami članicami EU) in iz sistema **Ekstrastat** (podatki o blagovni menjavi Slovenije z državami nečlanicami EU).
- **Podatki iz Poslovnega registra Slovenije** (PRS), ki ga vodi Agencija Republike Slovenije za javnopravne evidence in storitve – AJPEŠ (podatki o gospodarski dejavnosti podjetij na območju Slovenije).
- **Podatki iz Statističnega registra delovno aktivnega prebivalstva** (SRDAP), ki ga vodi SURS (podatki o zaposlenih in samozaposlenih osebah).
- **Podatki o davku na dodano vrednost** (DDV), katerih vir je Davčna uprava Republike Slovenije – DURS (podatki o blagovni menjavi Slovenije z državami članicami EU, in sicer za podjetja, ki so oproščena statističnega poročanja za Intrastat).

Metodologija raziskovanja je zasnovana na povezovanju podrobnih podatkov iz prej naštetih virov.

Enota opazovanja

Enota opazovanja je podjetje, ki je v posameznem opazovanem obdobju izvažalo blago v druge države (izvoznik) in/ali uvažalo blago iz drugih držav (uvoznik).

Zajetje in metode zbiranja podatkov

Zajeta je blagovna menjava vseh podjetij, ki je v posameznem opazovanem obdobju vključena v statistično zajetje statistike zunanje trgovine za nacionalne potrebe.

Nabor podatkov se pripravi s povezovanjem podrobnih podatkov o blagovni menjavi s podrobnimi podatki iz PRS in SRDAP.

Podatki o **blagovni menjavi z državami članicami EU** se v statistiki zunanje trgovine zbirajo samo pri podjetjih, katerih vrednost blagovne menjave z državami članicami EU dosega t. i. vključitveni statistični prag, ki se uporablja v sistemu Intrastat v Sloveniji. Za prikaz števila podjetij in vrednosti blagovne menjave podjetij z državami članicami EU, ki tega praga ne dosega, so namesto podatkov iz statistike zunanje trgovine uporabljeni podatki iz sistema DDV. Vrednost trgovanja teh podjetij pomeni manj kot 3 % vrednosti celotne blagovne menjave Slovenije z državami članicami EU na izvozni strani in manj kot 5 % vrednosti celotne blagovne menjave Slovenije z državami članicami EU na uvozni strani.

V podatke o **blagovni menjavi z državami nečlanicami EU** so zajete vse blagovne transakcije, ki se po metodologiji statistike zunanje trgovine vključujejo v statistično zajetje (v praksi to pomeni skoraj popolno zajetje podatkov).

Obdobje opazovanja

Opazovano obdobje je koledarsko leto. Podatki iz PRS in SRDAP za posamezno opazovano obdobje se nanašajo na stanje 31. 12. v tem obdobju.

Definicije in pojasnila

Podatki se prikazujejo na ravni skupnega trgovanja Slovenije, pri nekaterih pregledih pa tudi **ločeno** za trgovanje Slovenije z **državami članicami EU** in z **državami nečlanicami EU**. Podatki se večinoma prikazujejo z dvema kazalnikoma: s statistično vrednostjo blagovne menjave, izraženo v EUR, in s številom podjetij.

Število podjetij je število registriranih pravnih ali fizičnih oseb, ki v opazovanem letu ustvarila blagovno menjavo z drugimi državami in so bile aktivne vsaj del opazovanega obdobja.

Data sources

- **External trade statistics data**, namely data from the **Intrastat** system (data on Slovenia's trade in goods with EU Member States) and the **Ekstrastat** system (data on Slovenia's trade in goods with non-member countries).
- **Data from the Business Register of Slovenia**, which is kept by the Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (data on economic activity of enterprises in the territory of Slovenia).
- **Data from the Statistical Register of Employment**, which is kept by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (data on employees and self-employed persons).
- **Value added tax data**, the source of which is the Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (data on Slovenia's trade in goods with EU Member States, namely for enterprises exempt from reporting under the Intrastat system).

The survey methodology is based on linking detailed data from above-mentioned sources.

Observation unit

Observation units are enterprises which in a certain observation period exported goods to other countries (exporters) and/or imported goods from other countries (importers).

Coverage and methods of data collection

Covered is trade in goods of all enterprises that are in the observed period included in the statistical coverage of external trade statistics for national needs.

The set of data is prepared by linking detailed data on trade in goods with detailed data from the Business Register of Slovenia and the Statistical Register of Employment.

Data on **trade in goods with EU Member States** are in external trade statistics collected only from enterprises whose value of trade in goods with EU Member States was above the so-called statistical threshold used in the Intrastat system in Slovenia. For showing the number of enterprises and the value of trade in goods with EU Member States for enterprises that do not exceed this threshold, instead of external trade statistics data VAT system data are used. The value of trade in goods of these enterprises represents less than 3% of the total value of Slovenia's trade in goods with EU Member States on the export side and less than 5% of the total value of Slovenia's trade in goods on the import side.

Data on **trade in goods with EU non-member countries** cover all goods transactions that are according to the methodology of external trade statistics included in the statistical coverage (in practice this means almost full coverage).

Observation period

Observation period is the calendar year. Data from the Business Register of Slovenia and the Statistical Register of Employment for a specific observation period refer to the situation as of 31 December.

Definitions and explanations

Data are shown at the level of total Slovenia's trade in goods; in some overviews they are **separated** into **trade in goods with EU Member States** and **trade in goods with non-member countries**. Data are mostly shown with two indicators, i.e. statistical value of trade in goods expressed in euros and the number of enterprises.

Number of enterprises is the number of registered legal or natural persons that during the observed year traded goods with other countries and were active at least part of the observed period.



Velikost podjetja je opredeljena s številom zaposlenih v podjetju. Podatke prikazujemo po naslednjih velikostnih razredih podjetij: mikropodjetja (od 0 do 9 zaposlenih), mala podjetja (od 10 do 49 zaposlenih), srednje velika podjetja (od 50 do 249 zaposlenih) in velika podjetja (250 ali več zaposlenih).

Z izrazom **zaposleni** so upoštevane zaposlene osebe v delovnem razmerju in samozaposlene osebe, ki so na tej osnovi tudi obvezno socialno zavarovane, ne glede na to, ali imajo zaposlitev s polnim ali z delovnim časom, krajšim od polnega.

Statistična vrednost blaga je vrednost blaga na slovenski meji.

Tok blaga pomeni smer gibanja blagovne menjave. V statistiki zunanje trgovine se v povezavi s tokom blaga na splošno uporabljata izraza **izvoz** in **uvoz** (blaga). V statistiki blagovne menjave med državami članicami EU (sistem Intrastat) se praviloma namesto izraza izvoz (blaga) uporablja izraz **odprema** (blaga), namesto izraza uvoz (blaga) pa izraz **prejem** (blaga). Zaradi lažjega razumevanja uporabljamo izraza izvoz in uvoz, in sicer ne glede na to, ali prikazujemo podatke o skupni blagovni menjavi Slovenije, podatke o blagovni menjavi Slovenije z državami članicami EU ali podatke o blagovni menjavi Slovenije s preostalimi državami sveta (imenovanimi tudi tretje države); te na kratko imenujemo **države nečlanice EU**.

Namesto zvez **izvozno podjetje** in **uvozno podjetje** uporabljamo krajša izraza **izvoznik** in **uvoznik**.

Kot **trgovinska partnerica** se pri **izvozu** v obeh sistemih upošteva **namembna država**, pri **uvozu** pa v sistemu Intrastat **država odpreme**, v sistemu Ekstrastat pa **država porekla**.

Namembna država je tista, v kateri je blago dano v notranji promet za uporabo ali nadaljnjo predelavo.

Država odpreme je država, iz katere se blago odpremi v Slovenijo.

Država porekla je tista, v kateri je bilo blago proizvedeno. Za blago, ki je bilo predelano ali obdelano drugje, kot je bilo proizvedeno, se kot država porekla prikaže država, v kateri je bila opravljena predelava.

Klasifikacije

klasifikacija dejavnosti

V prikazih so zajeta podjetja, ki kot svojo glavno dejavnost opravljajo eno izmed dejavnosti po Standardni klasifikaciji dejavnosti (SKD 2008); ta temelji na klasifikaciji dejavnosti EU (NACE); izvozniki in uvozniki so razvrščeni po načelu glavne dejavnosti.

blagovna klasifikacija

Blagovna menjava po proizvodih je prikazana po evropski Klasifikaciji proizvodov po dejavnosti (CPA 2008 - Classification of Products by Activity).

klasifikacija držav

Podatki po trgovinskih partnericah so prikazani v skladu z evropsko nomenklaturu držav in ozemelj za statistiko zunanje trgovine Skupnosti in statistiko trgovine med državami članicami (Geonomenklaturu).

Revidiranje podatkov

Podatki o blagovni menjavi po značilnostih podjetij so že pri prvi objavi podatkov **končni**. Izjemoma se lahko podatki nenačrtovano revidirajo, predvsem zaradi revidiranja končnih letnih podatkov statistike zunanje trgovine, sprememb v metodologiji raziskovanja na ravni EU, sprememb v virih podatkov, metodoloških izboljšav ali zaradi poznejšega odkritja večjih neskladnosti v podatkih.

Enterprise size is determined by the number of employees in the enterprise. Data are shown by the following size classes of enterprises: micro enterprises (0-9 employees), small enterprises (10-49 employees), medium-sized enterprises (50-249 employees) and large enterprises (250 or more employees).

Employees cover persons in paid employment and self-employed persons with compulsory social insurance, irrespective of whether they are employed full time or part time.

Statistical value of goods is the value of goods on the Slovenian border.

Flow of goods means the direction of trade in goods. In connection with the flow of goods, in external trade statistics the expressions **exports** and **imports** (of goods) are generally used. In the statistics of trade between EU Member States, as a rule, instead of the expression exports (of goods) the expression **dispatches** (of goods) and instead of the expression imports (of goods) the expression **arrivals** (of goods) are used. To better understanding, expressions exports and imports are used, irrespective of whether the data on the total trade in goods of Slovenia or the data on trade in goods of Slovenia with EU Member States or the data on trade in goods with other world countries (also known as the third countries) are concerned; these are called **EU non-member countries** for short.

Instead of expressions **exporting enterprise** and **importing enterprise** shorter terms **exporter** and **importer** are used.

As a **trading partner country** the **country of destination** is shown at **exports**, while at **imports** in Intrastat the **country of consignment** and in Extrastat the **country of origin** is shown.

The **country of destination** is the country in which the goods are released into free circulation for consumption or further processing.

The **country of consignment** is the country from which the goods were dispatched to Slovenia.

The **country of origin** is the country in which goods were produced. For goods that were not processed in the country where they were produced, the country where the processing took place is shown.

Classifications

Classification of activities

Presented are enterprises performing as their principal activity one of the activities in the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD 2008), which is based on the EU classification of activities (NACE); exporters and importers are classified according to the principal activity.

Classification of goods

Trade in goods by products is shown according to the CPA 2008 - Classification of Products by Activity.

Classification of countries

Data by trading partner countries is presented in accordance with the European Nomenclature of Countries and Territories for the External Trade Statistics of the Community and Statistics of Trade between Member States (Geonomenclature).

Revision

Data on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics are **final** already at the first release. Only exceptionally can they be revised, especially due to the revision of final annual external trade statistics data, changes in survey methodology at the EU level, changes in data sources, methodological improvements or discovery of major data inconsistencies.



Objavljanje rezultatov

Roki za izkazovanje podatkov o blagovni menjavi po značilnostih podjetij so usklajeni z evropsko statistično zakonodajo za Intrastat in Ekstrastat. Podatki se objavijo letno, in sicer najpozneje 18 mesecev po koncu obdobja opazovanja.

Letno:

- Blagovna menjava po značilnostih podjetij. *Prva objava*
- Blagovna menjava po značilnostih podjetij. *Statistične informacije*
- *Podatkovna baza SI-STAT*

STATISTIČNA IN DRUGA ZNAMENJA

- 1) izpostavno znamenje za opombo

KRAJŠAVE IN MERSKE ENOTE

DDV	davek na dodano vrednost
EU	Evropska unija
EU-27	27 držav članic Evropske unije
EUR	evro
PRS	Poslovni register Slovenije
SRDAP	Statistični register delovno aktivnega prebivalstva
SURS	Statistični urad Republike Slovenije

%	odstotek
mio.	milijon
mrd.	milijarda (1000 milijonov)

SEZNAM DRŽAV: IMENA IN KRATICE (GEONOMENKLATURA)**Države članice EU**

Ime države	Kratika
Avstrija	AT
Belgija	BE
Bolgarija	BG
Čiper	CY
Češka republika	CZ
Danska	DK
Estonija	EE
Finska	FI
Francija	FR
Grčija	GR
Irska	IE
Italija	IT
Latvija	LV
Litva	LT
Luksemburg	LU
Madžarska	HU
Malta	MT
Nemčija	DE
Nizozemska	NL
Poljska	PL
Portugalska	PT
Romunija	RO
Slovaška	SK
Slovenija	SI
Španija	ES
Švedska	SE
Združeno kraljestvo	GB

Publishing

Deadlines for disseminating data on trade in goods by enterprise characteristics are harmonised with the European statistical legislation for Intrastat and Extrastat. Data are published annually, not later than 18 months after the observation period.

Annually:

- Trade in goods by enterprise characteristics. *First Release*
- Trade in goods by enterprise characteristics. *Rapid Reports*
- *SI-STAT database*

STATISTICAL AND OTHER SIGNS

- 1) footnote

ABBREVIATIONS AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

VAT	value added tax
EU	European Union
EU-27	27 EU Member States
EUR	Euro
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia
%	percentage
mio.	million
EUR 1000 mio.	billion (1000 million)

LIST OF COUNTRIES: NAMES AND ABBREVIATIONS (GEONOMENCLATURE)**EU Member States**

Country name	Abbreviation
Austria	AT
Belgium	BE
Bulgaria	BG
Cyprus	CY
Czech Republic	CZ
Denmark	DK
Estonia	EE
Finland	FI
France	FR
Greece	GR
Ireland	IE
Italy	IT
Latvia	LV
Lithuania	LT
Luxembourg	LU
Hungary	HU
Malta	MT
Germany	DE
Netherlands	NL
Poland	PL
Portugal	PT
Romania	RO
Slovakia	SK
Slovenija	SI
Spain	ES
Sweden	SE
United Kingdom	GB



Države nečlanice EU

Ime države	Kratika
Bosna in Hercegovina	BA
Brazilija	BR
Črna gora	ME
Egipt	EG
Hrvaška	HR
Indija	IN
Indonezija	ID
Iran (Islamska republika)	IR
Japonska	JP
Kanada	CA
Kitajska	CN
Koreja, Republika	KR
Kosovo	XK
Makedonija, Republika	MK
Ruska federacija	RU
Srbija	XS
Švica	CH
Tajvan	TW
Turčija	TR
Ukrajina	UA
Združene države	US

EU non-member countries

Country name	Abbreviation
Bosnia and Herzegovina	BA
Brazil	BR
Montenegro	ME
Egypt	EG
Croatia	HR
India	IN
Indonesia	ID
Iran, Islamic Republic of	IR
Japan	JP
Canada	CA
China	CN
Korea, Republic of	KR
Kosovo	XK
Macedonia	MK
Russian Federation	RU
Serbia	XS
Switzerland	CH
Taiwan	TW
Turkey	TR
Ukraine	UA
United States	US

ŠIFRANT PODROČIJ DEJAVNOSTI PODJETJA PO SKD 2008

A	
A	KMETIJSTVO IN LOV, GOZDARSTVO, RIBIŠTVO
B_D_E	
B	RUDARSTVO
D	OSKRBA Z ELEKTRIČNO ENERGIJO, PLINOM IN PARO
E	OSKRBA Z VODO, RAVNANJE Z ODPLAKAMI IN ODPADKI, SANIRANJE OKOLJA
C	
C	PREDELOVALNE DEJAVNOSTI
G	
G	TRGOVINA, VZDRŽEVANJE IN POPRAVILA MOTORNIH VOZIL

Druge dejavnosti

F	GRADBENIŠTVO
H	PROMET IN SKLADIŠČENJE
I	GOSTINSTVO
J	INFORMACIJSKE IN KOMUNIKACIJSKE DEJAVNOSTI
K	FINANČNE IN ZAVAROVALNIŠKE DEJAVNOSTI
L	POSLOVANJE Z NEPREMIČNINAMI
M	STROKOVNE, ZNANSTVENE IN TEHNIČNE DEJAVNOSTI
N	DRUGE RAZNOVRSTNE POSLOVNE DEJAVNOSTI
O	DEJAVNOST JAVNE UPRAVE IN OBRAMBE, DEJAVNOST OBVEZNE SOCIALNE VARNOSTI
P	IZOBRAŽEVANJE
Q	ZDRAVSTVO IN SOCIALNO VARSTVO

LIST OF CODES OF SECTIONS OF ACTIVITY OF ENTERPRISE ACCORDING TO THE SKD 2008

A	
A	AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
B_D_E	
B	MINING AND QUARRYING
D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING SUPPLY
E	WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION ACTIVITIES
C	
C	MANUFACTURING
G	
G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE, REPAIR OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES

Other activities

F	CONSTRUCTION
H	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE
I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICE ACTIVITIES
J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION
K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE ACTIVITIES
L	REAL ESTATE ACTIVITIES
M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL ACTIVITIES
N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICE ACTIVITIES
O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY
P	EDUCATION
Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK ACTIVITIES

R	KULTURNE, RAZVEDRILNE IN REKREACIJSKE DEJAVNOSTI	R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION
S	DRUGE DEJAVNOSTI	S	OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES
T	DEJAVNOST GOSPODINJSTEV Z ZAPOSLENIM HIŠNIM OSEBJEM, PROIZVODNJA ZA LASTNO RABO	T	ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS, UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCING ACTIVITIES OF HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE
U	DEJAVNOST EKSTERITORIALNIH ORGANIZACIJ IN TELES	U	ACTIVITIES OF EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANIZATIONS AND BODIES

ŠIFRANT PODROČIJ DEJAVNOSTI PROIZVODA PO CPA 2008**LIST OF CODES OF SECTION OF ACTIVITY OF PRODUCTS ACCORDING TO CLASIFICATION OF PRODUCT BY ACTIVITIES 2008**

A		A	
A	KMETIJSKI, GOZDARSKI IN RIBIŠKI PROIZVODI	A	PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING
B_D_E		B_D_E	
B	RUDE IN KAMNINE	B	MINING AND QUARRYING
D	OSKRBA Z ELEKTRIČNO ENERGIJO, PLINOM IN PARO	D	ELECTRICITY, GAS, STEAM AND AIR CONDITIONING
E	OSKRBA Z VODO, RAVNANJE Z ODPLAKAMI IN ODPADKI TER SANIRANJE OKOLJA	E	WATER SUPPLY, SEWERAGE, WASTE MANAGEMENT AND REMEDIATION SERVICES
C		C	
C	PROIZVODI PREDELOVALNIH DEJAVNOSTI	C	MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS
G		G	
G	VELEPRODAJA IN MALOPRODAJA, POPRAVILA MOTORNIH VOZIL	G	WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE SERVICES, REPAIR SERVICES OF MOTOR VEHICLES AND MOTORCYCLES
Druge dejavnosti		Other activities	
F	GRADBENI OBJEKTI IN GRADBENE STORITVE	F	CONSTRUCTIONS AND CONSTRUCTION WORKS
H	PREVOZNE STORITVE IN SKLADIŠČENJE	H	TRANSPORTATION AND STORAGE SERVICES
I	GOSTINSKE STORITVE	I	ACCOMMODATION AND FOOD SERVICES
J	INFORMACIJSKE IN KOMUNIKACIJSKE STORITVE	J	INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION SERVICES
K	FINANČNE IN ZAVAROVALNIŠKE STORITVE	K	FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE SERVICES
L	POSLOVANJE Z NEPREMIČNINAMI	L	REAL ESTATE SERVICES
M	STROKOVNE, ZNANSTVENE IN TEHNIČNE STORITVE	M	PROFESSIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL SERVICES
N	DRUGE POSLOVNE IN POMOŽNE STORITVE	N	ADMINISTRATIVE AND SUPPORT SERVICES
O	STORITVE JAVNE UPRAVE IN OBRAMBNE STORITVE, STORITVE OBVEZNE SOCIALNE VARNOSTI	O	PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND DEFENCE SERVICES, COMPULSORY SOCIAL SECURITY SERVICES
P	IZOBRAŽEVANJE	P	EDUCATION SERVICES
Q	STORITVE ZDRAVSTVA IN SOCIALNEGA VARSTVA	Q	HUMAN HEALTH AND SOCIAL WORK SERVICES
R	KULTURNE, RAZVEDRILNE IN REKREACIJSKE STORITVE	R	ARTS, ENTERTAINMENT AND RECREATION SERVICES
S	DRUGE STORITVE	S	OTHER SERVICES
T	STORITVE GOSPODINJSTEV Z ZAPOSLENIM HIŠNIM OSEBJEM, NEOPREDELJENI IZDELKI IN STORITVE GOSPODINJSTEV ZA LASTNO RABO	T	SERVICES OF HOUSEHOLDS AS EMPLOYERS, UNDIFFERENTIATED GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED BY HOUSEHOLDS FOR OWN USE
U	STORITVE EKSTERITORIALNIH ORGANIZACIJ IN TELES	U	SERVICES PROVIDED BY EXTRATERRITORIAL ORGANISATIONS AND BODIES

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