



14 POSLOVNI SUBJEKTI
BUSINESS ENTITIES

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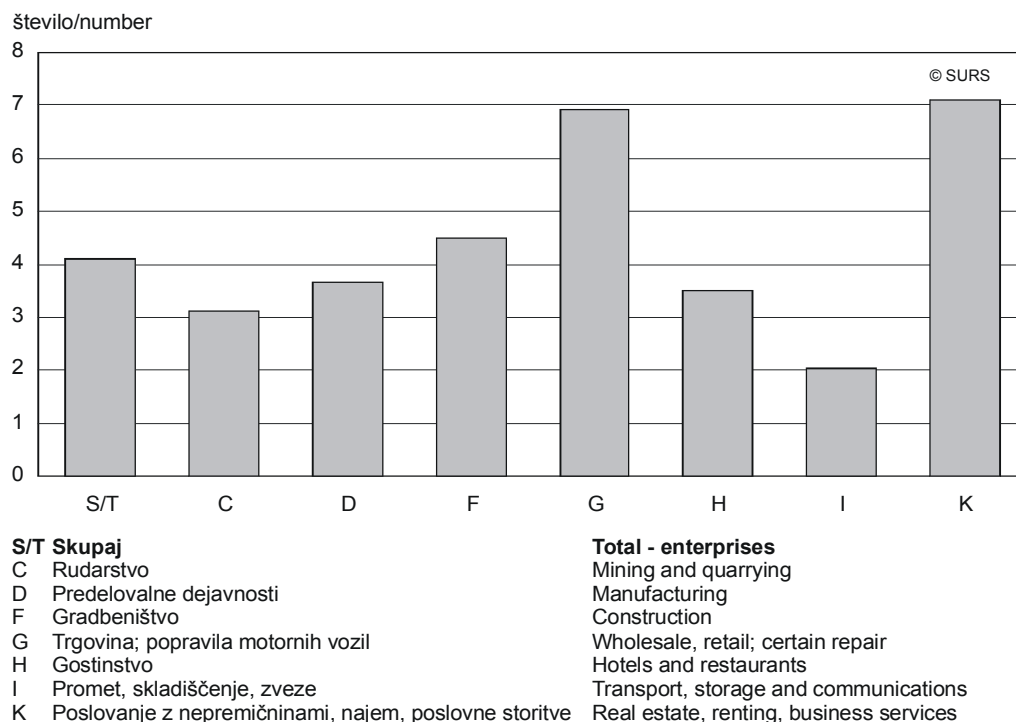
OBRтна PODJETJA, 2005

CRAFT ENTERPRISES, 2005

- ▶ V letu 2005 je bilo med podjetji, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spadajo v področja dejavnosti C-K Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD), evidentiranih skupaj 35 188 obrtnih podjetij, od tega 87,5 % fizičnih in 12,5 % pravnih oseb.
- ▶ Med vsemi podjetji, evidentiranimi v omenjenih področjih dejavnosti, so obrtna podjetja zavzemala 36,9-odstotni delež in zaposlovala 23,8 % vseh oseb, ki delajo v obrtnih podjetjih, ter ustvarila 17,8 % celotnega prihodka teh podjetij.
- ▶ Številčno so med obrtnimi podjetji prevladovala mikropodjetja, to je podjetja z največ 9 osebami, ki delajo (94,5 %). Ta podjetja so med vsemi obrtnimi podjetji zaposlovala največ oseb, ki delajo (46,1 %), k skupnemu prihodku obrtnih podjetij pa so prispevala četrtinski delež (25,6 %).
- ▶ Največ obrtnih podjetij je bilo evidentiranih v dejavnosti gradbeništvo (33,1 %) in v predelovalnih dejavnostih (28,5 %).
- ▶ There were 35 188 enterprises registered in sections of activities C-K of the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD) in 2005; 87.5% of them were natural persons and 12.5% were legal persons.
- ▶ In sections of activities C-K craft enterprises represented 36.9% of all enterprises, employed 23.8% of persons employed in all enterprises in these activities and settled 17.8% of total turnover in all enterprises in these activities.
- ▶ Micro craft enterprises with up to 9 persons employed prevailed in the number of enterprises (94.5%). Those craft enterprises employed the majority of persons employed (46.1%) and settled 25.6% of the turnover of craft enterprises.
- ▶ The majority of craft enterprises were registered in construction (33.1%) and manufacturing (28.5%).

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

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



Med obrtnimi podjetji je največ mikropodjetij, in ta podjetja so zaposlovala tudi največ oseb, ki delajo

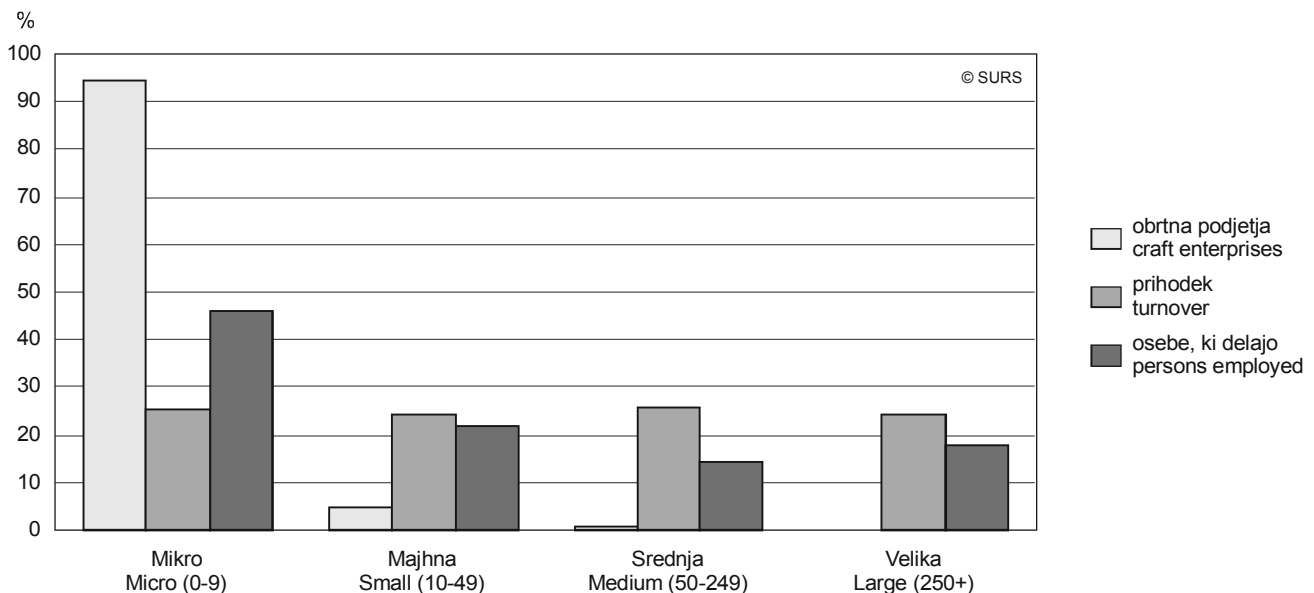
V letu 2005 je bilo v dejavnostih C-K (SKD) evidentiranih skupaj 35.188 obrtnih podjetij. Z vidika velikostnih razredov podjetij glede na število oseb, ki v njih delajo, je bilo med obrtnimi podjetji največ t. i. mikropodjetij (to je podjetij z največ 9 osebami, ki delajo), in sicer 94,5 %; majhnih podjetij je bilo 4,8 %, srednje velikih in velikih skupaj pa 0,7 %. Obrtna mikropodjetja so zaposlovala skoraj polovico vseh oseb, ki delajo v obrtnih podjetjih (46,1 %), majhna 22,0 %, srednje velika in velika obrtna podjetja skupaj pa 31,8 %. Po ustvarjenem prihodku so bile vse velikostne skupine obrtnih podjetij zelo izenačene, vsaka je ustvarila približno četrtino vseh prihodkov obrtnih podjetij.

Micro craft enterprises prevailed in the number of enterprises and persons employed

In 2005, 35 188 enterprises were registered in sections of activities C to K (NACE). As regards the size of craft enterprise by persons employed, the majority of craft enterprises are micro enterprises with up to 9 persons employed. They represent 94.5% of all craft enterprises, while small craft enterprises present 4.8% and medium-sized and large enterprises together 0.7%. Micro enterprises employed about half of persons employed in all craft enterprises (46.1%), small craft enterprises 22.0%, and medium-sized and large craft enterprises together 31.8%. In the created share of turnover all size classes of craft enterprises are very close; each of them created about a quarter of total turnover.

Slika 2: Deleži obrtnih podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po velikostnih razredih teh podjetij glede na število oseb, ki delajo, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 1: Shares of craft enterprises, their turnover and persons employed in enterprises by number of persons employed, Slovenia, 2005



Največ obrtnih podjetij je bilo evidentiranih v področju dejavnosti gradbeništvo in ta dejavnost je zaposlovala tudi največ oseb, ki delajo, največji delež prihodka pa so prispevala obrtna podjetja v področju dejavnosti trgovina; popravila motornih vozil

Največ obrtnih podjetij je bilo evidentiranih v dejavnostih gradbeništvo (33,1 %) in predelovalne dejavnosti (28,5 %), najmanj pa v dejavnostih rudarstvo (0,1 %) in poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve (4,3 %). V letu 2005 je bilo v obrtnih podjetjih evidentiranih skupaj 144.839 oseb, ki delajo – od tega največ v obrtnih podjetjih v gradbeništvu, 36,1 %, in v predelovalni dejavnosti, 25,2 %, najmanj pa v obrtnih podjetjih v dejavnosti rudarstvo (0,1 %). V obrtnem podjetju so bile letno povprečno zaposlene 4,1 osebe, ki delajo; povprečno število oseb, ki delajo, je bilo največje v dejavnostih poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem, poslovne storitve (7,1) in trgovina; popravila motornih vozil (6,9), najmanjše pa v dejavnosti promet, skladiščenje, zveze (2,0).

V letu 2005 so obrtna podjetja ustvarila skupaj 2.665.480 milijonov SIT prihodka. Največje deleže tega prihodka so prispevala obrtna podjetja v dejavnosti trgovina; popravila motornih vozil (39,1 %) in gradbeništvo (29,9 %), najmanjše pa obrtna podjetja v dejavnosti rudarstvo (0,1 %) in

The greatest shares of craft enterprises were registered in construction and manufacturing; those activities employed the majority of persons employed; by turnover craft enterprises in wholesale, retail; certain repair prevailed

The greatest shares of craft enterprises were registered in construction (33.1%) and manufacturing (28.5%). The smallest shares of craft enterprises were registered in mining and quarrying (0.1%) and real estate, renting, business services (4.3%). In 2005, the total number of persons employed in craft enterprises was 144 839. The greatest share of persons employed was registered in construction (36.1%) and manufacturing (25.2%). The fewest persons employed were recorded in mining (0.1%). Annual average number of persons employed per craft enterprise is 4.1; it is the biggest in real estate, renting, business services (7.1) and in wholesale, retail; certain repair (6.9) and the smallest in transport, storage and communications (2.0).

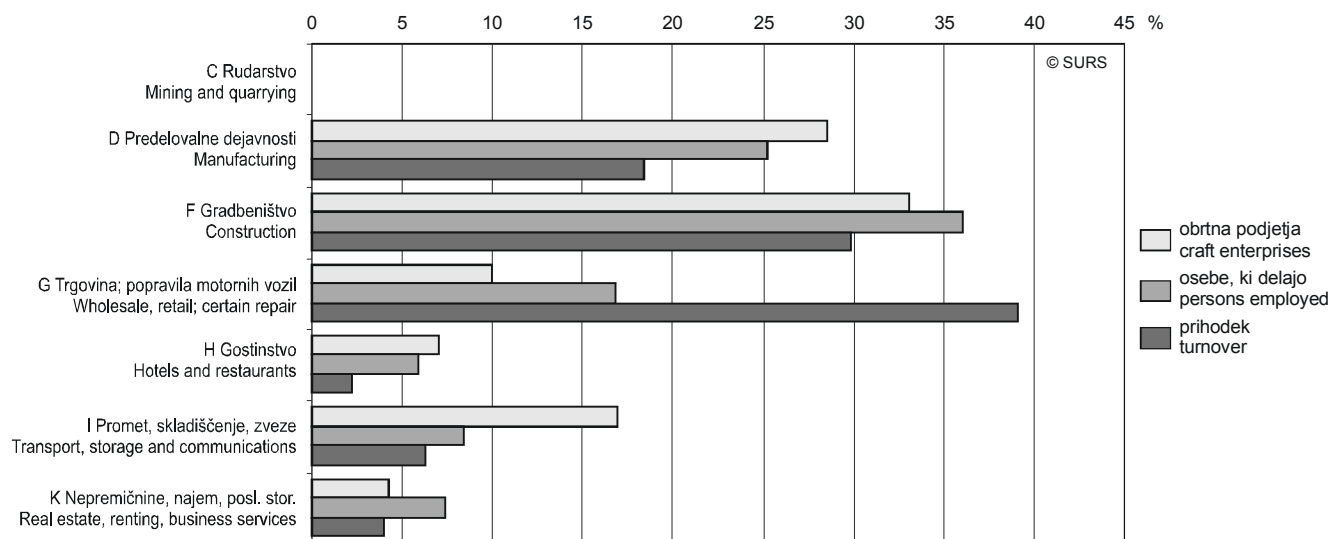
In 2005, turnover of all craft enterprises was SIT 2 665 480 million. The greatest share of turnover was created by craft enterprises in wholesale, retail; certain repair (39.1%) and construction (29.9%). The smallest share of turnover was created by craft enterprises in mining and quarrying

gostinstvo (2,2 %). Z vidika velikostnih razredov podjetij glede na njihov prihodek je bilo med obrtnimi podjetji največ takih, ki ustrezajo definiciji majhnega podjetja (do 1000 milijonov SIT), in sicer 99,2 %. Obrtnih podjetij, ki so ustvarila manj kot 1 milijon SIT, je bilo 7,6 %.

(0.1%) and hotels and restaurants (2.2%). Among craft enterprises by size class of turnover, the majority of craft enterprises meet the definition of small enterprises (less than SIT 1000 million) and represent 99.2% of all craft enterprises. Craft enterprises that create less than SIT 1 million of turnover represent 7.6% of all craft enterprises.

Slika 3: Deleži obrtnih podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po dejavnostih, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 3: Shares of craft enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by activities, Slovenia, 2005



Obrtna podjetja so po pravnoorganizacijski obliki večinoma fizične osebe

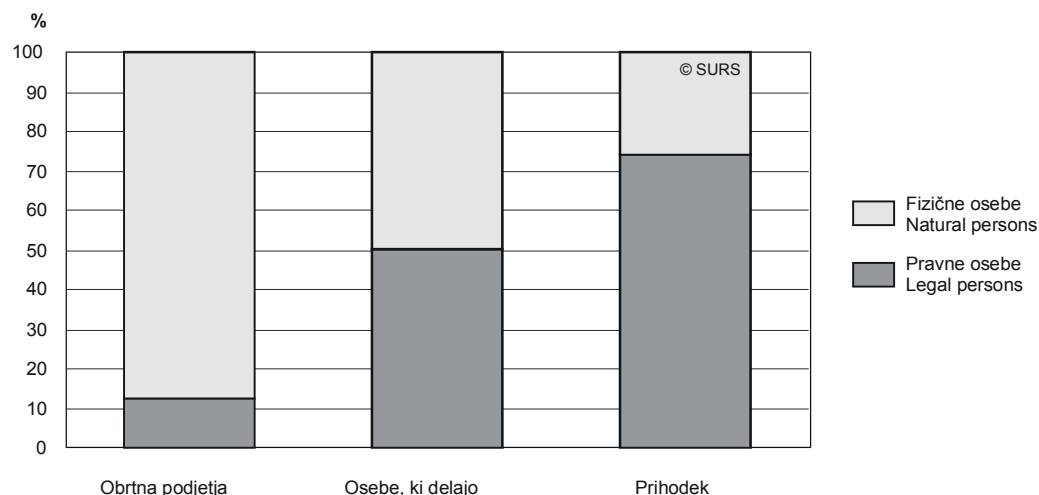
Med obrtnimi podjetji je bilo 87,5 % fizičnih oseb in le 12,5 % pravnih oseb. Pravne osebe so med obrtnimi podjetji ustvarile največ prihodka, 73,9 %. Osebe, ki delajo, so v obrtnih podjetjih številčno enakomerno porazdeljene med obema oblikama podjetij: 50,5 % teh oseb je bilo evidentiranih pri pravnih osebah, 49,5 % pa pri fizičnih osebah.

The majority of craft enterprises organized as natural persons

The majority of craft enterprises were natural persons (87.5%). Only 12.5% of craft enterprises were legal persons, but legal persons created the greatest share of turnover (73.9%). Employment in craft enterprises is equally distributed between legal and natural persons. 50.5% of persons employed were registered as working with legal persons and 49.5% with natural persons.

Slika 4: Deleži obrtnih podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po pravnoorganizacijskih oblikah, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 4: Shares of craft enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by organisational forms, Slovenia, 2005



Največ obrtnih podjetij evidentiranih v osrednjeslovenski statistični regiji in ta podjetja zaposlovala tudi največ oseb ter ustvarila tudi največ prihodka

Največ obrtnih podjetij je bilo evidentiranih v osrednjeslovenski (26,1 %), podravski (13,3 %) in savinjski statistični regiji (12,2 %). Obrtna podjetja so predstavljala 36,9 % vseh podjetij, evidentiranih v področjih dejavnosti C-K. Nižji od državnega deleža je bil delež obrtnih podjetij v osrednjeslovenski (29,4 %), obalno-kraški (34,8 %) in podravski regiji (35,4 %).

Največ oseb, ki delajo v obrtnih podjetjih, je bilo zaposlenih v osrednjeslovenski regiji (34,5 %), podravski regiji (14,2 %) in savinjski regiji (13,7 %), najmanj pa v zasavski regiji (1,5 %) in notranjskokraški regiji (1,7 %). Največje deleže prihodka med obrtnimi podjetji po statističnih regijah so ustvarila obrtna podjetja v osrednjeslovenski (42,8 %), savinjski (11,2 %), obalno-kraški (11,2 %) in podravski statistični regiji (10,7 %).

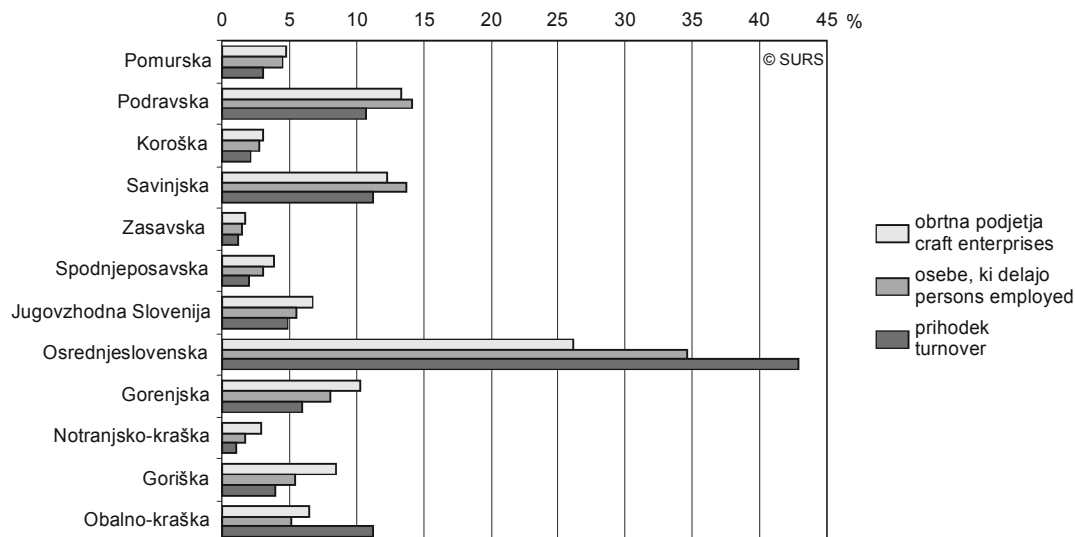
Most craft enterprises, their turnover and persons employed registered in Osrednjeslovenska region

Most craft enterprises were located in Osrednjeslovenska (26.1%), Podravska (13.3%) and Savinjska (12.2%) regions. Craft enterprises represented 36.9% of all enterprises registered in sections of activities C-K. The share of craft enterprises in the region was below the share in the country in Osrednjeslovenska (29.4%), Obalno-kraška (34.8%) and Podravska (35.4%) regions.

Most persons were employed in craft enterprises in Osrednjeslovenska (34.5%), Podravska (14.2%) and Savinjska (13.7%) regions. The fewest persons were employed in Zasavska (1.5%) and Notranjsko-kraška (1.7%) regions. Craft enterprises in Osrednjeslovenska region created the greatest share of turnover among all craft enterprises (42.8%), followed by craft enterprises in Savinjska (11.2%), Obalnokraška (11.2%) and Podravska (10.7%) regions.

Slika 5: Deleži obrtnih podjetij, njihovega prihodka in oseb, ki delajo, po statističnih regijah, Slovenija, 2005

Chart 5: Shares of craft enterprises, their turnover and persons employed by statistical regions, Slovenia, 2005



STATISTIČNA ZNAMENJA

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

STATISTICAL SIGNS

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

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

Viri in metode zbiranja podatkov

Vira podatkov o obrtnih podjetjih na območju Republike Slovenije sta Obrtni register Slovenije, ki ga vodi Obrtna zbornica Slovenije, in Statistični poslovni register (SPR), ki ga vodi in vzdržuje Statistični urad

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

Sources and methods of data collection

The sources of data on craft enterprises are the Craft Register of Slovenia, which is kept by the Chamber of Craft of Slovenia, and the Statistical Business Register (SBR), which is kept and maintained by the

RS (na podlagi 33. člena Zakona o državni statistiki in Uredbe Sveta EGS št. 2186/93 o koordinaciji Skupnosti pri vzpostavljanju poslovnih registrov v statistične namene).

Obrtni register Slovenije je javna knjiga, v katero so vpisane pravne in fizične osebe, ki opravljajo obrtno dejavnost in obrti podobno dejavnost ter dejavnost domače in umetnostne obrti, pa tudi osebe, ki izpolnjujejo pogoje za opravljanje dejavnosti.

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

Vir podatkov o enotah za referenčno leto je Obrtni register Slovenije, in sicer stanje podatkov o teh enotah na 31. 12., vključno z enotami, ki so bile v tem letu ukinjene in katerih ukinitvev je v omenjenem registru zabeležena.

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

Vir podatka o prihodu obrtnih podjetij so Zaključni računi in Napoved za odmero davka od dohodkov iz dejavnosti. Obrtnim podjetjem, ki imajo osebe, ki delajo, ne izkazujejo pa prihodkov, se prihodki pripišejo v skladu z ustrezno statistično metodologijo.

Zajetje

V tabelah so zajete vse pravnoorganizacijske oblike obrtnih podjetij, ki kot svojo glavno dejavnost opravljajo eno izmed naslednjih dejavnosti iz področij dejavnosti C–K Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD): rudarstvo, predelovalne dejavnosti, gradbeništvo, trgovina in popravila motornih vozil, gostinstvo, promet, skladiščenje in zveze, poslovanje z nepremičninami, najem in poslovne storitve. Glavna dejavnost obrtnega podjetja je obrtna dejavnost, obrti podobna dejavnost ali dejavnost domače ali umetnostne obrti v skladu z Obrtnim zakonom.

Podatke o statistični enoti podjetje je mogoče izkazovati poenoteno za tista obrtna podjetja, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spadajo v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C–K, in sicer v skladu z evropskima uredbama (CR 2186/93 o koordinaciji Skupnosti pri vzpostavljanju poslovnih registrov v statistične namene in CR 686/93 o statističnih enotah za opazovanje in analizo proizvodnega sistema v Skupnosti). Podatkov o podjetjih iz drugih področij dejavnosti za zdaj v tabelah še ne izkazujemo, ker za izkazovanje podatkov o njih še niso izdelana poenotena evropska metodološka priporočila.

Definicije in pojasnila

Obdobje opazovanja

Obdobje opazovanja je referenčno leto. Vanj so zajete vse enote, ki so bile do 31. 12. opazovanega leta vpisane v Obrtni register Slovenije, in tudi tiste enote, ki so bile v tem letu ukinjene in katerih ukinitvev je v tem registru zabeležena.

Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia (SORS) on the basis of Article 33 of the National Statistics Act and CR 2186/93 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes.

The Craft Register of Slovenia is a public record of natural and legal persons performing craft activity, craft-like activity and activity of home and art manufacture, as well as persons fulfilling conditions for performing those activities.

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

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

The main source for data on employment is the Statistical Register of Employment (SRDAP), which is kept by SORS. SRDAP is updated with data from M forms, i.e. Registration of Data for the Introduction and Keeping of the Central Record of Pension and Disability Insurance, Health Care and Employment (M-1, M-2, M-1A, M-3, M-3a, M-DČ). In SRDAP all persons in paid employment are taken into consideration, irrespective of whether they are employed for fixed or unspecified period of time and whether they work full time or part time. In cases where a craft 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 craft enterprises are annual accounts and turnover tax declarations. For craft enterprises that had no turnover but had some persons employed, turnover is imputed according to the appropriate statistical methodology.

Coverage

Tables cover legal forms of craft enterprises that perform one of the following activities in sections of the Standard Classification of Activities (NACE) as their main activity: mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, wholesale, retail, certain repair, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, real estate renting, and business activities. The main activity of the craft enterprise is craft activity, craft-like activity or activity of home and art manufacture as it is stated in the Small Business Act.

For craft enterprises in sections of activities C-K the EU harmonized data could be presented on the basis of CR 2186/93 on Community coordination in drawing up business registers for statistical purposes and CR 686/93 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community. European harmonized methodological recommendations for enterprises in other sections of activities are being developed, which is the reason why the data for those enterprises are not presented in tables.

Definitions and explanations

Period of observation

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



Enota opazovanja

Enota opazovanja je **obratno podjetje, ki po svoji glavni dejavnosti spada v eno izmed področij dejavnosti C–K (SKD)**. Obratno podjetje je v Obrtnem registru Slovenije registrirana pravna ali fizična oseba, ki je med letom opazovanja **izkazala prihodek ali zaposlene osebe oziroma osebe, ki delajo**. V tabelah so prikazani podatki o podjetjih, ki so po svoji glavni dejavnosti na ravni oddelka SKD razvrščeni enako v Obrtnem registru Slovenije in v SPR in za katere se ocenjuje, da kot svojo pretežno dejavnost opravljajo obrtno, obrti podobno dejavnost ali dejavnost domače ali umetnostne obrti.

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

Podjetje je registrirana pravna ali fizična oseba, ki je v letu opazovanja izkazala prihodek ali zaposlene osebe oziroma osebe, ki delajo.

Obrtna oziroma obrti podobna dejavnost je določena z Uredbo o določitvi obrtnih dejavnosti in mojstrskih nazivov ter obrti podobnih dejavnosti (Uradni list RS, št. 117/2004) in Obrtnim zakonom (Uradni list RS, št. 40/2004). Za obrtno dejavnost je značilno, da gre za proizvodno ali storitveno dejavnost na podlagi individualnih naročil, da se proizvodnja opravlja le v manjših serijah in da serijska proizvodnja ne obsega pretežnega dela dejavnosti in da nima značilnosti tekočih trakov ali avtomatiziranega delovnega postopka. Obrti podobna dejavnost je pridobitna dejavnost, ki je tradicionalno povezana z obrtjo.

Dejavnost domače in umetnostne obrti je dejavnost, za katero sta značilna enostaven način dela s pretežno ročnim delom ter umetniško in oblikovalsko ustvarjanje.

Pravne osebe so registrirane pravne osebe, ki kot svojo glavno dejavnost opravljajo eno izmed dejavnosti iz področij dejavnosti C–K.

Fizične osebe so samostojni podjetniki in druge registrirane fizične osebe, ki kot svojo glavno dejavnost opravljajo eno izmed dejavnosti iz področij dejavnosti C–K.

Zaposlene osebe so osebe, ki delajo pri delodajalcu (pri pravnih osebah, samostojnih podjetnikih ali drugih registriranih fizičnih osebah) in prejemajo plačo ter so na podlagi pogodbe o zaposlitvi obvezno socialno zavarovane. Pogodba o zaposlitvi je lahko sklenjena za nedoločen ali določen čas, ne glede na to, ali gre za zaposlitev s polnim delovnim časom ali z delovnim časom, krajšim od polnega. Med zaposlene osebe se štejejo tudi pripravniki in osebe, udeležene pri javnih delih, ter družbeniki zasebnih družb v RS, ki so poslovodne osebe (če niso obvezno zavarovani na drugi podlagi), pa tudi osebe, ki v obrtnem podjetju opravljajo neobrtne dejavnosti. 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 kulturni ustvarjalci).

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). Med osebe, ki delajo v obrtnem podjetju, so zajete tudi osebe, ki v takem podjetju opravljajo neobrtne dejavnosti.

1) Pravne enote predstavljajo vsi poslovni subjekti, registrirani v PRS, o katerih podatke četrtletno izkazuje AJPES na svojih spletnih straneh.

Observation unit

The observation unit is a **craft enterprise in sections of activities C-K**. A craft enterprise is a registered legal or natural person in the Craft register of Slovenia which **had either turnover or employment during the reference year**. Data in the tables are presented for those enterprises that had the main activity code at the division level of the Standard Classification of Activities the same in both registers: the Craft Register of Slovenia and the SBR. For those enterprises it is assumed that they perform as the main activity craft activity, craft-like activity or activity of home and art manufacture.

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

Enterprise is the registered legal or natural person which had either turnover or employment during the reference year.

Craft or craft-like activity is gainful activity defined by the Decree Determining Craft Activities and Master Craftsman Titles and Craft-Like Activities (OJ RS, No. 117/2004) and by the Small Business Act (OJ RS, No. 40/2004). Characteristics of craft activities are: they are production or service activities, usually based on individual orders, production is performed only in small series, mass production is not a major part of activity, they do not have conveyor belts or automated process of work. Craft-like activity is a gainful activity which is traditionally linked with the craft activity.

Characteristics of **activity of home and art manufacture** are simple methods of work with predominantly manual work, and artistic and designing creation.

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

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

Employees are persons who work for an employer (for legal persons or for individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons), receive payment in the form of salaries and are socially insured on the basis of the employment contract. The employment contract can be made for fixed or unspecified period of time, for full-time or part-time work. The number of employees includes also trainees, persons performing public works and partners in private companies 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. The number of employees in a craft enterprise includes also employees in non-craft activities.

Self-employed persons are individual private entrepreneurs and other registered natural persons (e.g. registered independent creative workers in the field of culture).

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. The number of persons employed in a craft enterprise includes also persons employed in non-craft activities.

1) Legal units are business entities in the BRS, for which data are quarterly disseminated on AJPES website.



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

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

Podrobnejši podatki in časovne vrste so dostopni na podatkovnem portalu SI-STAT; ta vam omogoča enostaven način pregledovanja in izpisovanja podatkov v različne formate. Registrirani uporabniki lahko tabele shranijo za poznejše pregledovanje in se lahko naročijo na samodejno obveščanje o posodobitvah podatkov.

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

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