IMAD Working Paper Series
http://www.umar.gov.si/en/publications/working_papers

Janja Pečar

Company Performance in 2008 and 2009 – regional overview

Working Paper No. 1/2011, Vol. XX

Summary

In this Working Paper, we analyse the performance of commercial companies in statistical regions and municipalities of Slovenia on the basis of statistical data from the balance sheets and profit and loss statements for 2008 and 2009 submitted by commercial companies to Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJPES).

In total, 53,897 companies submitted data from their annual reports for 2009; in all regions, the number of companies increased in comparison to 2008, and the most in Savinjska region (5.4%). The distribution of companies in the area shows as many as 45% of the companies in Slovenia are operating in the Osrednjeslovenska region and that they have 37% of employees. Among other regions, Podravska, Savinjska and Gorenjska have a slightly larger proportion, though they operate with fewer companies than the Osrednjeslovenska region (only 30%) and have about 35% of employees. Although the number of companies in the regions has increased, in all regions the number of employees has been reduced, especially in Pomurska.

In 2009, the value added of companies per capita (as one of the indicators of the economic strength of the economy of the regions) has been above average in only two regions – Osrednjeslovenska, where was above the Slovenian average by 67.5% and in Jugovzhodna Slovenia by 7.8%. In 2009 compared to the previous year, the Koroška region increased the gap with the Slovenian average the most (-7.2 index points) and Jugovzhodna Slovenia overtook the national average the most (4,7 index points). For many years, the lowest gross value added per capita has been in the Pomurska region; this worsened in the previous year, reaching only 41.8% of the national average. The value added of companies per capita in cohesion regions shows a great difference between Vzhodna and Zahodna Slovenia. In Zahodna Slovenia, this factor is 1.7 times higher than in Vzhodna Slovenia; in 2009, the lag behind the Slovenian average slightly increased and reached only about three quarters of the national average.

The regions mostly completed the financial year with worse results than 2008; all have created lower total revenue than in the previous year. Net losses for the financial year decreased significantly only in the Spodnjeposavska and Obalno-kraška regions, and only slightly in Savinjska. Net losses increased in all other regions. The net profit for the financial year decreased so that in more than half of the regions (in which 38% of all companies operate and employ 43% of workers) the year was completed with net losses. In the rest of the regions, net profit declined significantly. Only in the Gorenjska and Spodnjeposavska regions did net profit

increase slightly in nominal terms. The financial year ended the worst in the Obalno-kraška region, which had already operated with net loss in 2008 and in 2009 even further. The largest impact on net profit in Slovenia was in the companies of the Osrednjeslovenska, Jugovzhodna Slovenia and Gorenjska regions (in a positive sense) and the Obalno-kraška region (in a negative sense).

The whole text is available in Slovenian language on http://www.umar.si