STRUCTURAL BUSINESS INDICATORS OF ENTERPRISES, 2020

Selected final data concerning annual structural business indicators of the "non-financial business economy" of the Republic of Croatia are presented. It is about the activities of industry, construction, trade and non-financial services, that is, the activities that in major part represent the so-called real sector. Collected data are completely harmonised with relevant EU standards and are internationally comparable.

The data are published at the level of the statistical unit "enterprise" in accordance with the definition and rules set out in Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93 of 15 March 1993 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community.

Presented data are not comparable with data on the structure and business collected and/or processed according to the methodologies that have a different approach and/or use different concepts and definitions.

Detailed data are available on the website of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics under "PC Axis databases", which enables browsing and exporting of data in various formats.

Manufacturing was still the most important activity section

In 2020, there was a total of 180 537 active enterprises in this part of the economy, employing 1 087 397 persons. Those enterprises generated a total turnover of 656.2 billion kuna and a value added of 190.8 billion kuna.

According to the number of persons employed (271 072, or 24.9%) and the generated value added (49.5 billion kuna, or 26.0%), manufacturing was still the most important activity section, while the trade activity section had the largest share in the number of active enterprises (35 393 enterprises, or 19.6%) and the generated turnover (266.7 billion kuna, or 40.6%).

Each person employed generated an average of 175.5 thousand kuna of value added

Apparent labour productivity is one of the measures used by the structural business statistics for observing the economic efficiency, considering that the productivity as a whole depends on other factors of production as well as on the way in which they are combined. The apparent labour productivity is defined as a value added generated per person employed. At the level of non-financial business economy in the Republic of Croatia in 2020, an average labour productivity of 175.5 thousand kuna was generated per person employed.
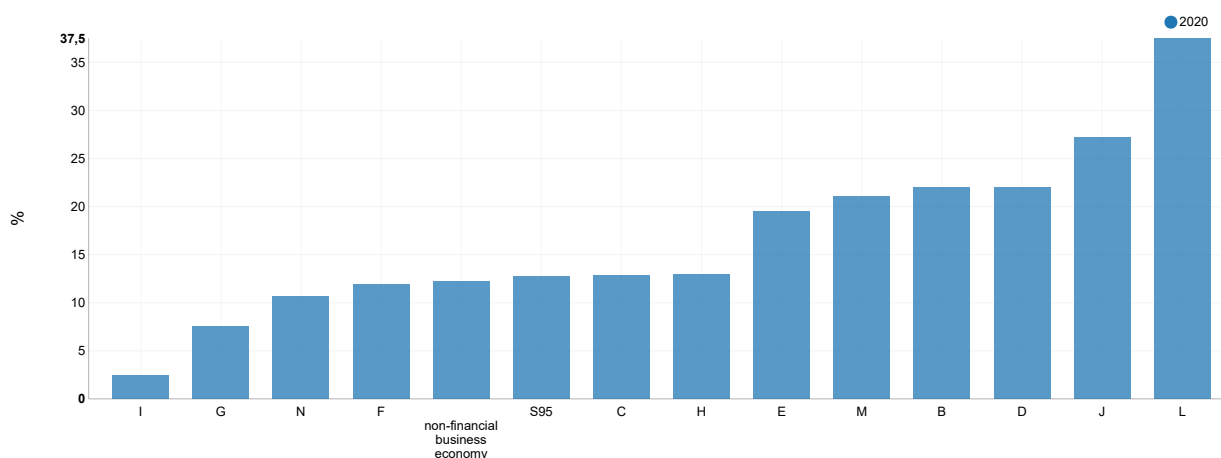
Average gross operating rate amounted to 12.2%

The success and competitiveness measure of economy is a gross operating rate, expressed in structural business statistics as the share of gross operating surplus (value added less personnel costs) in the generated turnover. The average gross operating rate of the non-financial business economy in the Republic of Croatia in 2020 was 12.2%, which was a decrease of 0.6 percentage points compared to 2019. The highest one was recorded in the real estate activity section (37.5%) and in information and communication activities (27.2%), while the lowest one was recorded in the accommodation and food service activities (2.4%).

1 BASIC STRUCTURAL BUSINESS INDICATORS, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007., IN 2020

	Number of enterprises	Number of persons employed	Turnover	Value added at factor costs	Apparent labour productivity (thousand kuna per person employed)	Gross operating rate (%)
			Thousand kuna			
Non-financial business economy	180 537	1 087 397	656 192 017	190 803 867	175,5	12,2
B Mining and quarrying	190	1 951	1 287 906	508 401	260,6	22,0
C Manufacturing	22 158	271 072	153 820 932	49 520 112	182,7	12,8
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	565	14 663	29 900 145	9 024 634	615,5	22,0
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	852	31 620	11 343 056	6 136 021	194,1	19,5
F Construction	24 044	126 701	58 971 022	18 458 635	145,7	11,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	35 393	238 580	266 706 346	43 892 764	184,0	7,5
H Transportation and storage	12 878	90 165	32 884 998	14 273 894	158,3	13,0
I Accommodation and food service activities	20 772	99 589	17 893 399	7 175 222	72,1	2,4
J Information and communication	11 716	53 409	32 975 538	17 116 181	320,5	27,2
L Real estate activities	5 180	12 268	8 210 582	4 001 361	326,2	37,5
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	33 410	86 020	28 663 499	14 748 842	171,5	21,1
N Administrative and support service activities	11 219	57 008	11 981 938	5 494 244	96,4	10,7
S95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	2 160	4 351	1 552 655	453 556	104,2	12,7

G-1 GROSS OPERATING RATE, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007., 2020

B Mining and quarrying

C Manufacturing

D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

F Construction

G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

H Transportation and storage

I Accommodation and food service activities

J Information and communication

L Real estate activities

M Professional, scientific and technical activities

N Administrative and support service activities

Non-financial business economy

S95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods

SMEs group employs more than two thirds of persons and generates more than half of the value added

In order to present information on business results according to the size of enterprises, a size-class breakdown according to the number of persons employed is used for statistical purposes. Enterprises are classified into two groups: SMEs – small and medium-sized enterprises (micro-sized enterprises are also included) and large enterprises.

Out of all active enterprises, the overwhelming majority (99.8%) were SMEs employing more than two thirds of persons (69.5%) and generating more than half of the value added (60.2%) of the non-financial business economy.

Reviewed by activities, an above-average contribution to the generated value added of SMEs was recorded in service, construction, mining and quarrying, and trade activities.

Within the SMEs group itself, micro-sized enterprises were the most numerous, with their share of 92.1% in the total population of the non-financial business economy.

Large enterprises, although with the smallest share (0.2%) in the total active enterprise population, still significantly contributed to employment (30.5%) and the generated value added (39.8%). This group was dominant in the value added generated in industrial activities related to energy supply.

Generally, in the activities of the non-financial business economy, SMEs still retain the largest share in the generated value added and employment.

2 NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES AND SHARE IN TOTAL, BY SIZE CLASSES OF ENTERPRISES, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007., IN 2020

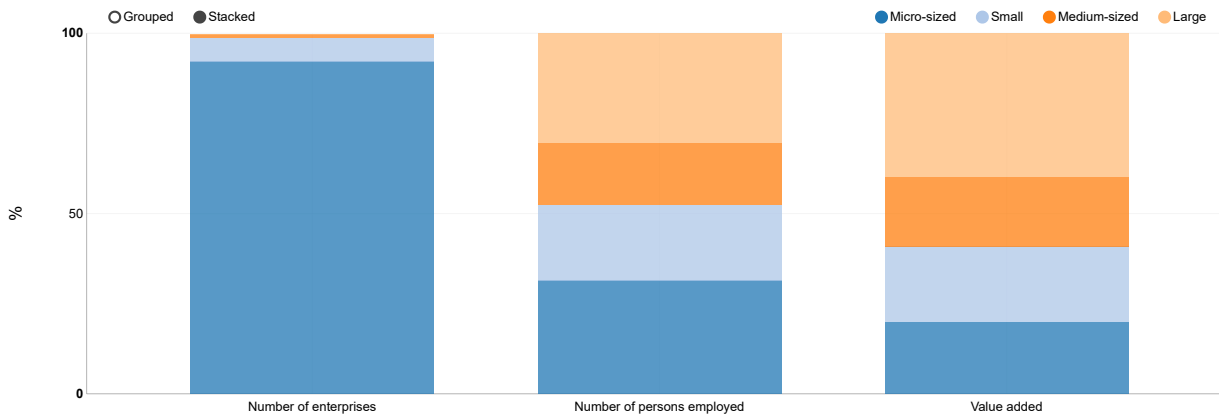|	Number of enterprises	Share in total, by size classes and by number of persons employed, %				
		Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)				Large
		Total	Micro-sized (< 10)	Small (10 – 49)	Medium-sized (50 – 249)	(250+)
Non-financial business economy	180 537	99,8	92,1	6,6	1,0	0,2
B Mining and quarrying	190	99,5	77,4	18,9	3,2	0,5
C Manufacturing	22 158	99,3	84,1	12,5	2,7	0,7
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	565	99,5	89,4	8,1	1,9	0,5
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	852	98,4	54,8	31,8	11,7	1,6
F Construction	24 044	99,9	89,9	8,9	1,1	0,1
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	35 393	99,7	92,1	6,7	1,0	0,3
H Transportation and storage	12 878	99,7	92,9	5,9	0,8	0,3
I Accommodation and food service activities	20 772	99,9	92,8	6,7	0,5	0,1
J Information and communication	11 716	99,8	94,3	4,8	0,7	0,2
L Real estate activities	5 180	100,0	97,1	2,7	0,2	0,0
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	33 410	100,0	96,9	2,8	0,3	0,0
N Administrative and support service activities	11 219	99,8	94,2	4,7	0,9	0,2
S95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	2 160	100,0	97,9	1,9	0,1	-

3 NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND SHARE IN TOTAL, BY SIZE CLASSES OF ENTERPRISES, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007., IN 2020

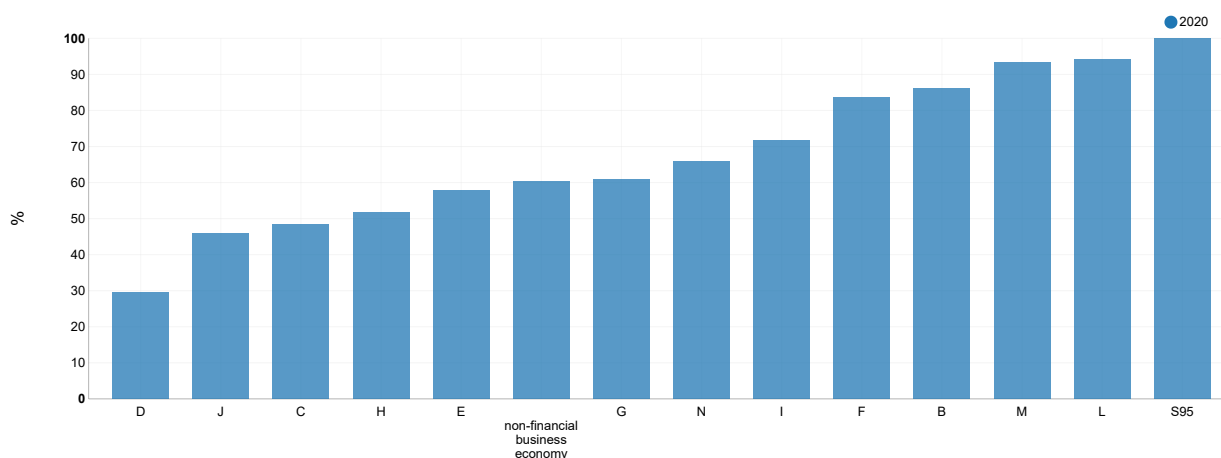|	Number of persons employed	Share in total, by size classes and by number of persons employed, %				
		Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)				Large
		Total	Micro-sized (< 10)	Small (10 – 49)	Medium-sized (50 – 249)	(250+)
Non-financial business economy	1 087 397	69,5	31,5	20,9	17,1	30,5
B Mining and quarrying	1 951	83,9	21,3	40,0	22,6	16,1
C Manufacturing	271 072	60,2	16,0	20,7	23,5	39,8
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	14 663	19,5	5,5	6,7	7,2	80,5
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	31 620	60,3	4,2	20,8	35,3	39,7
F Construction	126 701	91,1	39,8	31,4	19,9	8,9
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	238 580	62,6	29,4	18,6	14,6	37,4
H Transportation and storage	90 165	53,9	25,5	15,7	12,8	46,1
I Accommodation and food service activities	99 589	84,6	50,8	23,7	10,0	15,4
J Information and communication	53 409	67,8	32,2	20,6	15,0	32,2
L Real estate activities	12 268	89,2	60,9	22,5	5,8	10,8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	86 020	95,2	66,1	18,9	10,1	4,8
N Administrative and support service activities	57 008	65,7	30,8	17,6	17,4	34,3
S95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	4 351	100,0	78,1	16,6	5,3	-

4 VALUE ADDED AND SHARE IN TOTAL, BY SIZE CLASSES OF ENTERPRISES, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007., IN 2020

	Value added at factor cost, thousand kuna	Share in total, by size classes and by number of persons employed, %				Large
		Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs)				
		Total	Micro-sized (< 10)	Small (10 – 49)	Medium-sized (50 – 249)	(250+)
Non-financial business economy	190 803 867	60,2	19,9	20,9	19,4	39,8
B Mining and quarrying	508 401	86,2	12,3	45,9	28,0	13,8
C Manufacturing	49 520 112	48,5	8,5	16,5	23,5	51,5
D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply	9 024 634	29,6	14,1	5,0	10,5	70,4
E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	6 136 021	57,7	4,4	20,2	33,0	42,3
F Construction	18 458 635	83,7	23,2	32,6	27,9	16,3
G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	43 892 764	60,9	19,8	23,4	17,7	39,1
H Transportation and storage	14 273 894	51,7	15,9	20,6	15,3	48,3
I Accommodation and food service activities	7 175 222	71,7	34,0	24,8	12,9	28,3
J Information and communication	17 116 181	45,8	15,8	15,5	14,5	54,2
L Real estate activities	4 001 361	94,2	64,2	25,4	4,7	5,8
M Professional, scientific and technical activities	14 748 842	93,4	52,7	23,8	16,9	6,6
N Administrative and support service activities	5 494 244	66,0	22,9	26,2	16,9	34,0
S95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods	453 556	100,0	51,2	31,9	16,9	-

G-2 NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES, NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AND VALUE ADDED, ACCORDING TO SIZE CLASSES, 2020

G-3 SMEs' SHARE IN VALUE ADDED, ACCORDING TO NKD 2007, 2020

B Mining and quarrying

C Manufacturing

D Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply

E Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities

F Construction

G Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles

H Transportation and storage

I Accommodation and food service activities

J Information and communication

L Real estate activities

M Professional, scientific and technical activities

N Administrative and support service activities

Non-financial business economy

S95 Repair of computers and personal and household goods

NOTES ON METHODOLOGY

Structural business statistics (SBS) describe the structure, conduct and performance of economic activities valued at market prices by observing units engaged in those activities. They provide information on income and expenditures, size, employment, productivity, national and regional specialisation, investments, etc.

The purpose of the structural business statistics survey is monitoring of business and providing internationally comparable data in accordance with the European SBS standards (Regulation (EC) No. 295/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 March 2008). The obtained indicators enable the analysis of business and structural changes of business population. The indicators serve as a basis for performing market analysis and business decision-making as well as for the calculation of the gross domestic product and the assessment of basic macroeconomic categories.

Sources and methods of data collection

The SBS compilation data and those used in the calculation of SBS indicators are collected from the existing administrative and statistical sources. The principal data source is the Annual Financial Report of Entrepreneurs (GFI-POD form). Additional data sources are other financial reports, records of the Tax Administration Office (profit and income taxes) and own surveys of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics – Annual Report on Gross Investment in Fixed Assets (INV-P form) and Investments in Environmental Protection and Expenditure on Goods and Services in Environment (IDU-OK form) in accordance with the relevant methodology.

Observation units

The main observation unit used in the structural business statistics is an enterprise – a business entity that makes an organisational unit engaged in producing goods and/or services and holds a certain degree of autonomy, in accordance with Council Regulation (EEC) No. 696/93 on the statistical units for the observation and analysis of the production system in the Community. Depending on the business and organisational situation, it may correspond to either one legal unit or a group of several legal units. In addition to legal units, enterprises also include free lances and crafts.

Each enterprise as a whole is assigned a code number of its principal activity according to the National Classification of Activities. The principal activity is determined and updated by the Statistical Business Register (SBR) of the Croatian Bureau of Statistics. The criterion for determining the principal activity is the largest share in the total value added of an enterprise. If it is not possible to obtain accurate information on the value added, the activity classification has to be determined by using substitute criteria such as income and/or the number of employed persons.

Coverage

Data are presented by sections and divisions of the National Classification of Activities, 2007 version (NKD 2007.). They include active enterprises that are classified into sections B – J and L – N as well as into division 95 of section S of the NKD 2007., according to their principal activity.

Confidentiality

Aggregate data, for which confidentiality must be upheld (because of a small number of units, the dominance rule or secondary confidentiality rule), are treated as such and are not published in line with the Official Statistics Act (NN, No. 25/20) and the Commission Regulation (EC) No. 250/2009.

Definitions of variables

Number of enterprises (EU code 11110) is the number of enterprises registered in the Statistical Business Register that were active during at least a part of a reference period. A statistical unit is considered to be active if it either had employment or realised turnover or investments. Micro-sized enterprises: less than 10 persons employed; small enterprises: 10 to 49 persons employed; medium-sized enterprises: 50 to 249 persons employed; large enterprises: 250 and more persons employed. Usually, the heading small and medium-sized enterprises (SME) also imply medium-sized, small and micro-sized enterprises.

Number of persons employed (EU code 16110) is defined as the total number of persons who work in an enterprise (including working proprietors, partners working regularly in the unit, unpaid family workers and voluntary workers), as well as persons who work outside the enterprise who belong to it and are paid by it.

Turnover (EU code 12110) comprises the total accrued incomes from market sales of goods or services to third parties, with the exception of deductible VAT. Incomes classified as financial, other and extraordinary ones are excluded.

Value added at factor costs (EU code 12150) is the gross income from operating activities after adjusting for operating subsidies and indirect taxes, calculated gross (depreciation is not subtracted). Income and expenditure classified as financial is excluded from value added.

Apparent labour productivity (EU code 91110) is defined as the value added at factor costs generated by each person employed.

Gross operating rate (EU code 92110) is the share of the gross operating surplus (value added less personnel costs) in turnover.

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Abbreviations

EC	European Community
EU	European Union
EEC	European Economic Community
EU code	EU code of variables
NKD 2007.	National Classification of Activities, 2007 version
NN	Narodne novine, official gazette of the Republic of Croatia
SBS	structural business statistics
SMEs	small and medium-sized enterprises
VAT	value added tax

Symbols

0,0	value not zero but less than 0.05 of the unit of measure used
-	no occurrence
<	less than