

## **Strukturalna biznis statistika Avgust 2011. godine**

Strukturalna biznis statistika pokazuje strukturu, ponašanje i performanse privredne djelatnosti, ka detaljnijim nivoima aktivnosti počevši od vađenja ruda i kamena, trgovine na malo, pa sve do nekretnina, građevinarstva i ostalih djelatnosti. Strukturalna biznis statistika daje informacije o autputu i zaposlenosti, nacionalnoj i regionalnoj specijalizaciji, produktivnosti i performansama, i analizira značaj malih i mikro preduzeća sa jedne i srednjih i velikih preduzeća sa druge strane. Podaci SBS-a se prikupljaju u skladu sa definisanom metodologijom i preporukama Evropske unije.

Istraživanjem se obuhvataju sva preduzeća koja su po klasifikaciji (KD) a koja su usklađena sa Evropskom klasifikacijom djelatnosti NACE 1.1. i registrovana u sektore: vađenje ruda i kamena, prerađivačka djelatnost, građevinarstvo, trgovina na veliko i trgovina na malo, opravka motornih vozila, motorcikala i predmeta za ličnu upotrebu i domaćinstvo, hoteli i restorani, saobraćaj, skladištenje i veze, aktivnosti u vezi sa nekretninama, iznajmljivanje i poslovne aktivnosti, obrazovanje, zdravstvo i socijalni rad, ostale komunalne, društvene i lične usluge. Preduzeća se dijele u četiri klase u zavisnosti od broja zaposlenih:

- ❖ mikro – 0 do 9 zaposlenih;
- ❖ mala – 10 do 49 zaposlenih;
- ❖ srednja – 50 do 249 zaposlenih;
- ❖ velika – više od 250 zaposlenih.

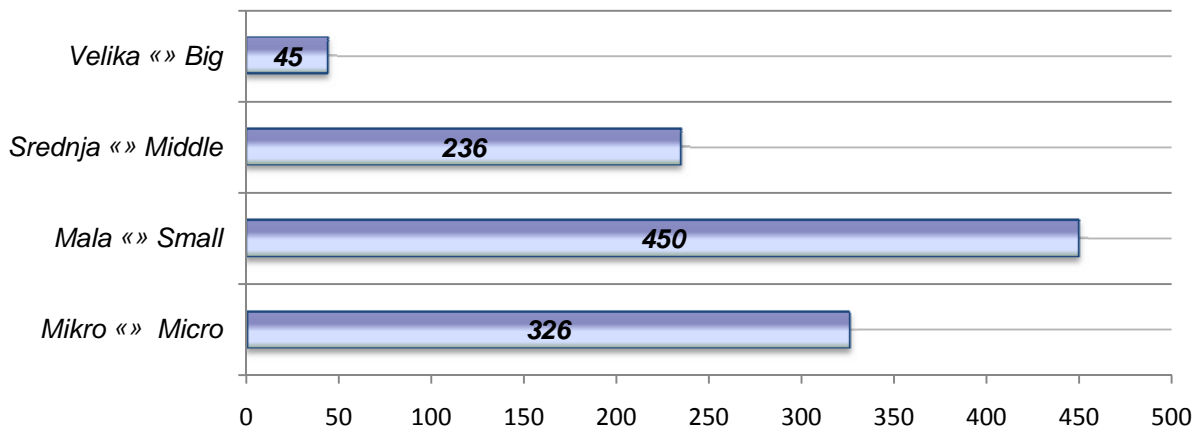
## **Structural business statistics August 2011. year**

Structural business statistics show structure, behaviour and performance of economic activity, to more detailed levels of activity, starting from mining and quarrying, retail stores, to real estate, construction and other activities. Structural business statistics provides information on output and employment, national and regional specialization, productivity and performance, and analyzes the contribution of small and micro enterprises and medium and large enterprises on the other side. SBS data are collected in accordance with the defined methodology and recommendations of the European Union.

The survey includes all enterprises which are classified by the (CA) and which are consistent with the European Classification of Economic Activities NACE 1.1. and registered in the sectors: mining and quarrying, manufacturing industry, construction, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communications-related activities, real estate, renting and business activities, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal services. Companies are divided into four classes depending on the number of employees:

- ❖ micro - 0 to 9 employees;
- ❖ small - 10 to 49 employees;
- ❖ medium - 50 to 249 employees;
- ❖ large - more than 250 employees.

**Grafik br. 1 - Broj preduzeća u uzorku**  
**Chart no. 1 - Number of enterprises in sample**



Velika i srednja preduzeća se uzimaju na totalnom obuhvatu jer je njihov uticaj na privredu najveći. To ne znači da zanemarujemo mikro i mala preduzeća, već se iz mikro i malih preduzeća uzima uzorak.

Medium and large companies are completely covered because of their greatest impact on the economy. That does not mean that we neglect the micro and small enterprises, micro and small enterprises are drawn from sample.

### Zaposlenost i demografija

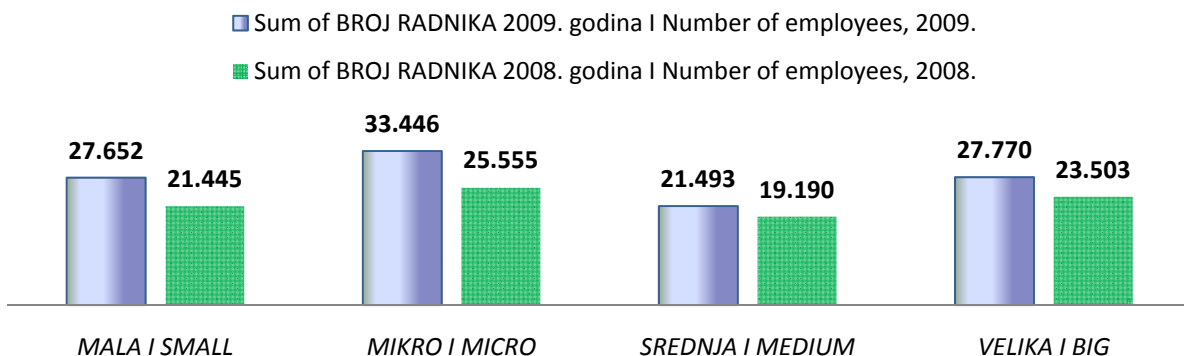
### Employment and Demography

Sa grafika br. 2. se može primijetiti da je broj zaposlenih u 2009. godini porastao u svim klasama u odnosu na 2008. godinu. U klasi Mikro preduzeća broj zaposlenih se povećao sa 25555. zaposlenih u 2008. godini na 33446. zaposlenih u 2009. godini, i ovo je porast od 30% u odnosu na 2008. godinu. Broj zaposlenih u malim preduzeća se povećao sa 21445. zaposlenih u 2008. godini na 27652. zaposlenih u 2009. godini, i ovo je porast od 28% u odnosu na 2008. godinu.

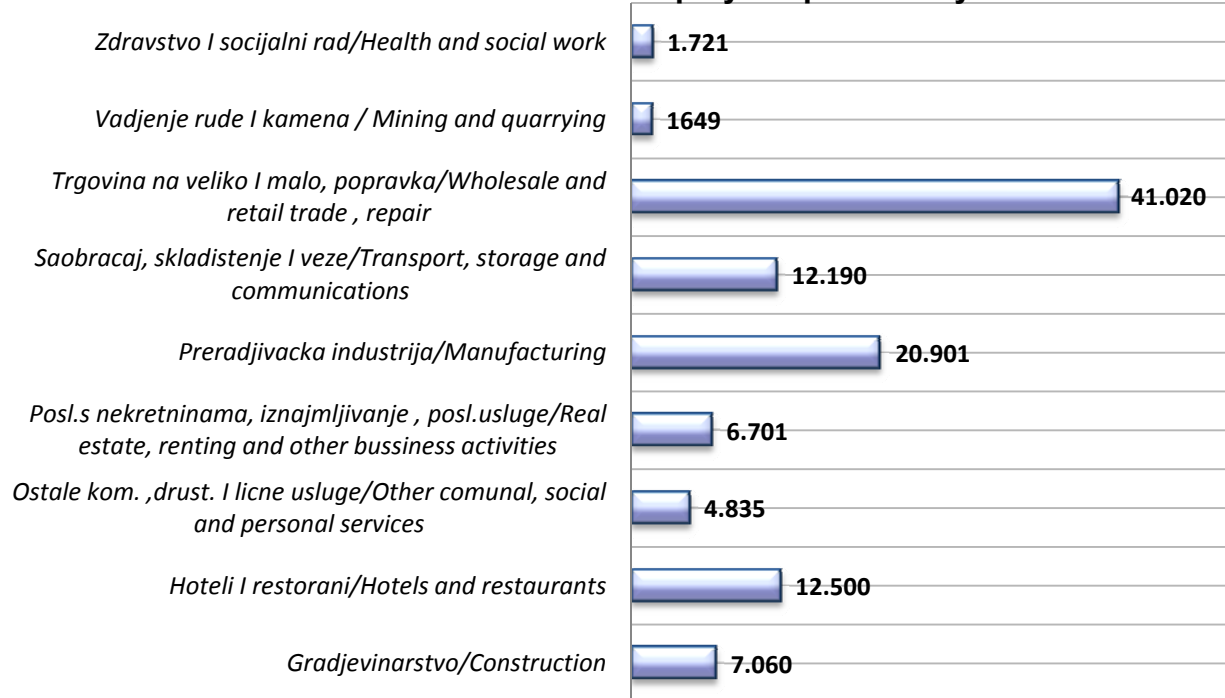
Graph no. 2. shows that number of employees in 2009. rose in all classes compared to year 2008. In a class of Micro enterprises number of employees increased from 25555. employees in 2008. year to the 33446. employees in 2009. year, and this is an increase of 30% compared to year 2008. Number of employees in small enterprises increased from 21445. employees in year 2008. to 27652. employees in year 2009. and this is an increase of 28% compared to year 2008. year.

**Grafik br. 2. Broj zaposlenih radnika u 2009. godini u odnosu na 2008.**

**Graph no. 2. Number of employees in 2009. compared with 2008.**



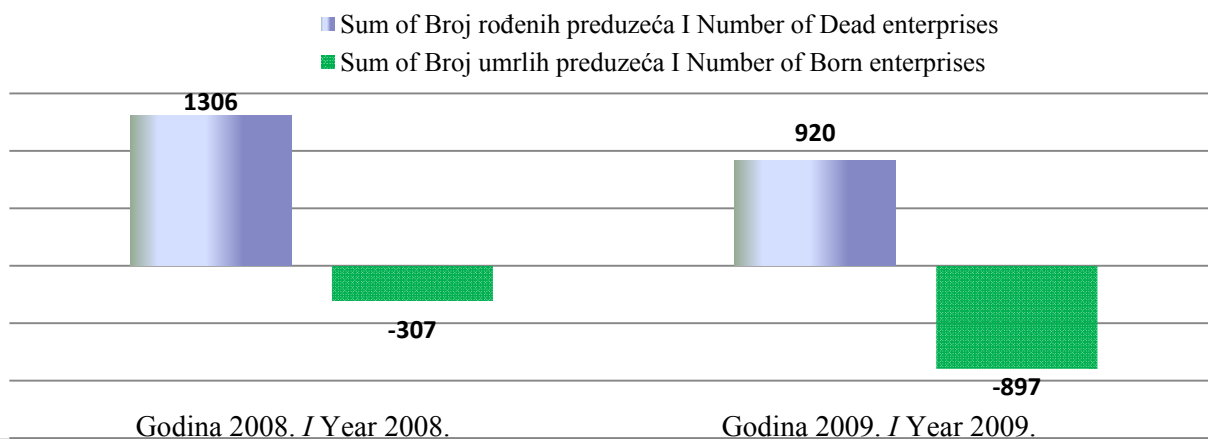
**Grafik br. 3. Broj zaposlenih po djelatnostima**  
**Chart no.3. Number of employees per activity**



Grafik br. 3. pokazuje strukturu zaposlenosti prema djelatnostima. Najveći broj zaposlenih registrovan je u djelatnosti Trgovine na veliko i malo, popravke i to 41.020. zaposlenih, dok je najmanji broj zaposlenih registrovan u djelatnosti vađenja ruda i kamena i to 1.649. Ukupan broj zaposlenih jeste 110.361. zaposlenih. Najbliža prosjeku jeste djelatnost saobraćaja, skladištenja i veza.

Graph no.3. shows the structure of employment by industry. The largest number of employees is registered in wholesale trade and retail trade 41,020 employees, while the lowest number of employees is registered in the activities of mining and quarrying 1,649. employees. Total number of employees is 110,361. employees. Nearest average is activity of transportation, storage and communications.

**Grafik br. 4. Broj rođenih i umrlih preduzeća u 2009. godini u odnosu na 2008. godinu**  
**Graph no. 4. Number of born and dead enterprises in year 2009. compared with year 2008.**



Grafik br. 4. prikazuje broj rođenih i umrlih preduzeća u 2009. godini u poređenju sa 2008. godinom. Kao što se može primijetiti stopa rođenja preduzeća u 2008. godini je bila veća od stope rođenja u 2009. godini. Broj rođenih preduzeća je opao za 386. preduzeća u 2009. godini u odnosu na 2008. godinu. U istom periodu broj umrlih preduzeća se povećao sa -307. u 2008. godini na -897. umrlih preduzeća u 2009. godini. Broj umrlih preduzeća se povećao za 590.

Graph. no. 4. shows the number of company births and deaths in year 2009. compared to 2008. year. As can be seen in birth rates the company in 2008. year was higher than the rate of births in 2009. year. Births companies declined by 386. companies in 2009. compared to 2008. year. In that period the number of deaths the company had increased from -307 in 2008. year to -897. enterprise deaths in 2009. year. The number of company deaths increased by 590.

### Imovina i obaveze

U tabeli broj 1. prikazan je pregled imovine i obaveza prema djelatnostima u 2009. godini. Ukupna sredstva u svim djelatnostima koja su praćena od strane SBS-a su 13.692.447.400€. Ukupne obaveze su 5.962.777.009€; dok je ukupni kapital u iznosu od 7.377.014.067€ i ukupne obaveze i kapital u iznosu od 13.692.447.400€.

### Assets and Liabilities

Table No. 1. shows assets and liabilities by industry in 2009. year. Total assets in all sectors, which are accompanied by SBS is 13.692.447.400€. Total liabilities are 5.962.777.009€, while the total capital amounting to 7.377.014.067€ and total liabilities and equity in the amount of 13.692.447.400 €.

**Tabela br. 1. Pregled imovine i obaveza prema djelatnostima u 2009. godini**  
**Table no. 1. Summary of assets and liabilities by activity in 2009. year**

<i>DJELATNOST I ACTIVITY</i>	Sredstva ukupno / Total assets	Obaveze ukupno / Total liabilities	Ukupni kapital / Total capital	Obaveze i kapital / Liabilities and equity
<i>Vadjenje rude i kamena I Mining and quarrying</i>	232.744.846,8	237.770.034,1	31.552.393,9	232.744.846,8
<i>Preradivacka industrija I Manufacturing</i>	2.419.941.516	1.035.066.404	1.422.352.556	2.419.941.516
<i>Gradjevinarstvo I Construction</i>	526.094.061,1	326.997.524,9	186.473.692,3	526.094.061,1
<i>Trgovina na veliko I malo, opravka I Wholesale and retail trade , repair</i>	4.842.698.133	1.970.563.536	2.688.941.490	4.842.698.133
<i>Hoteli I restorani I Hotels and restaurants</i>	1.378.681.349	525.453.385,5	879.479.564,8	1.378.681.349
<i>Saobracaj, skladistenje I veze I Transport, storage and communications</i>	2.451.577.145	947.603.590,3	1.237.099.213	2.451.577.145
<i>Poslovi sa nekretninama, ostale posl.aktivnosti I Real estate, renting and other bussiness activities</i>	1.604.850.333	829.756.641,3	782.714.393,1	1.604.850.333
<i>Obrazovanje I Education</i>	10.743.504,5	3.338.292,5	7.783.530	10.743.504,5
<i>Zdravstveni I socijalni rad I Health and social work</i>	81.120.791,26	12.610.118,6	69.726.930,89	81.120.791,26
<i>Ostale komunalne , drustvene I licne usluge I Other comunal, social and personal services</i>	143.995.719,2	73.617.481,03	70.890.303,72	143.995.719,2
<b>UKUPNO I SUM</b>	<b>13.692.447.400</b>	<b>5.962.777.009</b>	<b>7.377.014.067</b>	<b>13.692.447.400</b>

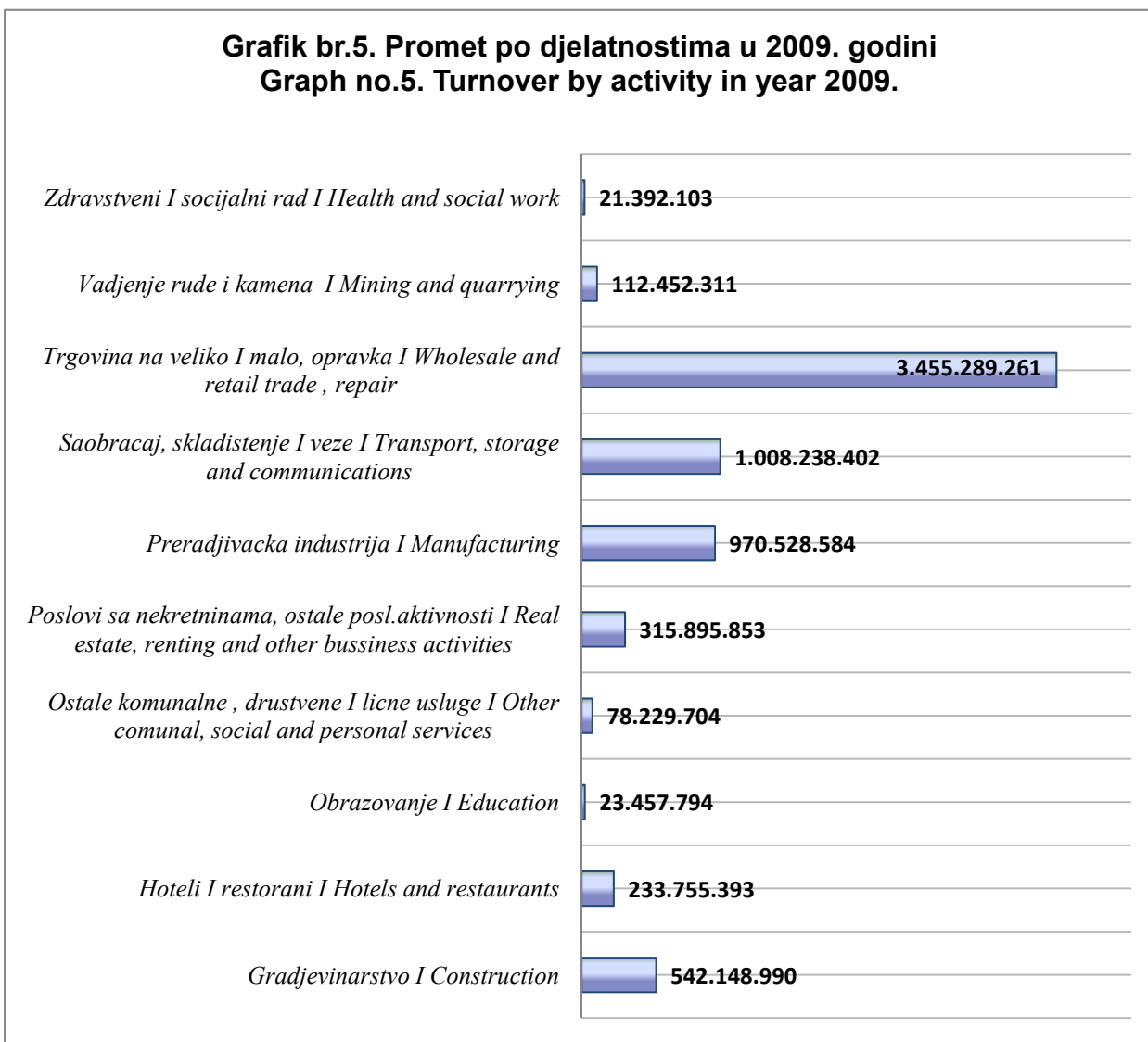
## Promet

Na grafiku broj 5. prikazan je Promet po djelatnostima u 2009. godini. Najveći promet ostvaren je u djelatnosti Trgovine na veliko i malo, opravke u iznosu od 3.455.289.261€, dok je najmanji promet ostvaren u djelatnosti Zdravstvenog i socijalnog rada u iznosu od 21.392.103,05€. Ukupan promet iznosi 6.761.388.396€. Ovo bi značilo da 51% od ukupnog prometa je stvoreno u djelatnosti Trgovine na veliko i malo, opravke, dok svega 0.3% od ukupnog prometa je stvoreno u djelatnosti Zdravstvenog i socijalnog rada.

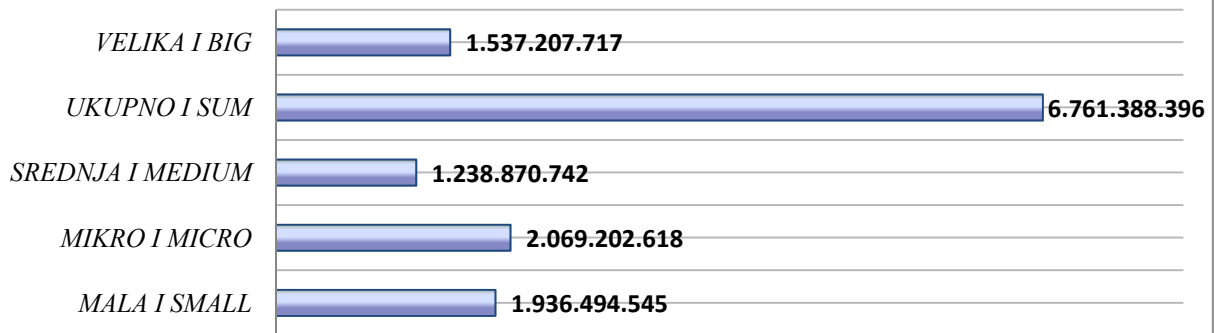
## Turnover

Graph No. 5. Show Turnover by industry in year 2009. The highest turnover is in activity of wholesale and retail trade, repair in the amount of 3.455.289.261€, while the lowest turnover in the activity of the Health and Social Work in the amount of 21,392,103.05€. The total turnover amount is 6.761.388.396€. This would mean that 51% of the total turnover was created in the business of wholesale and retail trade, repair, while only 0.3% of total turnover is generated in the activities of the Health and Social Work.

**Grafik br.5. Promet po djelatnostima u 2009. godini**  
**Graph no.5. Turnover by activity in year 2009.**



**Grafik br. 6. Promet prema klasi preduzeća u 2009. godini**  
**Graph no. 6. Turnover by enterprise class in year 2009.**



Grafik broj 6. prikazuje Promet prema klasi preduzeća u 2009. godini. Ukupan promet realizovan u svim djelatnostima je 6.761.388.396€. Najveći udio u ukupnom prometu uzima klasa Mikro preduzeća i to 30,6%, dok najmanji udio u ukupnom prometu uzima klasa srednjih preduzeća i to u iznosu od 18,1%. Promet malih preduzeća čini 28,5% ukupnog prometa dok promet velikih preduzeća čini 22,7% od ukupnog prometa

Chart No. 6 Show Turnover by class company in year 2009. Total turnover in all sectors is 6.761.388.396 €. The largest share in total turnover takes classes Micro enterprises of 30.6%, while the lowest share of total turnover takes Medium Enterprises in the amount of 18.1%. The turnover of small enterprises makes 28.5% of total turnover, while turnover of large enterprises makes 22.7% of total turnover.

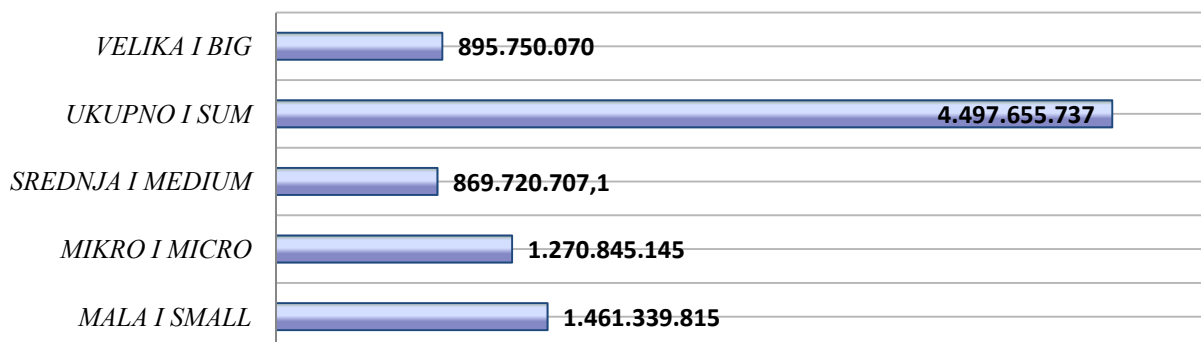
### Troškovi

Na grafiku broj 7. su prikazani troškovi prema klasama preduzeća. Najveći troškovi su u klasi Malih preduzeća i to 32,4% od ukupnog iznosa troškova. Najniži troškovi su u klasi Srednjih preduzeća i to 19,3% od ukupnog iznosa troškova. Troškovi Velikih preduzeća su 19,9% od ukupnog iznosa troškova. Troškovi Mikro preduzeća su 28,3% od ukupnog iznosa troškova.

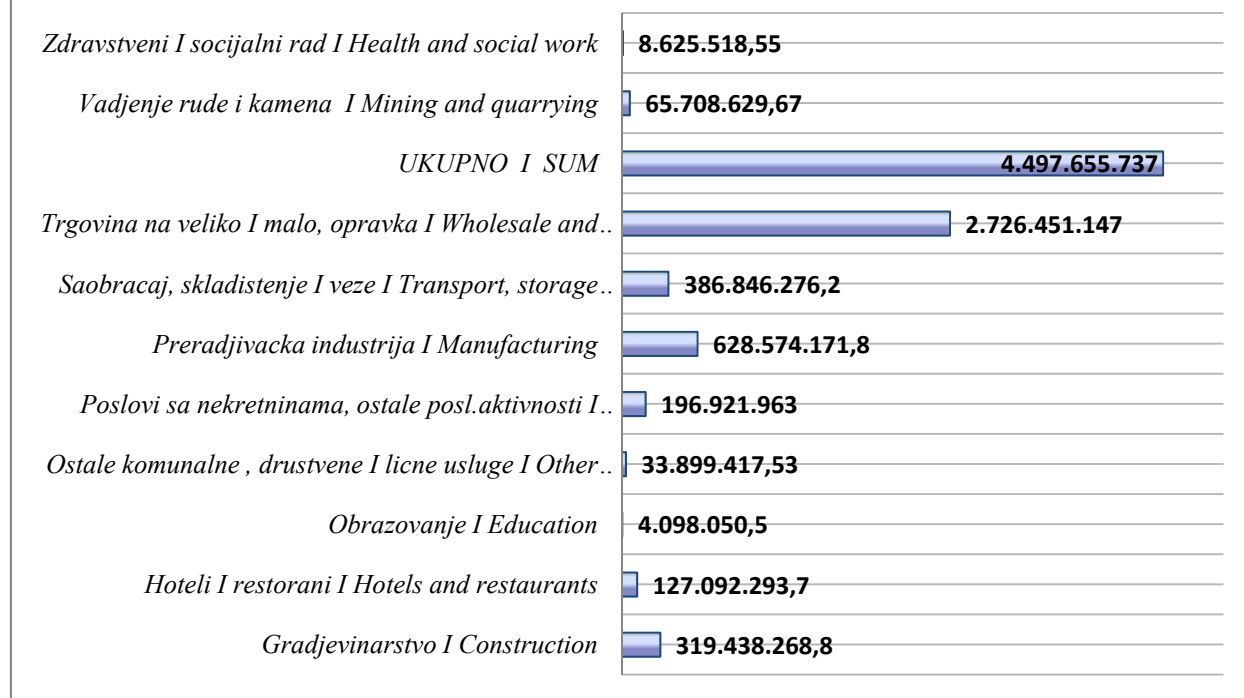
### Costs

Graph no. 7. shows costs by enterprise size class. Biggest costs are in class of Small enterprises which are 32.4% of total costs. Lowest costs are in class of Middle enterprises which are 19.3% of total costs. Costs of Big enterprises are 19.9% of total costs. Costs of Micro enterprises are 28.3% of total amount of costs.

**Grafik br.7. Ukupni troškovi prema klasama preduzeća u 2009. godini**  
**Graph no.7. Total Costs by enterprise class in year 2009.**



**Grafik br.8. Ukupni troškovi po djelatnostima u 2009. godini**  
**Graph no.8. Total costs by activity in year 2009.**



Na grafiku broj 8. prikazani su ukupni troškovi prema djelatnostima u 2009. godini. Ukupni troškovi iznose 4.497.655.737€. Najveći troškovi su u djelatnosti Trgovine na veliko i malo u iznosu od 2.726.451.147€, dok su najniži troškovi u djelatnosti Obrazovanja u iznosu od 4.098.050,5€.

Graph No. 8. shows the total cost by activities in 2009. year. Amount of total costs is 4.497.655.737€. The highest costs are in trade and wholesale trade in the amount of 2.726.451.147€, while the lowest costs are in the educational activity in the amount of 4.098.050,5€.

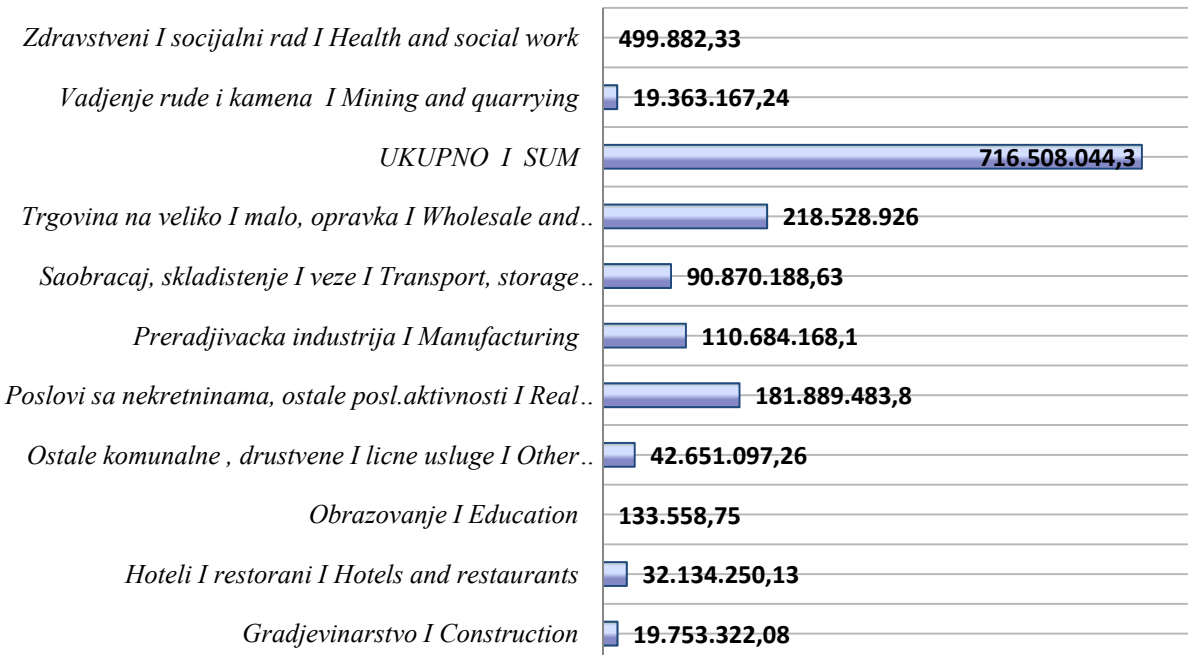
### Investicije

Grafik broj 9. prikazuje Investicije prema djelatnostima u 2009. godini. Ukupan iznos investicija je 716.508.044,3€. Najveća investiciona aktivnost ostvarena je u djelatnosti Trgovina na veliko i malo, opravki u iznosu od 218.528.926€, dok je najniža investiciona aktivnost ostvarena u djelatnosti Obrazovanja u iznosu od 133.558,75€. Čak 55% od ukupnih investicionih aktivnosti je realizovano u djelatnosti Poslova sa nekretninama i djelatnosti Trgovine na veliko i malo, opravke. Svega 0,01% od ukupne vrijednosti investicija je realizovano u djelatnosti Obrazovanja.

### Investments

Chart No. 9. Shows investment by activities in year 2009. The total investment amount is 716.508.044,3€. The biggest investment activity was in business of Wholesale and retail trade, repairs in the amount of 218.528.926€, while the lowest investment activity is achieved in education activities in the amount of 133.558,75€. Even 55% of investment activity was carried out in the real estate business activities and operations of wholesale and retail trade, repair. Only 0.01% of the total investment is realized in education activities.

**Grafik br.9. Investicije prema djelatnostima u 2009. godini**  
**Graph no.9. Investments by activities in year 2009.**



### **Produktivnost, efikasnost, profitabilnost**

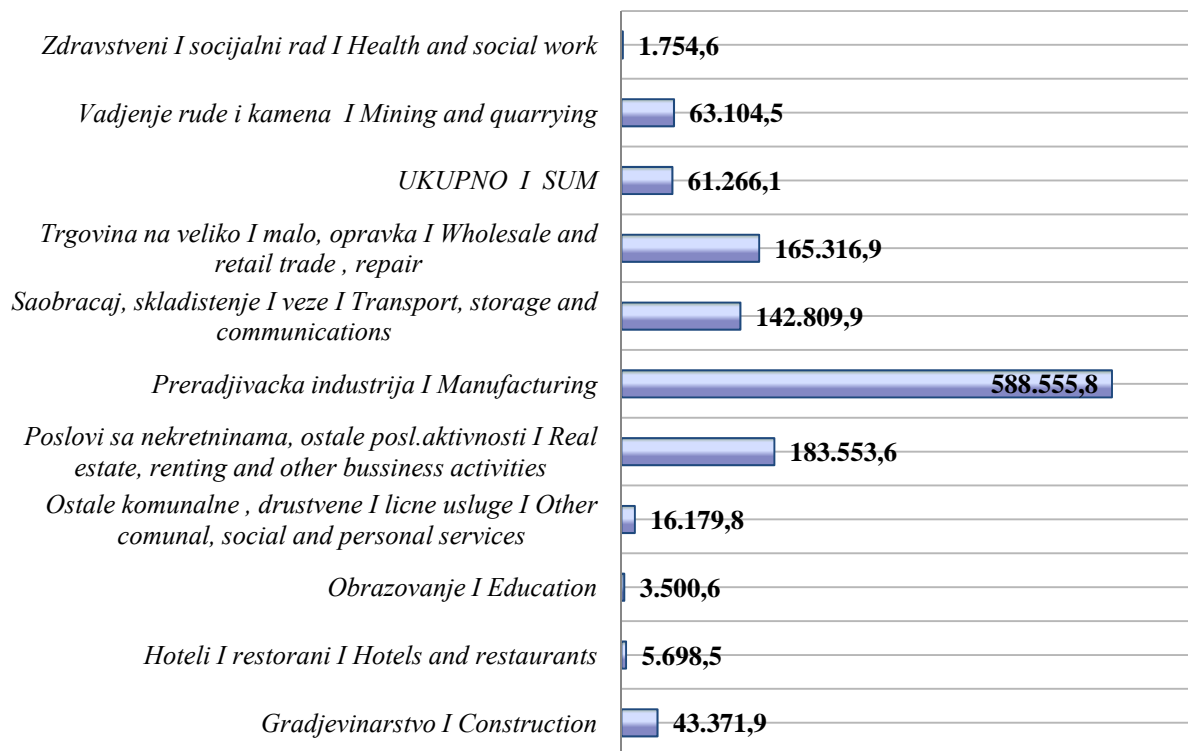
Produktivnost predstavlja odnos između količine ostvarenog prometa (proizvoda i usluga) i jednog od faktora koji je stvarao taj promet (najčešće rad). Pokazatelj produktivnosti pokazuje stepen razvijenosti nacionalne ekonomije, odnosno uspješnost poslovanja preduzeća. Na grafiku broj 10. prikazan je promet po radniku i to prema djelatnostima u 2009. godini. Najveći promet po radniku ostvaren je u djelatnosti prerađivačke industrije u iznosu od 588.555,8€, dok je najmanji promet po radniku ostvaren u djelatnosti zdravstvenog i socijalnog rada u iznosu od 1.752,6€.

### **Productivity, efficacy, profitability**

Productivity is the ratio between the amount of turnover (goods and services) and one of the factors that created that turnover (usually work). Productivity indicator shows the level of development of national economy and the success of their business. The graph No. 10. shows the turnover per employee by the activities in 2009. year. The highest turnover per worker was achieved in manufacturing as the amount of 588.555,8€, while the lowest turnover per worker was achieved in the activities of health and social work in the amount of 1.752,6€.



**Grafik br.10. Promet po radniku u 2009. godini**  
**Graph no.10.Turnover per employee in year 2009.**



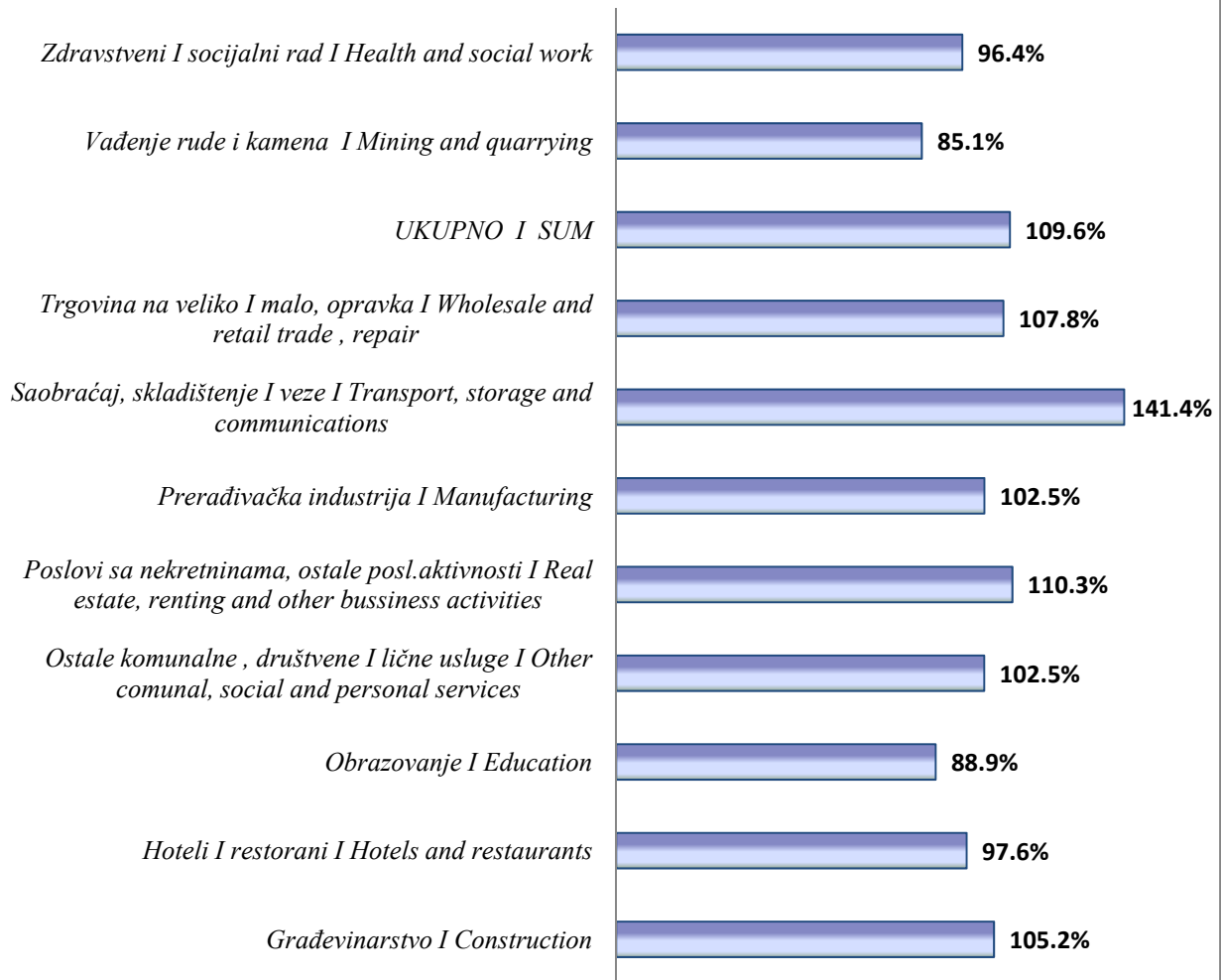
Odnos poslovnih prihoda i rashoda pokazuje stepen pokrivenosti poslovnih rashoda poslovnim prihodima, odnosno efikasnost poslovanja preduzeća određene djelatnosti. Vrijednosti indikatora manje od 100% pokazuju da poslovni rashodi nisu u potpunosti pokriveni poslovnim prihodima, tj. da preduzeća u toj djelatnosti posluju sa gubitkom. Na grafiku broj 11. prikazana je efikasnost pojedinih djelatnosti. Naj-efikasnija djelatnost jeste djelatnost Saobraćaja, skladištenja i veza u iznosu od 141,4%, dok je naj-inefektivnija djelatnost, djelatnost vađenja ruda i kamena u iznosu od 85,1%.

Ukupna pokrivenost poslovnih rashoda, poslovnim prihodima jeste 109,6%, što prema definiciji navedenoj gore, pokazuje da su poslovni prihodi dovoljni za podmirenje poslovnih rashoda ali na ukupnom nivou.

The ratio of operating income and expenses shows the coverage of operating expenses operating income and efficiency of enterprise specific activity. Indicator values less than 100% indicates that operating expenses not fully covered by operating revenues, that means that firms in the industry operate at a loss. The graph no. 11. shows the effectiveness of individual activities. The most effective activity is the activity of Transport, storage and communications in the amount of 141.4%, while the most inefficient activities, the activities of mining and quarrying in the amount of 85.1%.

The total coverage of operating expenses, operating income is 109.6%, which according to the definition given above, shows that operating revenues are sufficient to cover operating expenses but at the aggregate level.

**Grafik br.11. Efikasnost**  
**Chart no.11. Eficency**

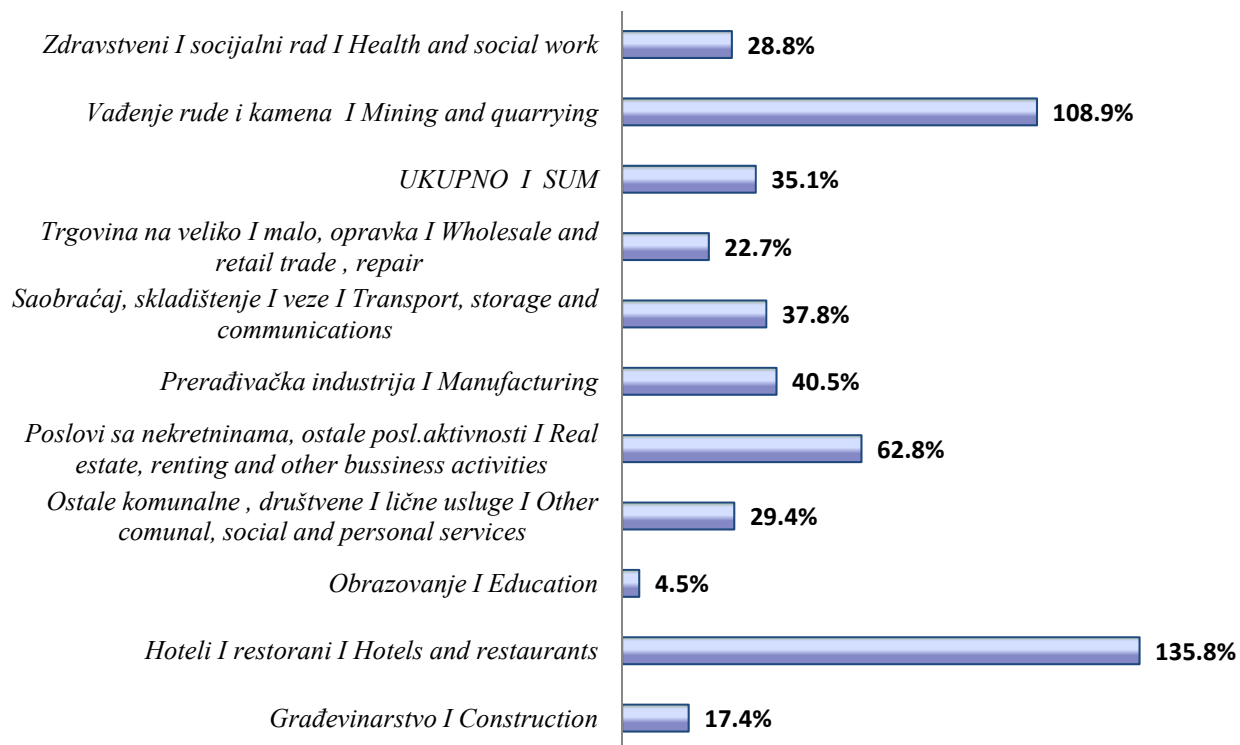


Grafik broj 12. prikazuje zaduženost pojedinih djelatnosti, stavljajući u odnos promet i dugoročni dug. Ovaj racio pokazuje koliko je pojedina djelatnost zadužena u odnosu na promet, tj. koliki je udio dugoročnog duga u odnosu na promet. Shodno podacima, najveći udio dugoročnog duga u prometu je u djelatnosti Hotela i restorana i to u iznosu od 135,8%, dok je najmanji racio u djelatnosti Obrazovanja i to u iznosu od 4,5%.

Chart number 12. shows the indebtedness of certain activities, putting in relation turnover and long-term debt. This ratio shows how much of long term debt is in turnover. According to the data, the largest share of long-term debt on the market is in hotels and restaurants in the amount of 135.8%, while the lowest ratio in the education activities in the amount of 4.5%.

**Grafik br.12. Pokazatelj dugoročnog dug u odnosu na promet u  
2009. godini**

**Chart no.12. Lont term debt to turnover ratio in year 2009.**



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