

## **Influence of Ownership Structure on the Performance of Slovenian Textile Enterprises**

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The paper investigates the dynamics of reducing the size structure, and the number of employees in large and medium-sized textile enterprises in Slovenia, which influenced the entry of privately owned enterprises into the Slovenian textile industry and their labour productivity during the analysed period 1995-2017.

In 1995, according to the number of employees, the textile industry was the most important branch in the Slovenian manufacturing industry: the share of the textile industry in total employment in the Slovenian economy was 20.05% out of 36.94% in the manufacturing industry.

The decline in employment in the Slovenian textile industry was influenced by several interrelated factors, which were primarily the consequence of disintegration and the loss of the former Yugoslav market, the bankruptcy and collapse of a large number of enterprises and large enterprise systems, the persistence of high inflation, rising indebtedness and delay in payments, globalization of the textile industry, the inability to quickly restructure enterprises, transition and changing the economic system with the introduction of a market economy.

In the empirical analysis were included all micro, small, medium and large enterprises operating in the textile industry and according to the Standard Classification of Activities were included into the following sub-groups: C13-manufacture of textiles, C14-manufacture of clothing, and C15-manufacture of leather and leather-related products; before 2008, they were included into the Standard Classification DB17-textile production, DB18-manufacture of clothing, tanning and dressing of fur, manufacture of fur products, and DC-production of leather, footwear and leather goods, except apparel.

The basic thesis of the research is that the entry of private enterprises in the textile industry is related to the reduction of the size structure of enterprises and the number of employees in the textile industry, while changes in organizational form affect the labour productivity.

From the basic thesis are derived two hypotheses (H), which were tested using the regression analysis:  
H1: The rate of entry of private enterprises into the market is linked to a decrease in the number of large and medium-sized textile enterprises, and the number of former socially owned enterprises.  
H2: Changes in the organizational form of textile enterprises affect a decrease in the number of employees and an increase in labour productivity.

The research provides a detailed insight into the restructuring process of textile enterprises with a significant reduction in the number of employees in large and medium-sized textile enterprises. Changing organizational form leads to increased labour productivity as one of the possible factors of competitive advantage.

*Keywords:* textile industry, ownership structure, enterprise dynamics, employee dynamics, Slovenia

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