



## 17 RUDARSTVO IN PREDELOVALNE DEJAVNOSTI MINING AND MANUFACTURING

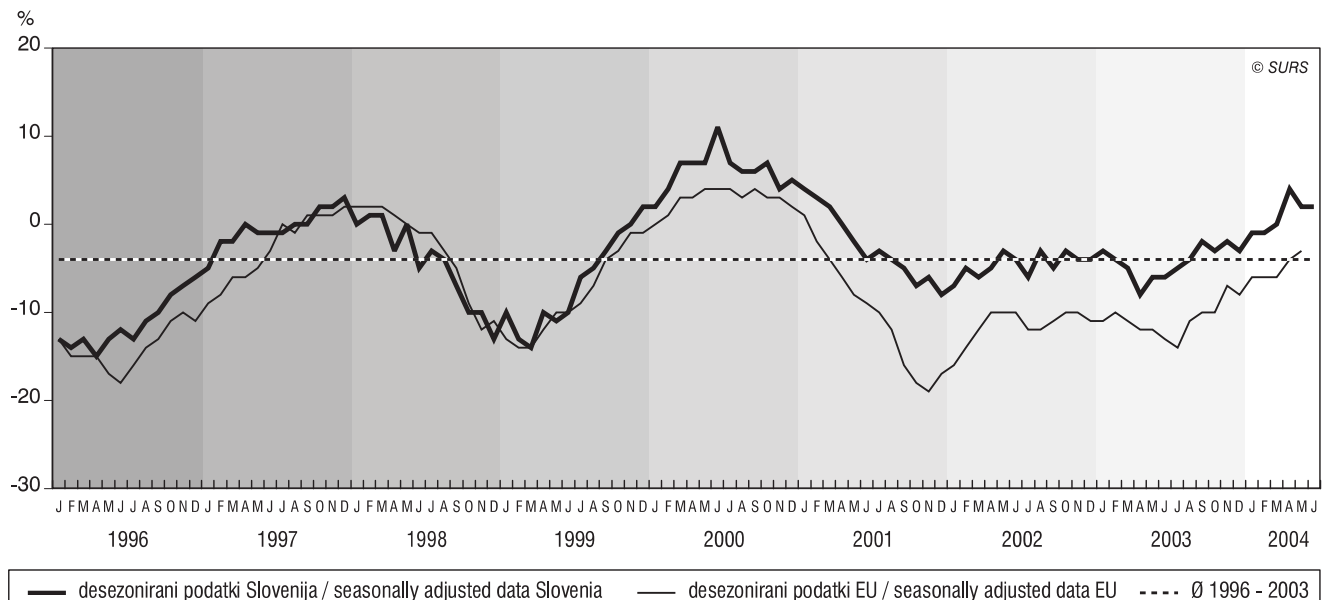
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POSLOVNE TENDENCE V PREDELOVALNIH DEJAVNOSTIH, SLOVENIJA, JANUAR 1996 - JUNIJ 2004  
BUSINESS TENDENCY IN MANUFACTURING, SLOVENIA, JANUARY 1996 - JUNE 2004

- ▶ Junija so direktorji tendence v predelovalnih dejavnostih ocenili enako kot pretekli mesec – desezonirana vrednost kazalca zaupanja je bila v juniju enaka kot v maju. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila ta vrednost za 11 odstotnih točk višja ter za 6 odstotnih točk nad lanskim povprečjem.
- ▶ Na gibanje kazalca zaupanja v tem mesecu so vplivali zvišanje ravni zalog končnih izdelkov in proizvodnih pričakovanj ter znižanje ravni skupnih naročil, vendar se je njihovo gibanje ravno izničilo, tako da je vrednost kazalca zaupanja ostala enaka kot pretekli mesec.
- ▶ Kazalci stanj so se večinoma izboljšali; izjema je bil kazalec skupnih naročil. Pričakovanja za naslednje tri mesece, če izvzamemo pričakovane cene, so ugodna.
- ▶ In June managers estimated business tendencies in manufacturing the same as in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator was the same as in May 2004. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 11 percentage points and 6 percentage points above last year's average.
- ▶ The evolution of the confidence indicator in this month was influenced by the rise of stocks of finished products and production expectations and by the fall of overall order books, however their opposite influence on the confidence indicator caused no change in its value.
- ▶ Observed indicators for appreciation of the situation improved, except for the indicator of overall order books. The expectations for the next three months are favourable, except for price expectations.

### I. KAZALEC ZAUPANJA<sup>1</sup> V SLOVENIJI IN EU<sup>2</sup>, JANUAR 1996 - JUNIJ 2004

I. CONFIDENCE INDICATOR<sup>1</sup> IN SLOVENIA AND EU<sup>2</sup>, JANUARY 1996 - JUNE 2004

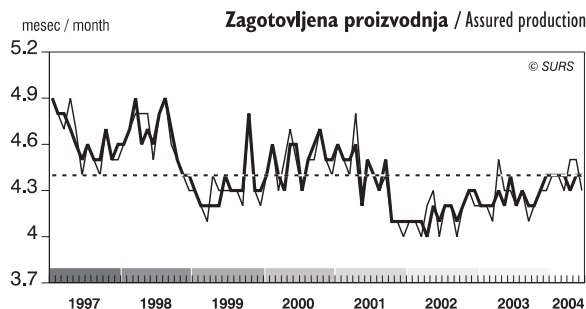
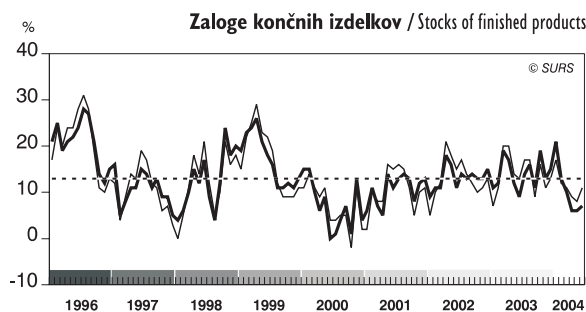
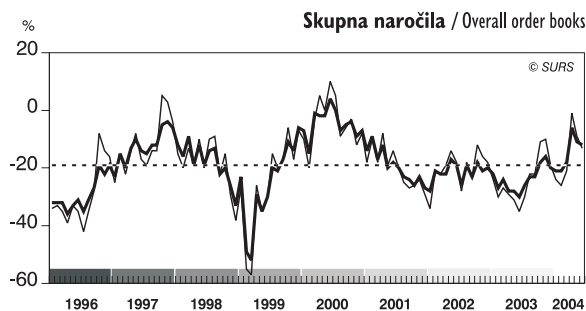
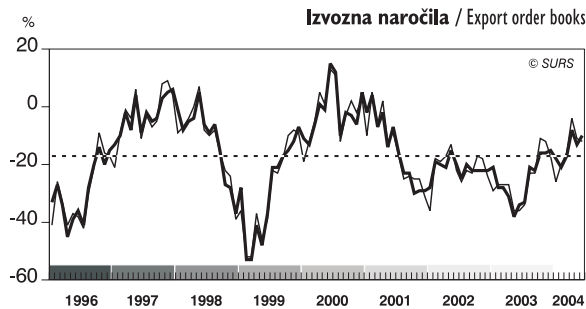
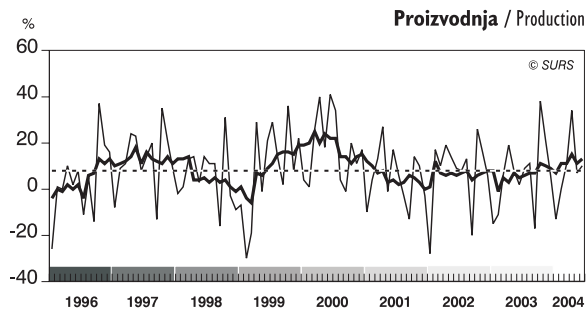
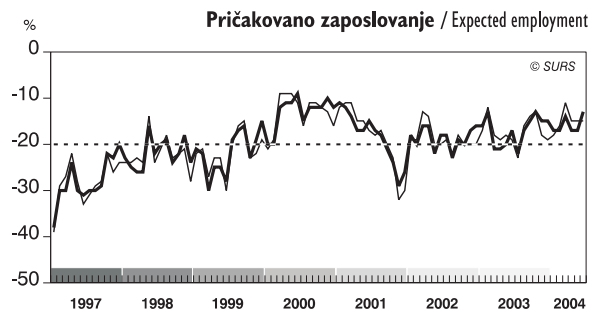
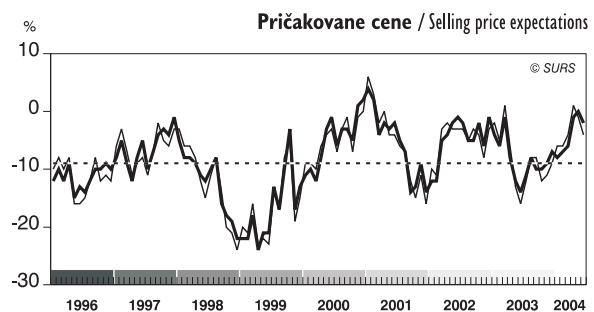
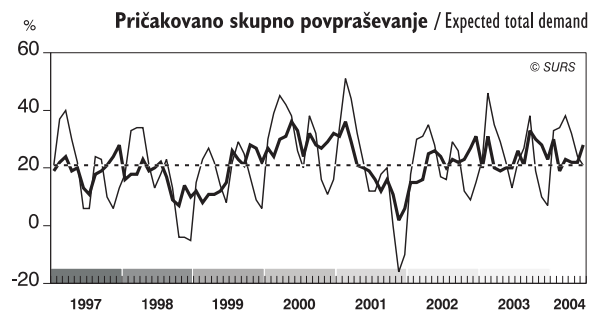
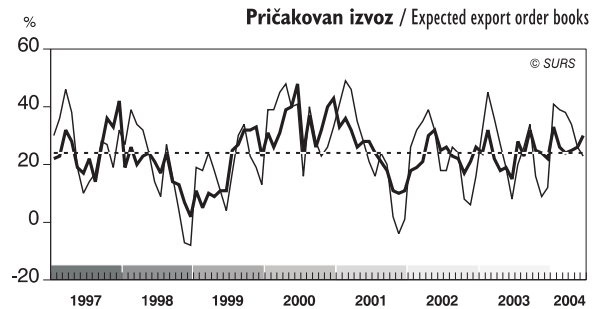
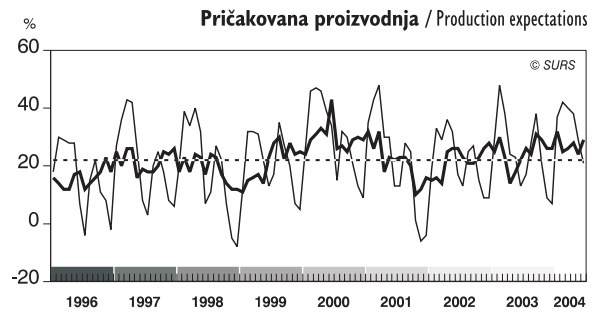


<sup>1</sup> Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanja o proizvodnih pričakovanjih, skupnih naročilih in zalogah končnih izdelkov (obrnjen predznak). Podatki so desezonirani. Data are seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Vir podatkov je Evropska komisija. Podatki o EU za zadnji mesec nam niso na voljo. Source for EU data is European Commission. Data for EU for the last month are not available.

**2. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V PREDELOVALNIH DEJAVNOSTIH V SLOVENIJI, JANUAR 1996 - JUNIJ 2004**

2. EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MANUFACTURING IN SLOVENIA, JANUARY 1996 - JUNE 2004

**Ocena stanj / Appreciation of situation****Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih / Expectations in the next 3 months**

— originalni podatki / raw data

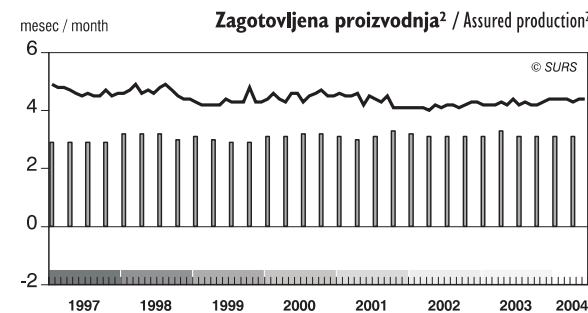
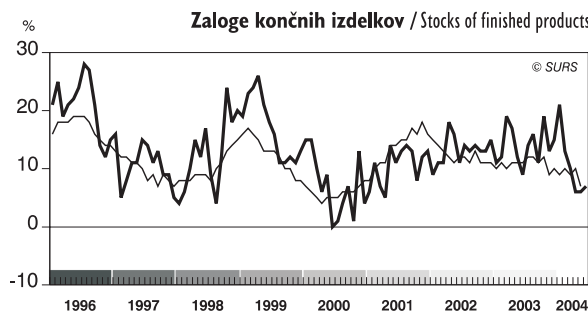
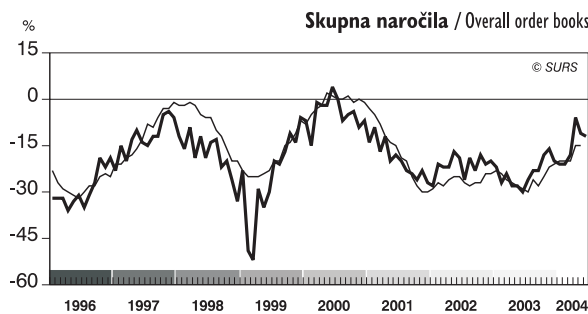
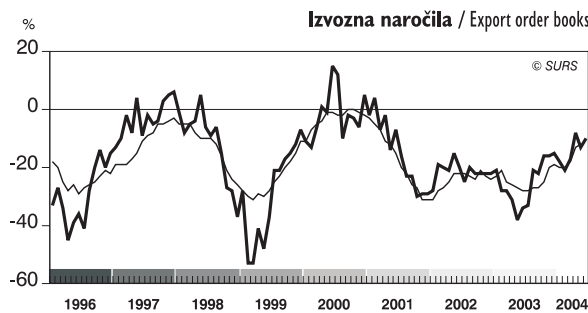
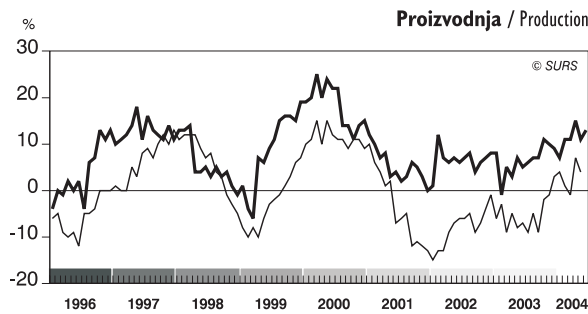
— desezonirani podatki / seasonally adjusted data

- - - - dolgoletno povprečje / average

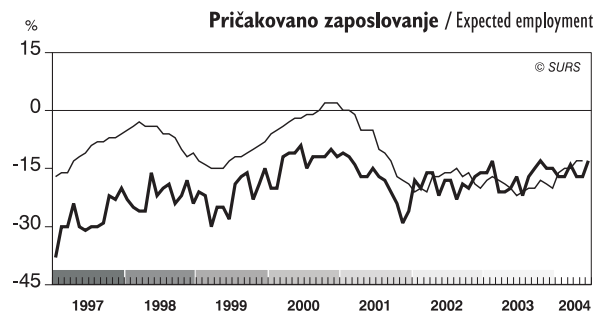
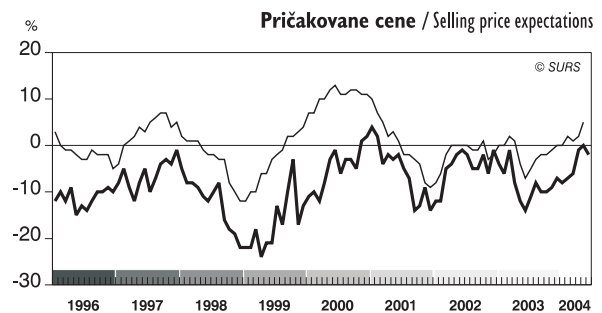
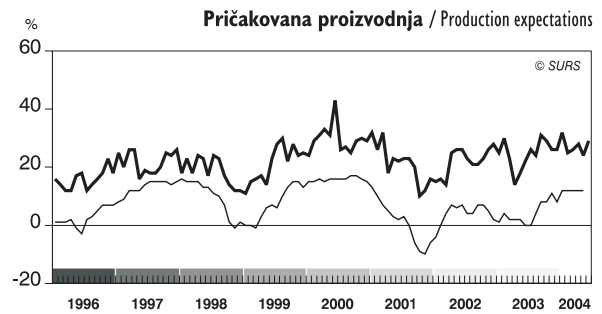
### 3. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V PREDELOVALNIH DEJAVNOSTIH V SLOVENIJI IN EU, JANUAR 1996 - JUNIJ 2004<sup>1</sup>

3. EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MANUFACTURING IN SLOVENIA AND THE EU, JANUARY 1996 - JUNE 2004<sup>1</sup>

#### Ocena stanja / Appreciation of situation



#### Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih / Expectations in the next 3 months



— Slovenija / Slovenia

— EU

<sup>1</sup> Podatki o EU za zadnji mesec niso na voljo. Podatki so desezoni. / Data for the EU for the last month are not available. Data are seasonally adjusted.

<sup>2</sup> Ekonomski kazalec opazujejo v EU vsake tri mesece. / Indicator in EU is observed every three months.



**METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA****NAMEN STATISTIČNEGA RAZISKOVANJA**

Namen kvalitativne Ankete o poslovnih tendencah (PA-IND/M) je mesečno pridobivanje informacij o trenutnih stanjih glavnih ekonomskih kazalcev ter ocenitev njihovega gibanja v naslednjih mesecih. Rezultati anket so osnova za izračun kazalca zaupanja v predelovalnih dejavnostih in kazalca gospodarske klime, ki vključuje poleg kazalca zaupanja v predelovalnih dejavnostih tudi kazalec zaupanja pri potrošnikih in kazalec zaupanja v trgovini na drobno.

Panelno anketo o poslovnih tendencah v predelovalnih dejavnostih izvajamo v Sloveniji od aprila 1995 s poenotenim vprašalnikom, na podlagi poenotene metodologije in z enako periodiko, kot jo izvajajo v državah članicah Evropske unije že več desetletij. Zato so vsi podatki neposredno primerljivi.

**ENOTA OPAZOVANJA**

Opazujemo podjetja, ki so razvrščena v predelovalne dejavnosti, to je v oddelke Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD) od 15 do 36, ter so bila izbrana v panel podjetij na podlagi dveh meril:

- ❖ velikosti podjetja (število zaposlenih, skladno z zakonom o gospodarskih družbah) in
- ❖ razvrstitve podjetja po SKD-ju.

**VIRI**

Na vprašalnik odgovarjajo direktorji podjetij ali drugi vodilni delavci med 1. in 10. v mesecu. Rezultate pa objavimo že okoli 20. v istem mesecu.

**ZAJETJE**

V panelni vzorec smo zajeli vas velika podjetja, 56 % srednjevelikih (ali 59 % zaposlenih) in 18 % malih podjetij (ali 20 % zaposlenih). Panelni vzorec pokriva 37 % podjetij vzorčnega okvira ali 74 % zaposlenih v predelovalnih dejavnostih.

**NAČIN ZBIRANJA PODATKOV**

Anketo izvajamo mesečno po pošti, vsako četrletje (januar, april, julij in oktober) pa mesečni anketi dodamo še sedem četrletnih vprašanj.

**UTEŽEVANJE ODGOVOROV**

Odgovori so uteženi tako, da odražajo relativno pomembnost posameznega podjetja v vzorcu. Znotraj oddelkov SKD so odgovori uteženi s številom zaposlenih.

**NEODGOVORI**

Neodgovore vsak mesec obdelamo skladno s poenoteno metodologijo; delež neodgovorov se giba med 3-15 % (povprečno 9 %).

**DEFINICIJE**

Grafikoni prikazujejo ravnotežja po posameznih vprašanjih. Ravnotežje je razlika med pozitivnimi in negativnimi odgovori, izražena v odstotkih. Ravnotežja prikazujejo gibanje opazovanih ekonomskih spremenljivk (stanj in pričakovanj), ne pa dejanskih velikosti ekonomskih kazalcev.

**METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS****PURPOSE OF STATISTICAL SURVEY**

The purpose of the qualitative Survey on Business Tendency (hereinafter: PA-IND/M) is to get monthly information about current situations of major economic indicators and to evaluate their movement in the following months. The results of the survey are the basis for evaluation of the confidence indicator in manufacturing and latter on also for the sentiment indicator, which also includes the consumer confidence indicator and the confidence indicator in retail trade.

We have been carrying out the Survey on Business Tendency in Manufacturing in Slovenia since April 1995 with the harmonised questionnaire, methodology and periodicity, which have been used in EU Member States for several decades. Therefore, all data are directly comparable.

**OBSERVATION UNITS**

We are monitoring units that are registered in manufacturing - divisions 15 to 36 of the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD). They were selected into the panel by two criteria:

- ❖ the size of the enterprise (the number of employees in accordance with the Companies Act) and
- ❖ the classification of the enterprise according to the SKD.

**SOURCES**

Persons responding to the monthly questionnaire are managers of enterprises or other executives. They respond between the 1st and the 10th in the month. Results are published approximately on the 20th of the current month.

**COVERAGE**

The panel includes all large enterprises, 56% of medium-sized enterprises (or 59% of employees) and 18% of small enterprises (or 20% of employees); the panel covers 37% of the enterprises of the studied population or 74% of employees in manufacturing.

**METHOD OF DATA COLLECTING**

The survey is carried out monthly by mail, each quarter (January, April, July and October) we are including seven more questions to the monthly survey.

**WEIGHTS FOR RESPONSES**

Responses to individual questions are weighted so that they reflect relative importance of individual enterprise in the panel. Inside divisions of Standard Classification of Activities (SKD) responses are weighted with the number of employees.

**NON-RESPONSES**

Non-responses are processed every month in accordance with the harmonised methodology and vary between 3 and 15% (9% on average).

**DEFINITIONS**

The charts show the balance by individual questions. The balance is the difference between positive and negative answers, expressed in percent. The balance shows the movement of observed economic variables (present situation and future expectations), and not the real size of economic indicators.



Ko so prikazane daljše časovne vrste podatkov ali primerjave kazalcev z EU so vrednosti desezonirane. To so vrednosti, pri katerih je izključen vpliv sezone, vsebujejo pa trend-cikel in naključno komponento. Podatki za EU so desezonirani z metodo DAINTIES, za Slovenijo pa z metodo TRAMO/SEATS, ki temelji na ARIMA modelih. Pri oblikovanju modelov je upoštevano časovno obdobje od marca 1995 do januarja 2004. Zaradi narave podatkov se modeli za leto 2004 razlikujejo v primerjavi z modeli za leto 2003 le pri kazalcu zaupanja. Zaradi narave podatkov časovna vrsta Ustreznost proizvodnih zmogljivosti ni desezonirana, saj sezonska komponenta ni prisotna.

Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanja o proizvodnih pričakovanjih, skupnih naročilih in zalogah končnih izdelkov (obrnjen predznak).

### OBJAVLJANJE PODATKOV

Sodelujoči v anketi prejmejo informacijo o oddelku SKD, v katerega se po dejavnosti razvrščajo in o predelovalnih dejavnostih, vendar le, če so izpolnili vprašalnik za tekoči mesec.

Drugim uporabnikom so dostopni podatki na ravni predelovalnih dejavnosti in njenih oddelkov in po velikostnih razredih podjetij. Podatki so mesečno objavljeni v Statističnih informacijah – Poslovne tendence v predelovalnih dejavnostih in v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT na naslovu <http://www.stat.si/>.

### MESEČNA VPRAŠANJA:

- Proizvodni ritem v opazovanem mesecu: živahnejši, enak, šibkejši?
- Ocena ravni izvoznih naročil: višja kot normalno, normalna, nižja kot normalno?
- Ocena ravni skupnih naročil: višja kot normalno, normalna, nižja kot normalno?
- Ocena ravni zalog končnih izdelkov: višja kot normalno, normalna, nižja kot normalno?
- Pričakovana proizvodnja v naslednjih 3 mesecih: naraščala, nespremenjena, padala?
- Pričakovane cene v naslednjih 3 mesecih: naraščale, nespremenjene, padale?
- Pričakovano število zaposlenih v naslednjih 3 mesecih: povečalo, ostalo nespremenjeno, zmanjšalo?
- Pričakovani izvoz v naslednjih 3 mesecih: naraščal, nespremenjen, padal?
- Pričakovano skupno povpraševanje v naslednjih 3 mesecih: krepilo, enako, slabelo?
- Ob sedanjem proizvodnem ritmu je zagotovljena proizvodnja za: ... mesecev?

### ČETRTLETNA VPRAŠANJA:

- Omejitveni dejavniki v proizvodnji: ni omejitev, nezadostno domače povpraševanje, nezadostno tuje povpraševanje, konkurenčen uvoz, pomanjkanje delavcev na splošno, pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev, pomanjkanje surovin, pomanjkanje polizdelkov, pomanjkanje ustrezne opreme, neplačništvo, finančni problemi, nejasna gospodarska zakonodaja, negotove gospodarske razmere, ostalo?
- Sedanje proizvodne zmogljivosti: prevelike, ustrezne, premajhne?
- Sedanja stopnja izkoriščenosti zmogljivosti: .... odstotkov?
- Konkurenčni položaj podjetja na domačem trgu v zadnjih 3 mesecih: boljši, nespremenjen, slabši?
- Konkurenčni položaj podjetja na trgih držav članic Evropske Unije v zadnjih 3 mesecih: boljši, nespremenjen, slabši?
- Konkurenčni položaj podjetja na trgih zunaj Evropske Unije v zadnjih 3 mesecih: boljši, nespremenjen, slabši?
- Obseg novih naročil se je v zadnjih 3 mesecih: povečal, ostal nespremenjen, zmanjšal?

In the charts with longer time series or by comparisons with EU indicators, data are seasonally adjusted. Values are adjusted for seasonal component, which include trend-cycle component and irregular component. Data for EU are seasonally adjusted by DAINTIES method and for Slovenia by TRAMO/SEATS method, which is based on ARIMA models. The designing of the models is based on the time period from March 1995 till January 2004. Because of the nature of data, models for 2004 differ from those used in 2003 only by confidence indicator. Because of the nature of data the series Current production capacity is not seasonally adjusted, because of absence of seasonal component.

The confidence indicator is defined as the arithmetic mean of the answers (balances) to the questions on production expectation, assessment of overall order books and assessment of stocks of finished products (the latter with inverted sign).

### PUBLISHING

Persons participating in the survey get the special information for division in which they are classified and for manufacturing. They get it only if they responded in the current month.

Other users can get data for manufacturing and its divisions and data for different size groups of enterprises. Data are published in the monthly Rapid Reports – Business tendency in manufacturing and in the database SI-STAT which is available on the <http://www.stat.si/eng/>.

### MONTHLY QUESTIONS:

- Production rhythm in the observed month: increased, remain unchanged, decreased?
- Assessment of current export order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Assessment of current overall order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Assessment of current stock of finished products: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Production expectations over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Selling prices expectations over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Firm's total employment expectations over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Export orders expectations over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Expected total demand over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Duration of production assured by current overall order books: for ... months?

### QUARTERLY QUESTIONS:

- Limits to production: none, insufficient domestic demand, insufficient foreign demand, competitive imports, shortage of labour in general, shortage of skilled labour, shortage of raw materials, shortage of semi-finished products, lack of appropriate equipment, problems with unpaid bills, financial problems, unclear economic legislation, uncertain economic conditions, other?
- Assessment of current production capacity: more than sufficient, sufficient, not sufficient?
- Current level of capacity utilisation: in percentage of full capacity?
- Competitive position on the domestic market over the past 3 months: improved, remained unchanged, deteriorated?
- Competitive position on the foreign markets inside the EU over the past 3 months: improved, remained unchanged, deteriorated?
- Competitive position on the markets outside the EU over the past 3 months: improved, remained unchanged, deteriorated?
- New orders over the past 3 months: increased, remain unchanged, decreased?



**KOMENTAR**

Junija so direktorji tendence v predelovalnih dejavnostih ocenili enako kot pretekli mesec – desezonirana vrednost kazalca zaupanja je bila v juniju enaka kot v maju. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila ta vrednost za 11 odstotnih točk višja ter za 6 odstotnih točk nad lanskim povprečjem.

Na gibanje kazalca zaupanja v tem mesecu so vplivali zvišanje ravni zaloga končnih izdelkov in proizvodnih pričakovanj ter znižanje ravni skupnih naročil, vendar se je njihovo gibanje ravno izničilo, tako da je vrednost kazalca zaupanja ostala enaka kot pretekli mesec.

**PROIZVODNJA in PROIZVODNA PRIČAKOVANJA**

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca proizvodnje je bila v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem višja za 2 odstotni točki. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 8 odstotnih točk, glede na lansko povprečje pa za 7 odstotnih točk.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca proizvodnih pričakovanj za naslednje 3 mesece se je zvišala za 5 odstotnih točk. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 8 odstotnih točk in za 4 odstotne točke od lanskega povprečja.

**ZAGOTOVLJENA PROIZVODNJA**

Ob junijskem proizvodnem ritmu imajo podjetja zagotovljeno proizvodnjo v povprečju za 4,4 meseca. To je enako kot lani v tem mesecu in za 0,1 meseca nad lanskim povprečjem.

Največ podjetij (20,2 %) ima proizvodnjo zagotovljeno v povprečju za 3 mesece. Sledijo podjetja (16,9 %), ki imajo proizvodnjo zagotovljeno v povprečju za več kot 10 mesecev, in podjetja (15,1 %), ki imajo proizvodnjo zagotovljeno v povprečju za 2 mesece. Za pol meseca ima zagotovljeno proizvodnjo v povprečju 6,9 % podjetij, ob junijskem proizvodnem ritmu pa nima zagotovljene proizvodnje v povprečju 1,8 % podjetij.

**IZVOZ in IZVOZNA PRIČAKOVANJA**

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca ravni izvoznih naročil se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 3 odstotne točke. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 24 odstotnih točk in za 15 odstotnih točk nad lanskim povprečjem.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovanega izvoza za naslednje 3 mesece se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 4 odstotne točke. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 15 odstotnih točk in za 6 odstotnih točk od povprečja lanskega leta.

**SKUPNA NAROČILA in PRIČAKOVANO SKUPNO POVPRŠEVANJE**

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca ravni skupnih naročil se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 1 odstotno točko. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 22 odstotnih točk in 12 odstotnih točk nad povprečjem lanskega leta.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovanega skupnega povpraševanja za naslednje 3 mesece je bila za 6 odstotnih točk višja kot pretekli mesec. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 8 odstotnih točk, za 4 odstotne točke pa je bila višja od lanskega povprečja.

**PRIČAKOVANE CENE**

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca cenovnih pričakovanj za naslednje 3 mesece se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 2 odstotni točki. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 12 odstotnih točk in 6 odstotnih točk nad povprečjem lanskega leta.

**COMMENT**

In June managers estimated business tendencies in manufacturing the same as in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator was the same as in May 2004. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 11 percentage points and 6 percentage points above last year's average.

The evolution of the confidence indicator in this month was influenced by the rise of stocks of finished products and production expectations and by the fall of overall order books, however their opposite influence on the confidence indicator caused no change in its value.

**PRODUCTION and PRODUCTION EXPECTATIONS**

The seasonally adjusted value of the production indicator was up by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 8 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 7 percentage points.

The seasonally adjusted value of production expectations for the next three months was up by 5 percentage points. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 8 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

**ASSURED PRODUCTION**

With the same production rhythm as in June, production in enterprises is assured on average for the next 4.4 months. This is the same as in June 2003 and 0.1 month over last year's average.

In most enterprises (20.2%) production is assured for three months. They are followed by enterprises whose production is assured for (16.9%) more than ten months and those whose production is assured for two months (15.1%). Should the June production rhythm continue, 6.9% of enterprises have production assured for half a month while 1.8% of enterprises have no assured production.

**EXPORT ORDER BOOKS and EXPECTED EXPORT ORDER BOOKS**

The seasonally adjusted value of the export order books indicator grew by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 24 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 15 percentage points.

The seasonally adjusted value of expected export in the next three months grew by 4 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 15 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 6 percentage points.

**OVERALL ORDER BOOKS and EXPECTED TOTAL DEMAND**

The seasonally adjusted value of the overall order books indicator fell by 1 percentage point compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 22 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 12 percentage points.

The seasonally adjusted value of expected total demand for the next three months grew by 6 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 8 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

**SELLING PRICE EXPECTATIONS**

The seasonally adjusted value of selling price expectations for the next three months fell by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 12 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 6 percentage points.



## ZALOGE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca ravni zalog končnih izdelkov je bila višja za 1 odstotno točko glede na pretekli mesec. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 2 odstotni točki in 7 odstotnih točk pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

## PRIČAKOVANO ZAPOSLOVANJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovanih zaposlovanj v naslednjih 3 mesecih je bila za 4 odstotne točke višja kot pretekli mesec. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 4 odstotne točke in 4 odstotne točke nad povprečjem lanskega leta.

## STOCKS OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

The seasonally adjusted value of the stocks of finished products indicator grew by 1 percentage point compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was down by 2 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 7 percentage points.

## EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted value of expected employment for the next three months grew by 4 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to June 2003 it was up by 4 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage points.

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