



STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE RAPID REPORTS

3. APRIL 2006
3 APRIL 2006

št./No 72

17 RUDARSTVO IN PREDELOVALNE DEJAVNOSTI MINING AND MANUFACTURING

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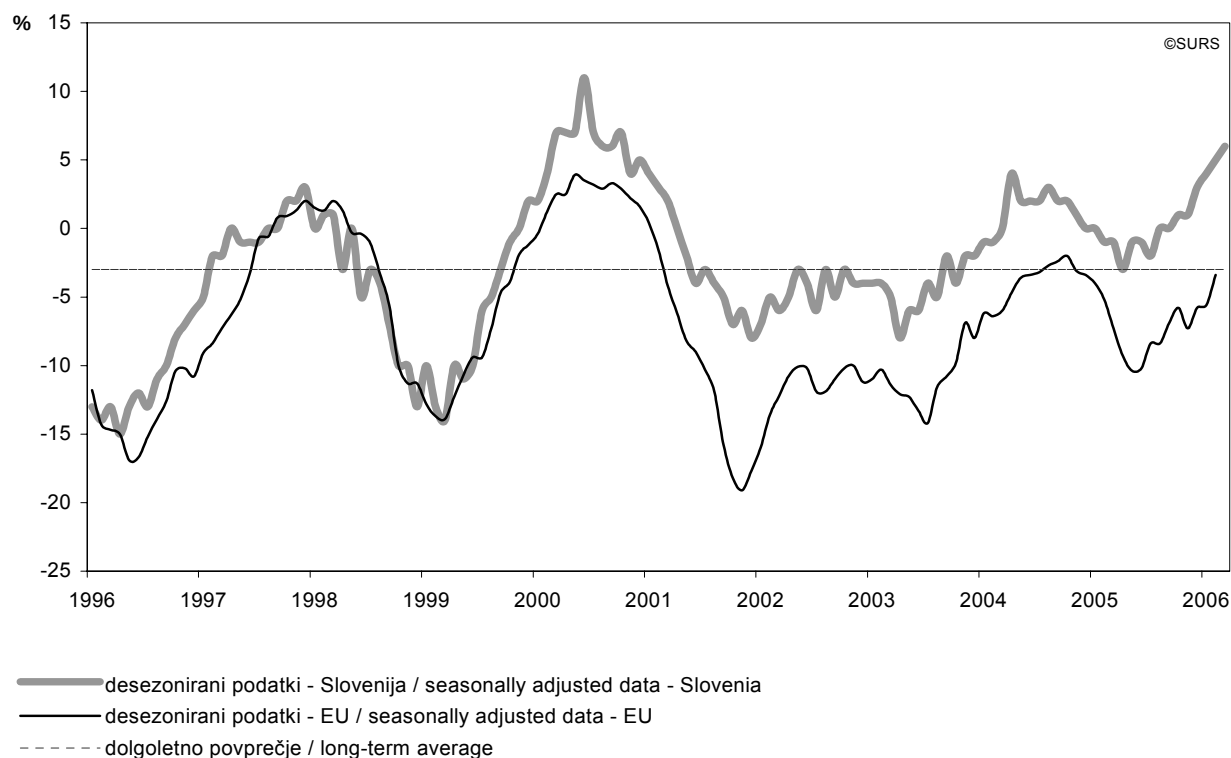
POSLOVNE TENDENCE V PREDELOVALNIH DEJAVNOSTIH, SLOVENIJA, MAREC 2006

BUSINESS TENDENCY IN MANUFACTURING, SLOVENIA, MARCH 2006

- ▶ Marca 2006 so direktorji ocenili tendence v predelovalnih dejavnostih boljše kot pretekli mesec. Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika zaupanja je bila višja v vseh treh primerjavah: v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem za 1 odstotno točko, v primerjavi z istim mesecem lani za 9 odstotnih točk in v primerjavi z lanskim povprečjem za 6 odstotnih točk.
- ▶ Na zvišanje kazalnika zaupanja v predelovalnih dejavnostih sta vplivala višja proizvodna pričakovanja in raven skupnih naročil.
- ▶ Vsi kazalniki stanj so se v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišali. Pričakovanja za naslednje tri mesece so večinoma ugodna
- ▶ In March 2006, managers estimated business tendencies in manufacturing as being better than in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator rose by 1 percentage point compared to the previous month, by 9 percentage points compared to March 2005 and by 6 percentage points compared to last year's average.
- ▶ The improvement of the confidence indicator was influenced by the rise of overall order-books and by production expectations.
- ▶ The observed indicators for appreciation of the situation increased in comparison to the previous month. The expectations for the next three months are mostly favourable.

1. KAZALNIK ZAUPANJA ¹⁾ V SLOVENIJI IN EU ²⁾, JANUAR 1996 - MAREC 2006

1. CONFIDENCE INDICATOR ¹⁾ IN SLOVENIA AND EU ²⁾, JANUARY 1996 – MARCH 2006



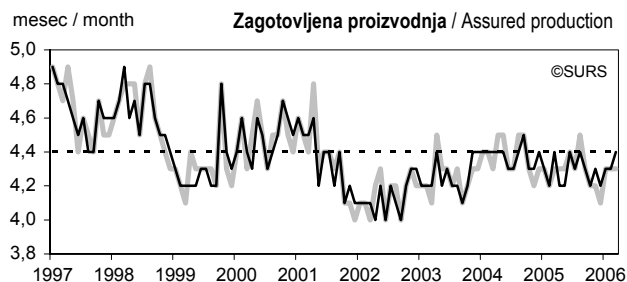
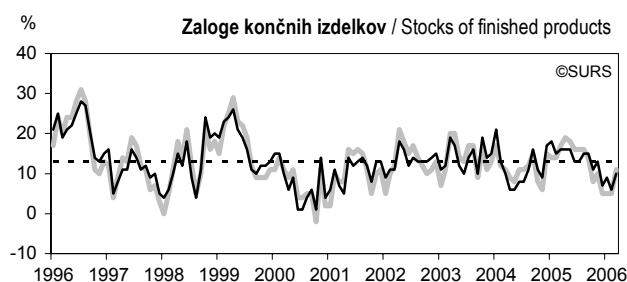
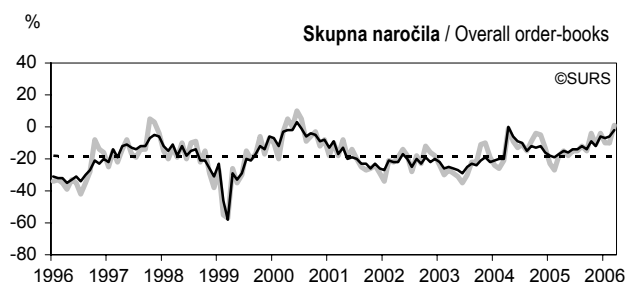
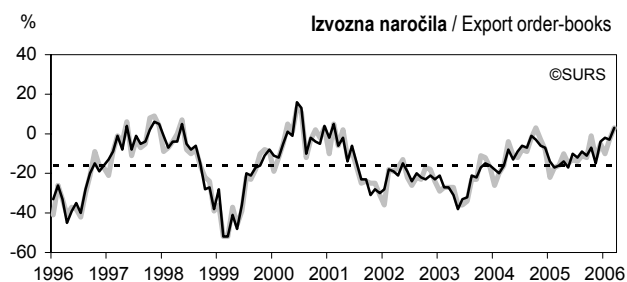
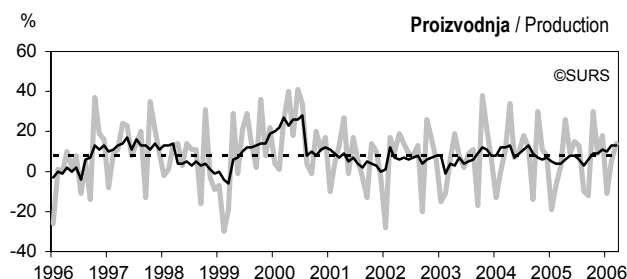
1) Kazalnik zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanja o proizvodnih pričakovanjih, skupnih naročilih in zalogah končnih izdelkov (obrnjen predznak). Podatki so desezonirani. The confidence indicator is an average of responses (balances) to questions on production expectations, overall order-books and stocks of finished products (the latter with an inverted sign). Data are seasonally adjusted.

2) Vir / Source: http://europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/indicators/businessandconsumersurveys_en.htm. Podatki za EU za zadnji mesec niso na voljo. / Data for EU for the last month are not available.

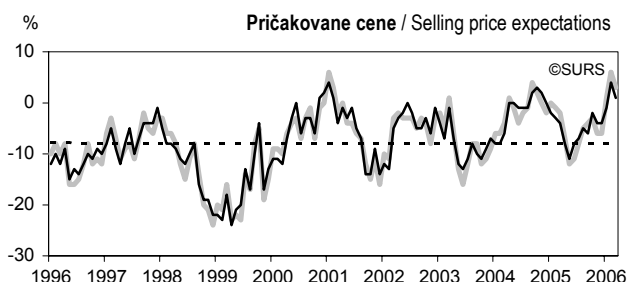
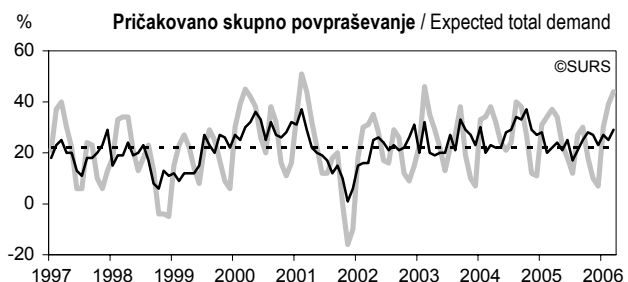
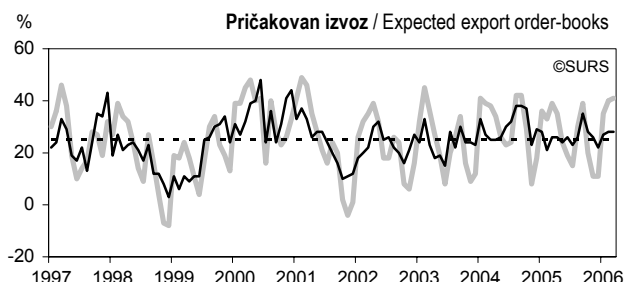
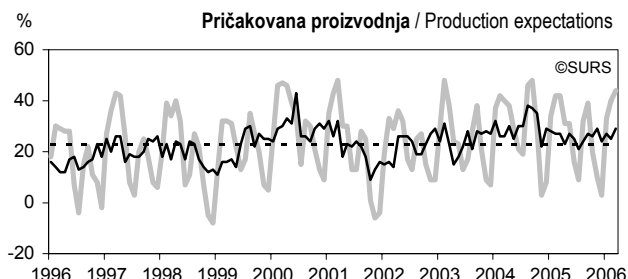
2. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALNIKOV V PREDELOVALNIH DEJAVNOSTIH V SLOVENIJI, JANUAR 1996 - MAREC 2006

EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MANUFACTURING IN SLOVENIA, JANUARY 1996 - MARCH 2006

Ocena stanja
Appreciation of situation



Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih
Expectations in the next 3 months

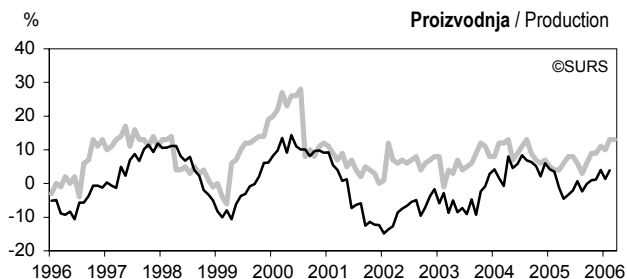


— originalni podatki / raw data — desezonorirani podatki / seasonally adjusted data - - - dolgoletno povprečje / long-term average

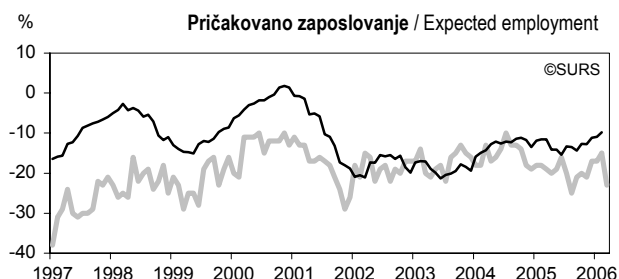
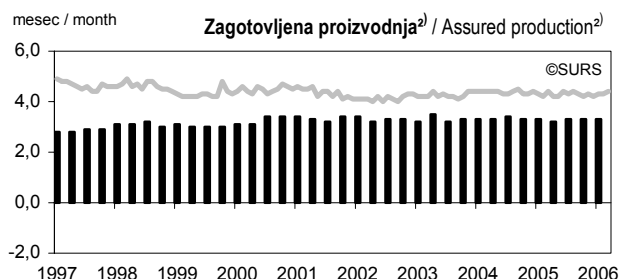
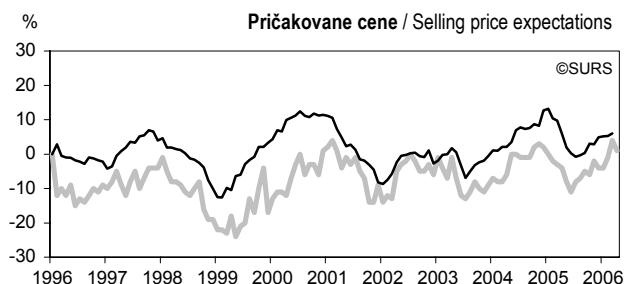
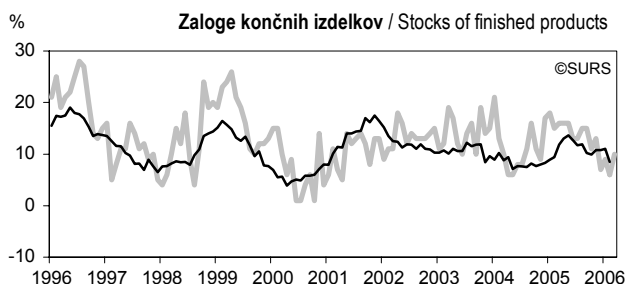
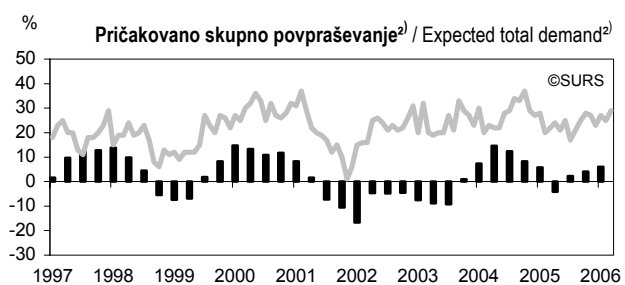
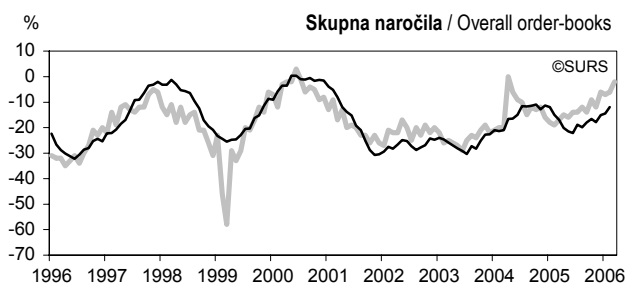
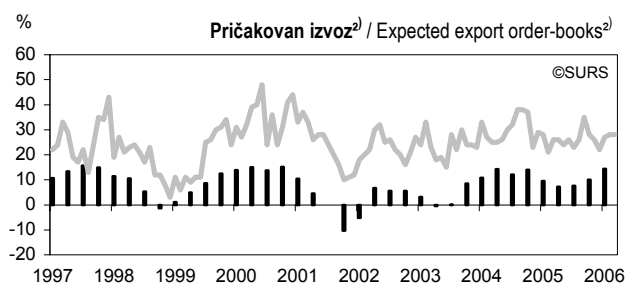
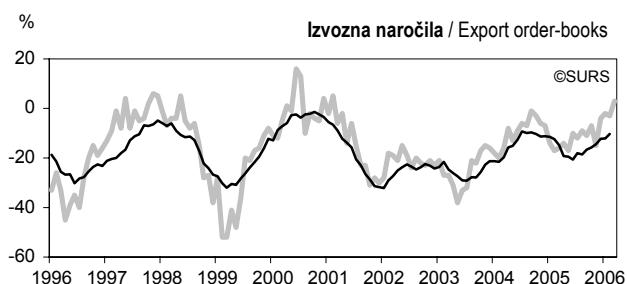
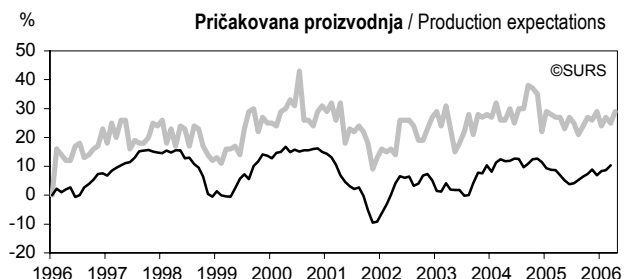


3. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALNIKOV V PREDELOVALNIH DEJAVNOSTIH V SLOVENIJI IN EU, JANUAR 1996 - MAREC 2006¹⁾ EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN MANUFACTURING IN SLOVENIA AND EU, JANUARY 1996 - MARCH 2006¹⁾

Ocena stanja
Appreciation of situation



Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih
Expectations in the next 3 months



— Slovenija / Slovenia

— EU

1) Vir / Source: http://europa.eu.int/comm/economy_finance/indicators/businessandconsumersurveys_en.htm

Podatki za EU za zadnji mesec niso na voljo. Podatki so desezonirani. / Data for EU for the last month are not available. Data are seasonally adjusted.

2) Kazalnik opazujejo v EU vsake tri mesece. / In the EU the indicator is observed every three months.

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA**NAMEN STATISTIČNEGA RAZISKOVANJA**

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

Panelno anketo o poslovnih tendencah v predelovalnih dejavnostih izvajamo v Sloveniji od aprila 1995, in sicer 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, in 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.

VIRI

Na vprašalnik odgovarjajo direktorji podjetij ali drugi vodilni delavci med 1. in 10. v mesecu. Rezultate pa objavimo okoli 25. v istem mesecu.

ZAJETJE

V panelni vzorec smo zajeli vsa velika podjetja, 59 % srednje velikih (ali 64 % zaposlenih) in 18 % malih podjetij (ali 22 % zaposlenih). Panelni vzorec pokriva 39 % podjetij vzorčnega okvira ali 76 % zaposlenih v predelovalnih dejavnostih.

NAČIN ZBIRANJA PODATKOV

Anketo izvajamo mesečno po pošti, vsako četrtoletje (januar, april, julij in oktober) pa mesečni anketi dodamo še sedem četrtoletnih 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 giblje med 3 % in 15 % (povprečno 8 %).

DEFINICIJE

Grafikoni prikazujejo ravnotežja po posameznih vprašanjih. Ravnotežje je razlika med pozitivnimi in negativnimi odgovori, izražena v odstotkih.

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS**PURPOSE OF STATISTICAL SURVEY**

The purpose of the qualitative Survey on Business Tendency (hereinafter: PA-IND) 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

Respondents are managers of enterprises or other executives. They respond between the 1st and the 10th in the month. Results are published approximately on the 25th day of the current month.

COVERAGE

The panel includes all large enterprises, 59% of medium-sized enterprises (or 64% of employees) and 18% of small enterprises (or 22% of employees); the panel covers 39% of the enterprises of the studied population or 76% of employees in manufacturing.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTING

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

WEIGHTS FOR RESPONSES

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

NON-RESPONSES

Non-responses are processed every month according to the harmonised methodology and vary between 3% and 15% (8% 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



Ravnotežja prikazuje gibanje opazovanih ekonomskih spremenljivk (stanj in pričakovanj), ne pa dejanskih velikosti ekonomskih kazalnikov.

Ko so prikazane daljše **časovne vrste** podatkov ali primerjave kazalnikov za Slovenijo s kazalniki za Evropsko unijo, so vrednosti **desezonirane**. To so vrednosti, pri katerih je izločen vpliv sezone, vsebujejo pa trend-cikel in naključno komponento. Podatki za EU so desezonirani z metodo DAINITIES, za Slovenijo pa z metodo TRAMO/SEATS, ki temelji na modelih ARIMA. Pri oblikovanju modelov je upoštevano obdobje od maja 1995 do januarja 2006, pri časovnih vrstah pričakovan izvoz, pričakovano skupno povpraševanje in povprečno število mesecev zagotovljene proizvodnje od januarja 1997 do januarja 2006, pri časovni vrsti stopnja izkoriščenosti zmogljivosti od drugega četrtrletja 1995 do prvega četrtrletja 2006, pri časovnih vrstah konkurenčni položaj podjetja na domačem trgu, konkurenčni položaj podjetja na trgih držav članic Evropske unije in konkurenčni položaj podjetja na trgih zunaj Evropske unije pa od prvega četrtrletja 2001 do prvega četrtrletja 2006. Zaradi narave podatkov se modeli za leto 2006 razlikujejo v primerjavi z modeli za leto 2005. Pri časovni vrsti ustreznost proizvodnih zmogljivosti sezonska komponenta ni prisotna.

Kazalnik 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 podatki dostopni 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 podatkovnem portalu 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 zaloga 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?

balance shows the movement of observed economic variables (present situation and future expectations), and not the real size of economic indicators.

In the charts with longer **time series** and when comparisons with EU indicators are made, data are **seasonally adjusted**. Values are adjusted for the seasonal component, but include the trend-cycle component and the irregular component. Data for EU are seasonally adjusted by the DAINITIES method and for Slovenia by the TRAMO/SEATS method, which is based on ARIMA models. The designing of the models is based on the time period from May 1995 to January 2006, the series expected export order-books, expected total demand and average assured production from January 1997 to January 2006, the series level of capacity utilisation from the second quarter of 1995 to the first quarter of 2006, and the series competitive position on the domestic market, competitive position on the foreign markets inside the EU and competitive position on the markets outside the EU from the first quarter of 2001 to the first quarter of 2006. Because of the nature of data, the models for 2006 differ from the models used in 2005. In the time series assessment of current production capacities the seasonal component is not present.

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 an inverted sign).

PUBLISHING

Respondents participating in the survey receive the special information for the division in which they are classified and for manufacturing. They receive 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 SI-STAT database which is available on <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?

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, neplačilstvo, 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 izven Evropske Unije v zadnjih 3 mesecih: boljši, nespremenjen, slabši?
- Obseg novih naročil se je v zadnjih 3 mesecih: povečal, ostal nespremenjen, zmanjšal?

KOMENTAR

Marca 2006 so direktorji ocenili tendence v predelovalnih dejavnostih boljše kot pretekli mesec. Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika zaupanja je bila višja v vseh treh primerjavah: v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem za 1 odstotno točko, v primerjavi z istim mesecem lani za 9 odstotnih točk in v primerjavi z lanskim povprečjem za 6 odstotnih točk.

PROIZVODNJA in PRIČAKOVANA PROIZVODNJA

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika proizvodnje je bila enaka kot pretekli mesec. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 11 odstotnih točk in glede na lansko povprečje za 6 odstotnih točk.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika proizvodnih pričakovanj za naslednje tri mesece je bila v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem višja za 4 odstotne točke. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila prav tako višja za 2 odstotni točki, v primerjavi z lanskim povprečjem pa za 3 odstotne točke.

IZVOZNA NAROČILA in PRIČAKOVANI IZVOZ

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika ravni izvoznih naročil je bila v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem višja za 6 odstotnih točk, kar je najvišja vrednost po februarju 2001. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 19 odstotnih točk in za 15 odstotnih točk je preseгла lansko povprečje.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika pričakovanega izvoza za naslednje tri mesece je bila enaka kot v preteklem mesecu. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 2 odstotni točki in glede na povprečje lanskega leta za 2 odstotni točki.

SKUPNA NAROČILA in PRIČAKOVANO SKUPNO POVPRASEVANJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika ravni skupnih naročil je bila v vseh treh primerjavah višja: v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem za 4 odstotne točke, glede na isti mesec lani za 19 odstotnih točk in glede na povprečje lanskega leta za 12 odstotnih točk.

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika pričakovanega skupnega povpraševanja za naslednje tri mesece je bila v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem višja za 4 odstotne točke, glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 7 odstotnih točk in glede na lansko povprečje za 6 odstotnih točk.

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?

COMMENT

In March 2006, managers estimated business tendencies in manufacturing as being better than in the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator rose by 1 percentage point compared to the previous month, by 9 percentage points compared to March 2005 and by 6 percentage points compared to last year's average.

PRODUCTION and PRODUCTION EXPECTATIONS

The seasonally adjusted value of the production indicator remained the same as in the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it rose by 11 percentage points and was 6 percentage points above last year's average.

The seasonally adjusted value of the production expectations for the next three months rose by 4 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 2 percentage points and was 3 percentage points above last year's average.

EXPORT ORDER-BOOKS and EXPECTED EXPORT ORDER-BOOKS

The seasonally adjusted value of the export order-books indicator was up by 6 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 19 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 15 percentage points.

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected export order-books in the next three months remained the same as in the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 2 percentage points and 2 percentage points above last year's average.

OVERALL ORDER-BOOKS and EXPECTED TOTAL DEMAND

The seasonally adjusted value of the overall order-books indicator rose by 4 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 19 percentage points and 12 percentage points above last year's average.

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected total demand for the next three months rose by 4 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 7 percentage points and 6 percentage points above last year's average.



ZALOGE KONČNIH IZDELKOV

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika ravni zalog končnih izdelkov je bila v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem višja za 4 odstotne točke, glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 6 odstotnih točk in glede na povprečje lanskega leta za 4 odstotne točke.

PRIČAKOVANE CENE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika cenovnih pričakovanj za naslednje tri mesece je bila glede na pretekli mesec nižja za 3 odstotne točke. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 5 odstotnih točk in glede na povprečje lanskega leta je bila višja za 6 odstotnih točk.

ZAGOTOVLJENA PROIZVODNJA

Ob marčevskem proizvodnem ritmu imajo podjetja zagotovljeno proizvodnjo v povprečju za 4,4 meseca. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bilo enako in 0,1 meseca več od povprečja lanskega leta.

Največ podjetij (19,3 %) ima proizvodnjo zagotovljeno v povprečju za 3 mesece. Sledijo podjetja (18,7 %), ki imajo proizvodnjo zagotovljeno v povprečju za 2 meseca oziroma za več kot 10 mesecev. Za pol meseca ima zagotovljeno proizvodnjo v povprečju 6,6 % podjetij. Podjetij, ki ob marčevskem proizvodnem ritmu nimajo zagotovljene proizvodnje, pa je v povprečju 2,3 %.

PRIČAKOVANO ZAPOSLOVANJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalnika pričakovanj glede zaposlovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih je bila glede na pretekli mesec nižja za 8 odstotnih točk. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 4 odstotne točke in 3 točke pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

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STOCKS OF FINISHED PRODUCTS

The seasonally adjusted value of the stocks of finished products indicator rose by 4 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it fell by 6 percentage points and compared to last year's average it was down by 4 percentage points.

SELLING PRICE EXPECTATIONS

The seasonally adjusted value of selling price expectations for the next three months fell by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was up by 5 percentage points and was 6 percentage points above last year's average.

ASSURED PRODUCTION

With the same production rhythm as in March 2006, production in enterprises is assured on average for the next 4.4 months. This is the same as in March 2005 and 0.1 higher than last year's average.

In most enterprises (19.3%) production is assured for three months. They are followed by enterprises (18.7%) in which production is assured for two months and more than ten months, respectively. Should the March production rhythm continue 6.6% of enterprises have production assured for half a month, while 2.3% of enterprises have no assured production.

EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted value of expected employment for the next three months fell by 8 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to March 2005 it was down by 4 percentage points and 3 percentage points below last year's average.

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Sestavila / Prepared by: Brigita Vrabič Kek

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