



19 GRADBENIŠTVO
CONSTRUCTION

Št. / No 16

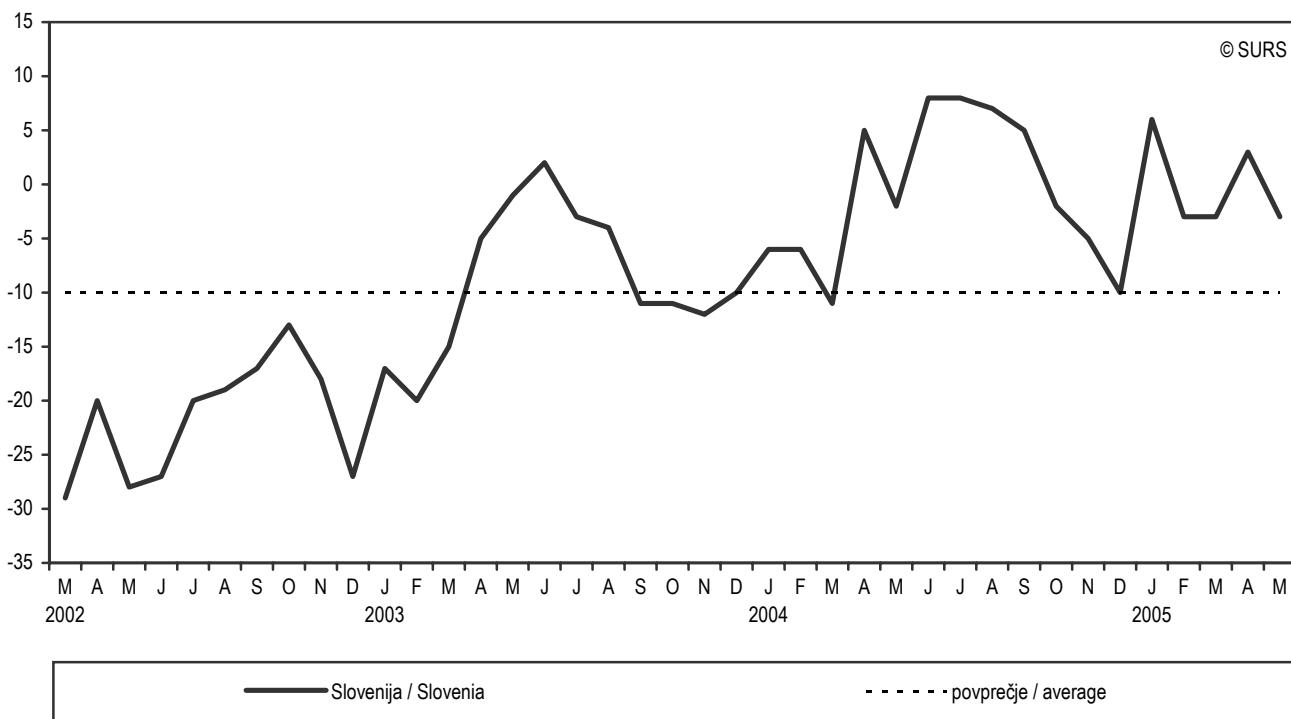
POSLOVNE TENDENCE V GRADBENIŠTVU, SLOVENIJA, MAJ 2005

BUSINESS TENDENCY IN CONSTRUCTION, SLOVENIA, MAY 2005

- Kazalec zaupanja v gradbeništvu je bil v maju 2005 za 6 odstotnih točk nižji glede na pretekli mesec. Glede na isti mesec lani je bil nižji za 1 odstotno točko, hkrati pa za 2 odstotni točki pod lanskim povprečjem.
- Na gibanje kazalca zaupanja v tem mesecu je vplivalo znižanje sedanjih skupnih naročil in zvišanje pričakovanega zaposlovanja.
- Kazalci stanj so se v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem večinoma poslabšali, pričakovanja za naslednje tri mesece pa niso ugodna.
- In May 2005 the confidence indicator in construction fell by 6 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 1 percentage point and 2 percentage points below last year's average.
- The evolution of the confidence indicator in this month was influenced by the fall of overall order-books and the rise of expected employment.
- Observed indicators for appreciation of the situation deteriorated compared to the previous month. The expectations for the next three months are not favourable.

1. KAZALEC ZAUPANJA V GRADBENIŠTVU¹⁾ V SLOVENIJI, MAREC 2002 – MAJ 2005

CONSTRUCTION CONFIDENCE INDICATOR¹⁾ IN SLOVENIA, MARCH 2002 – MAY 2005

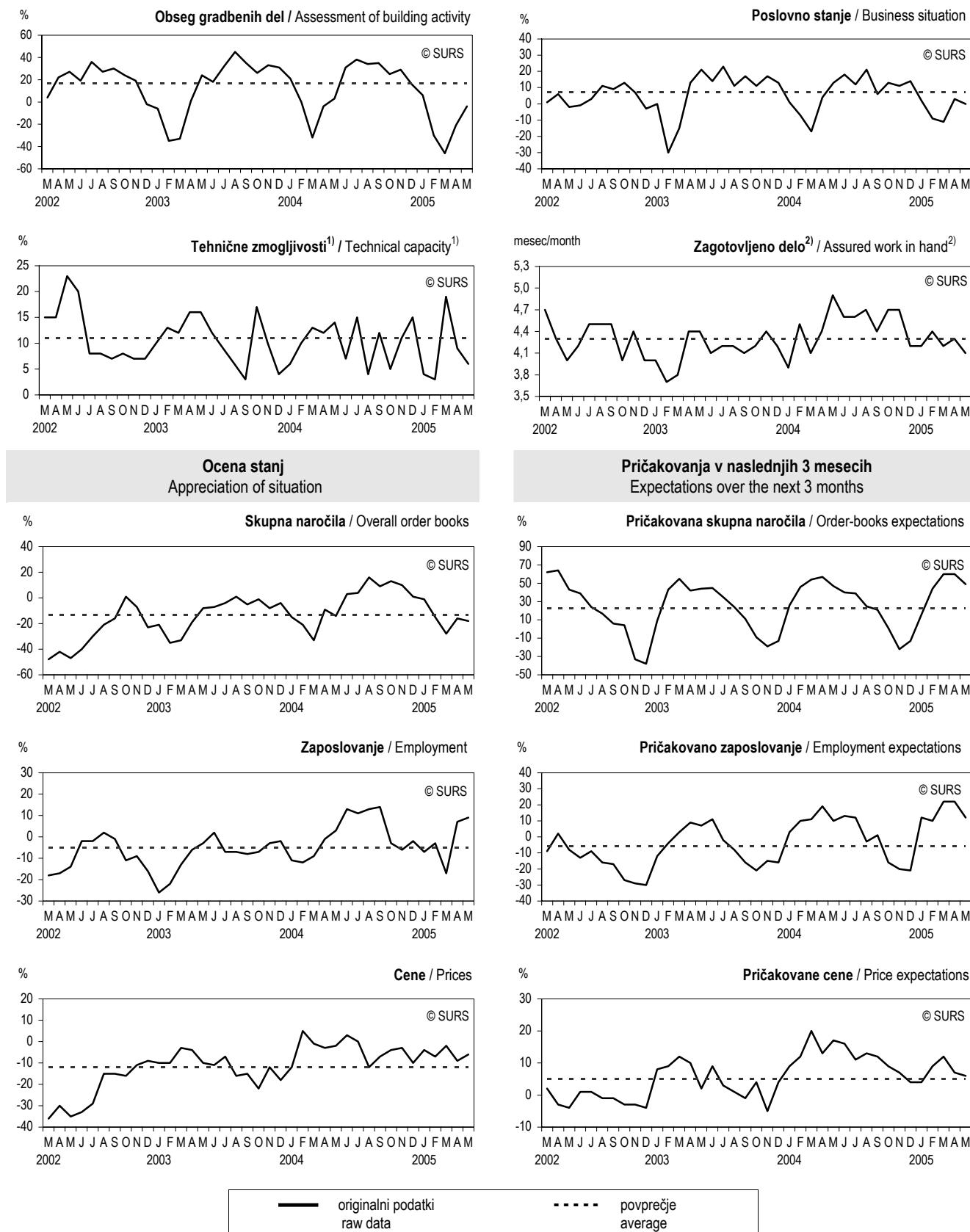


1) Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanji o sedanjih skupnih naročilih in pričakovanim zaposlovanju.

The confidence indicator is an average of responses (balances) to questions on overall order-books assessments and employment expectations.

2. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V GRADBENIŠTVU V SLOVENIJI, MAREC 2002 – MAJ 2005

EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN CONSTRUCTION IN SLOVENIA, MAREC 2002 – MAY 2005

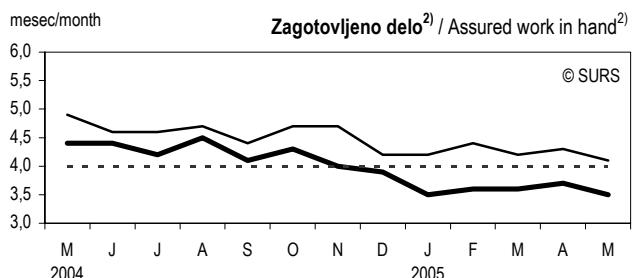
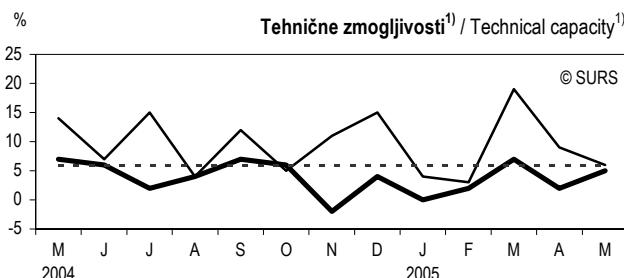
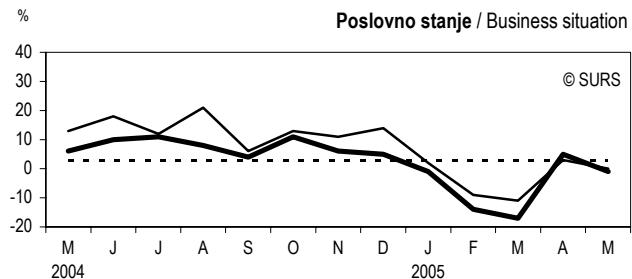
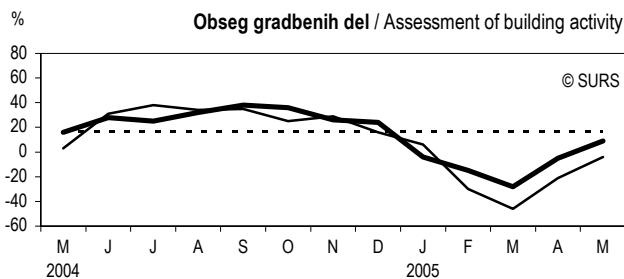


1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.

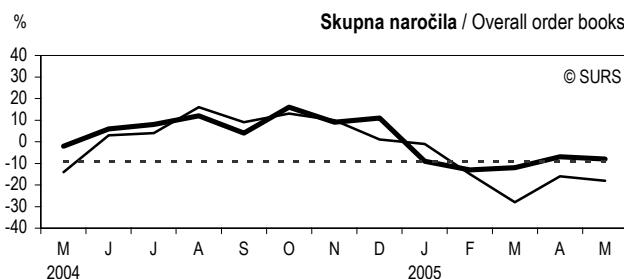
2) Že začeto ali s pogodbami dogovorjeno delo pri običajnih delovnih urah. / With normal working hours, works in progress and contracts in hand.

3. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV GLEDE NA VRSTO GRADBENIH OBJEKTOV, SLOVENIJA, MAJ 2004 – MAJ 2005 EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS BY THE TYPE OF CONSTRUCTION, SLOVENIA, MAY 2004 – MAY 2005

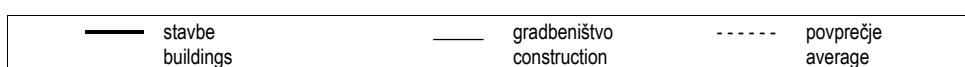
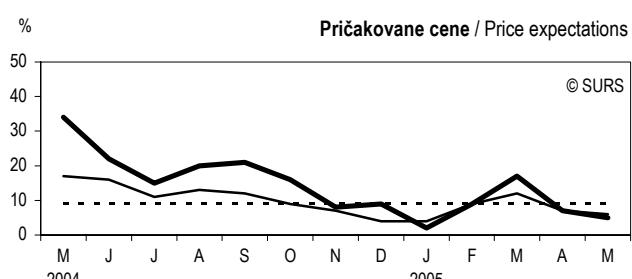
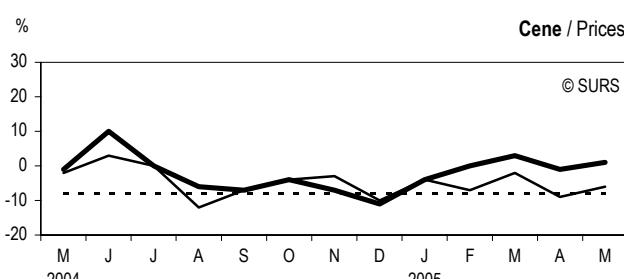
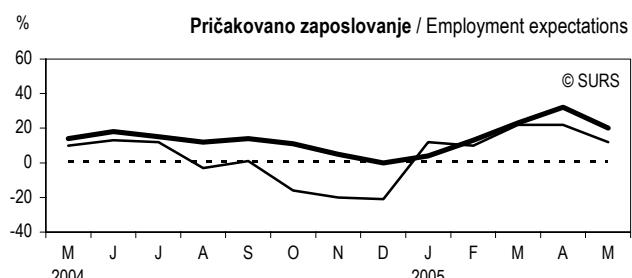
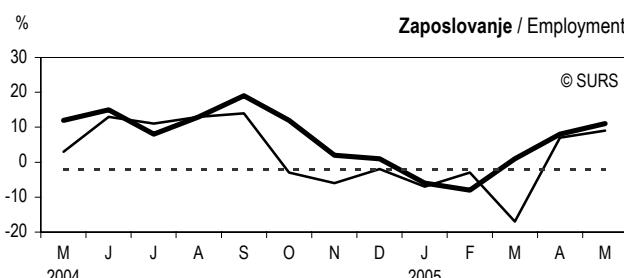
3.1 Gibanje ekonomskega kazalcev za stavbe, Slovenija, maj 2004-maj 2005 Evolution of economic indicators for buildings, Slovenia, May 2004-May 2005



Ocena stanja
Appreciation of situation



Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih
Expectations over the next 3 months

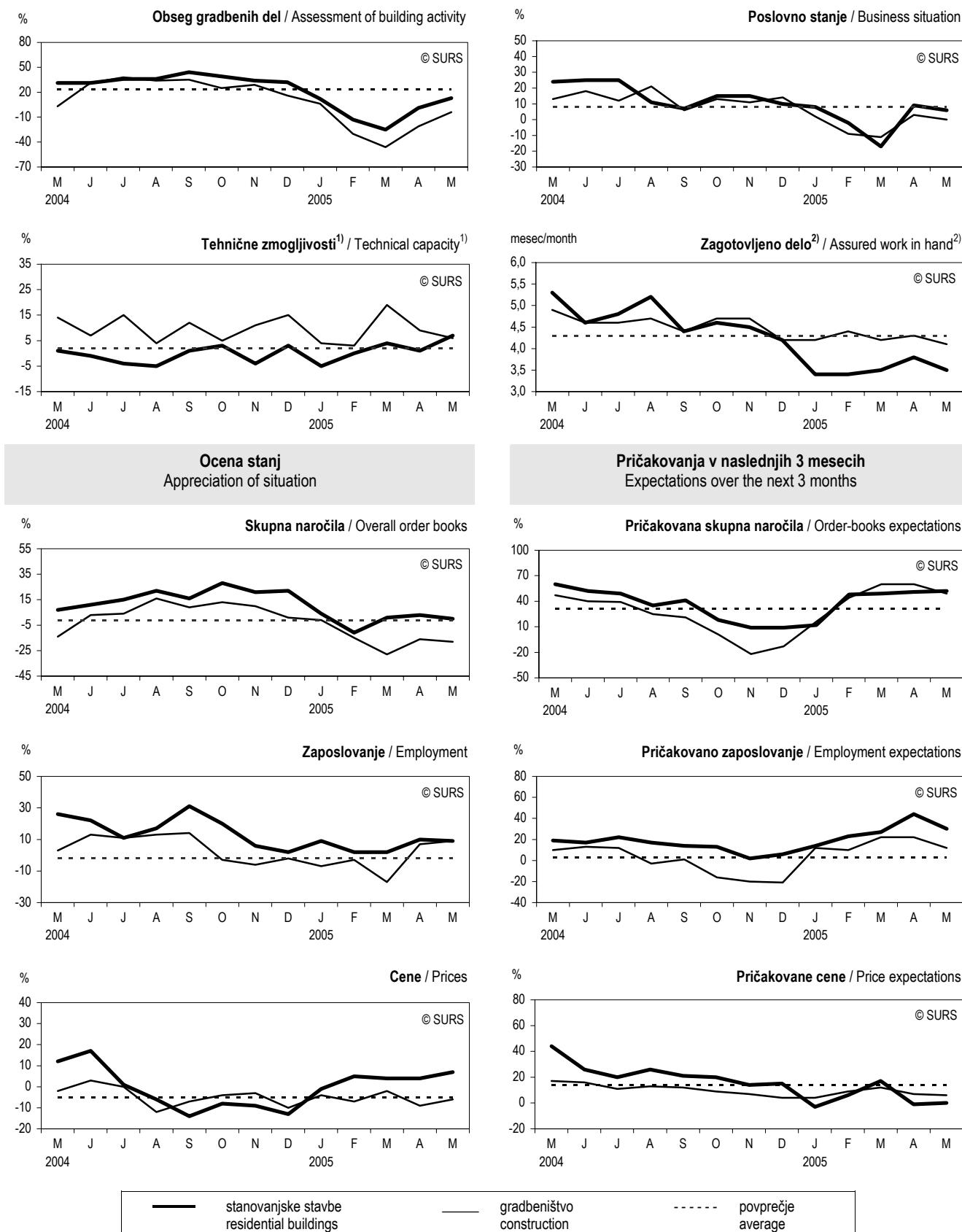


1) Količina in kakovost opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesincih. / Amount and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.

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3.2 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev za stanovanjske stavbe, Slovenija, maj 2004-maj 2005

Evolution of economic indicators for residential buildings, Slovenia, May 2004-May 2005

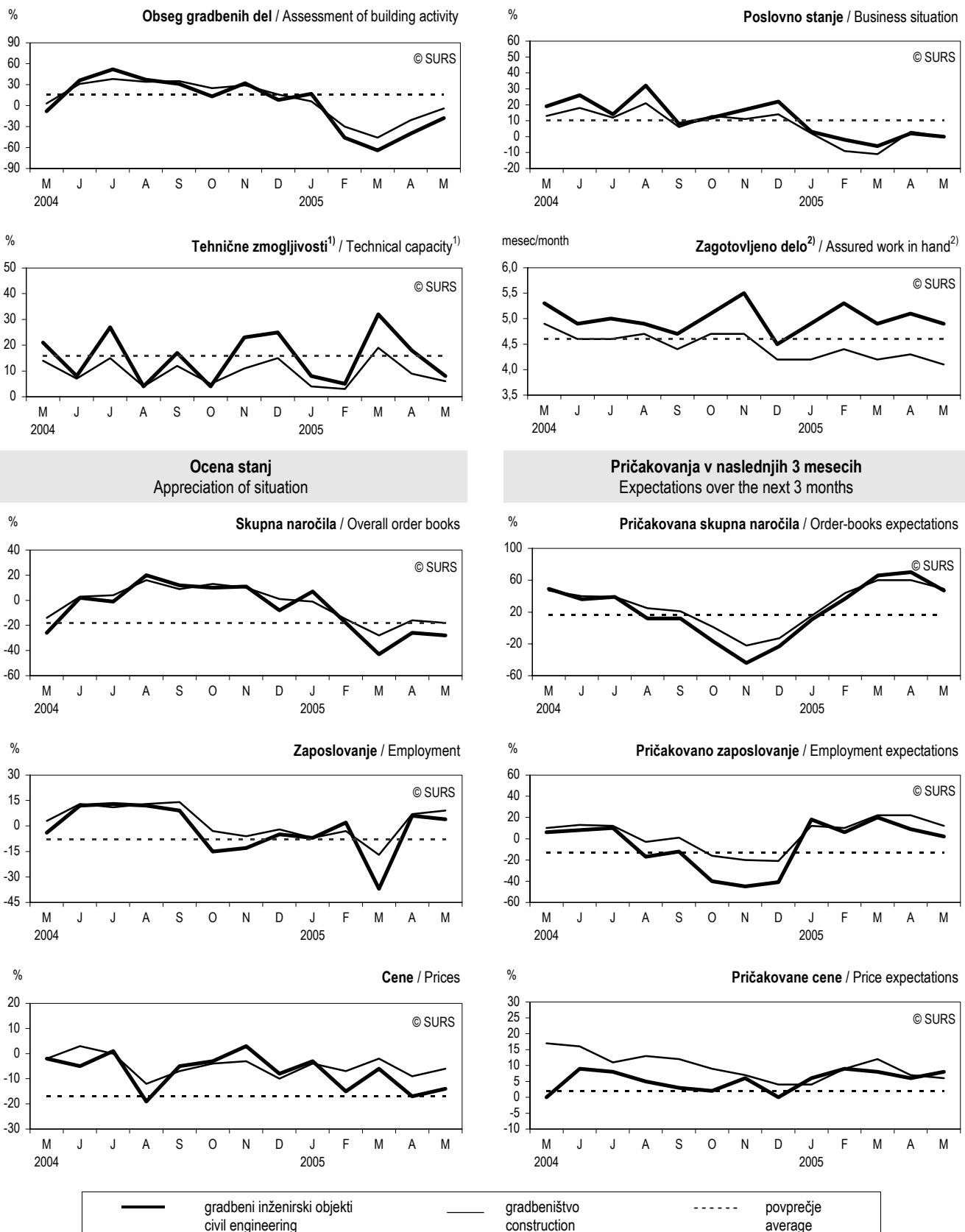


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3.3 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev za gradbene inženirske objekte, Slovenija, maj 2004-maj 2005

Evolution of economic indicators for civil engineering, May 2004-May 2005

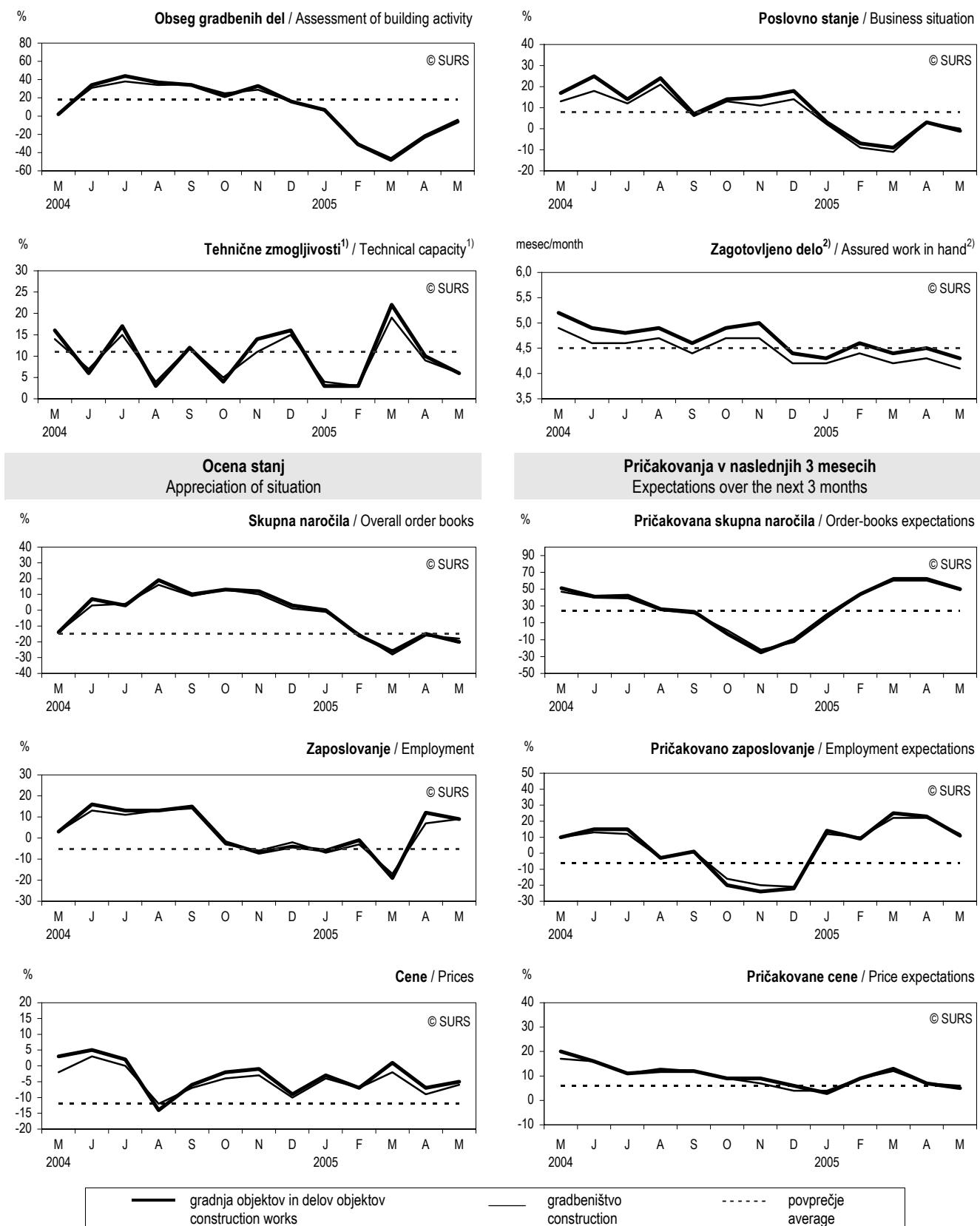


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4. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V PODJETIJIH PO DEJAVNOSTIH, SLOVENIJA, MAJ 2004-MAJ 2005
EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN ENTERPRISES BY ACTIVITY, SLOVENIA, MAY 2004-MAY 2005

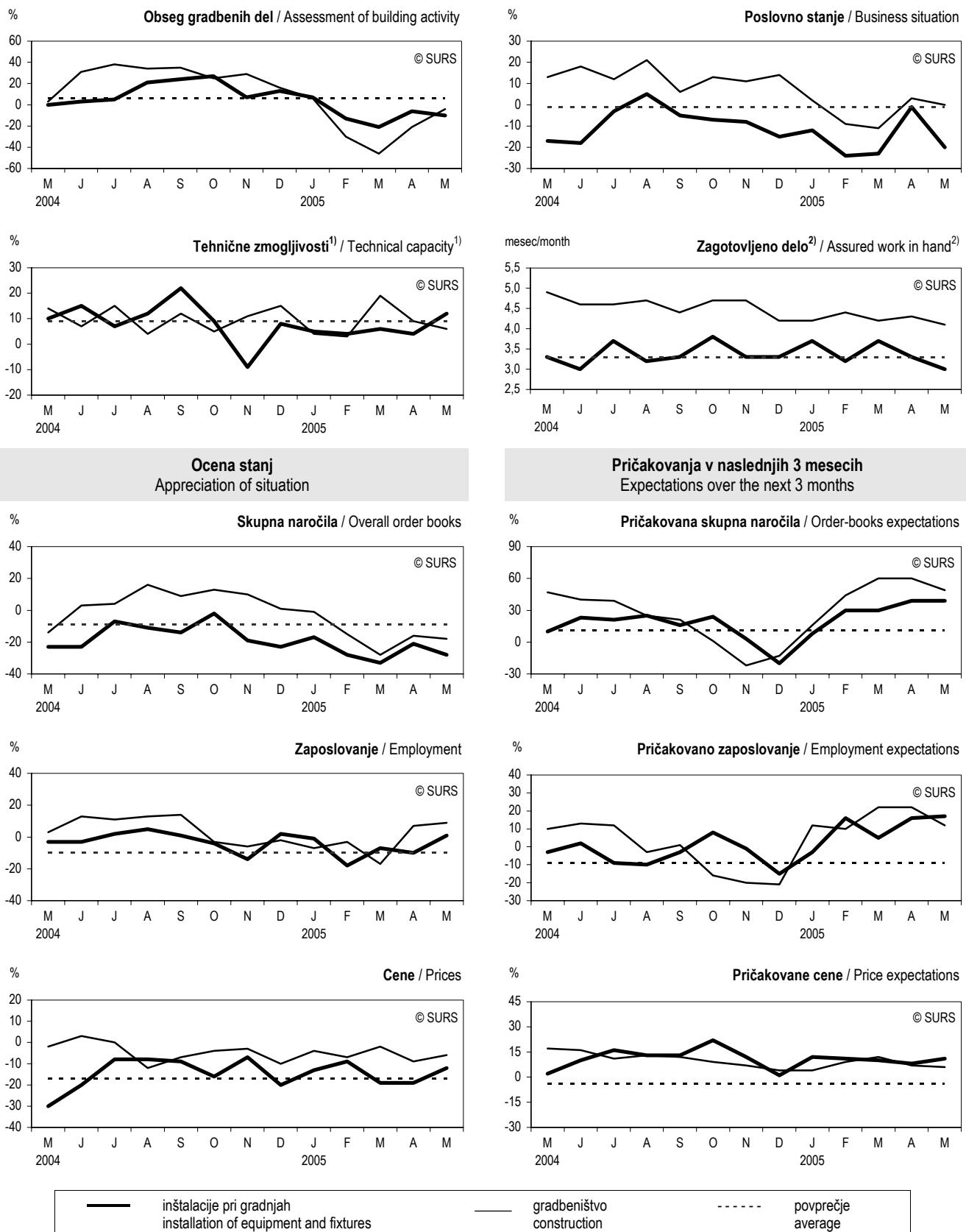
4.1 Gibanje ekonomskega kazalca v podjetjih z dejavnostjo: gradnja objektov in delov objektov, Slovenija, maj 2004- maj 2005
Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in construction works, Slovenia, May 2004-May 2005



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4.2 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev v podjetjih z dejavnostjo: inštalacije pri gradnjah, Slovenija, maj 2004-maj 2005

Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in installation equipment and fixtures, Slovenia, May 2004-May 2005

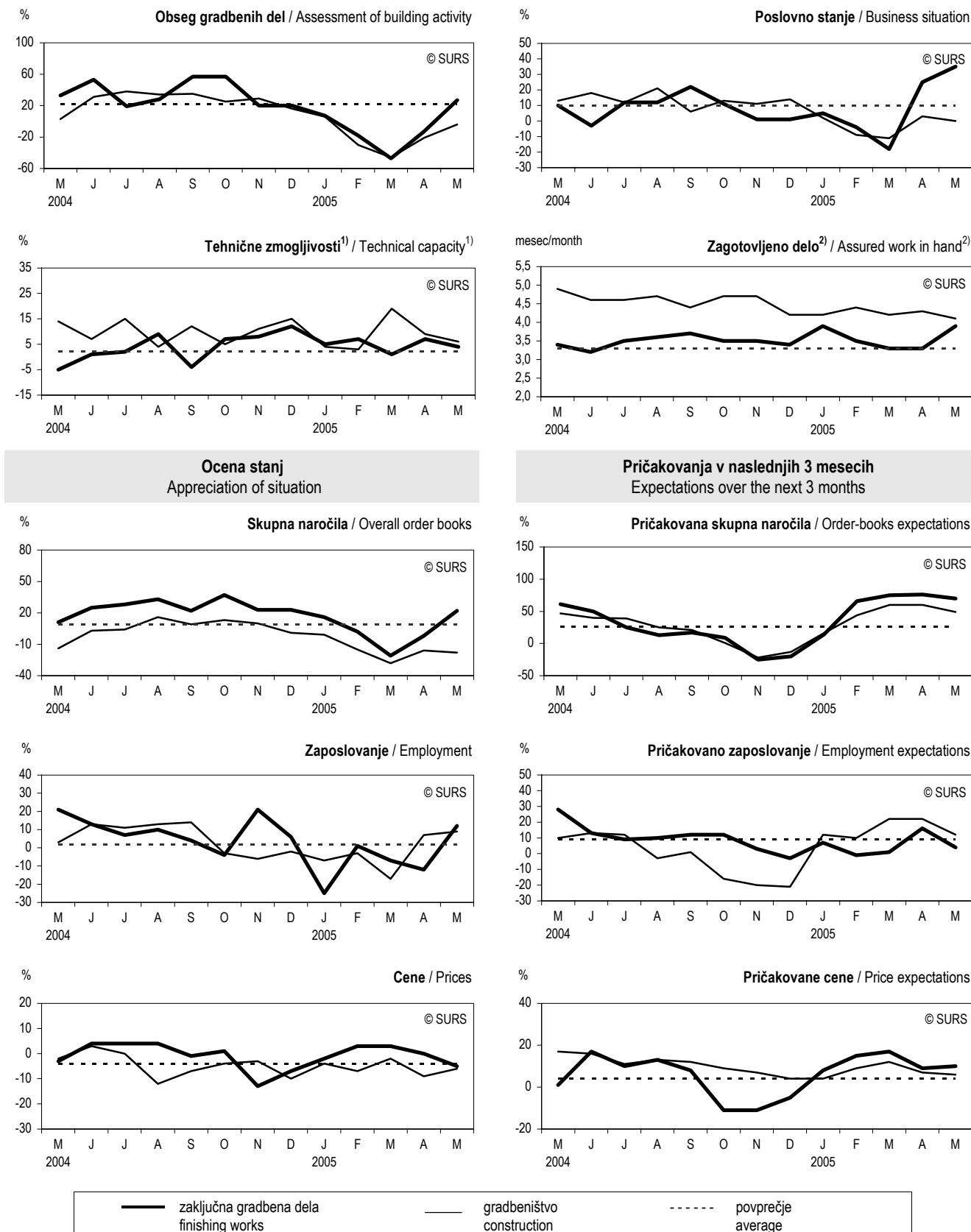


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4.3 Gibanje ekonomskih kazalcev v podjetjih z dejavnostjo: zaključna gradbena dela, Slovenija, maj 2004-maj 2005

Evolution of economic indicators in enterprises engaged in finishing works, Slovenia, May 2004-May 2005

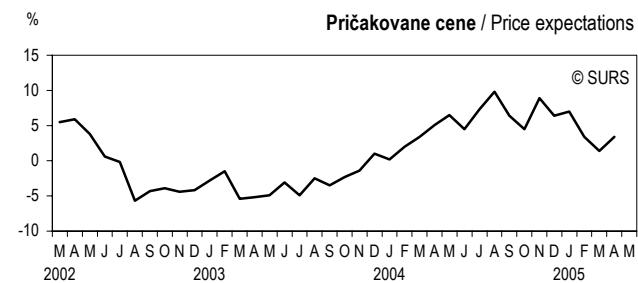
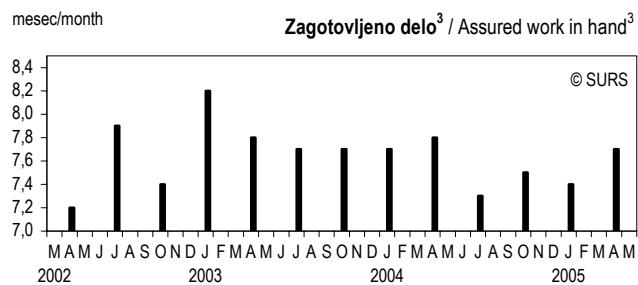
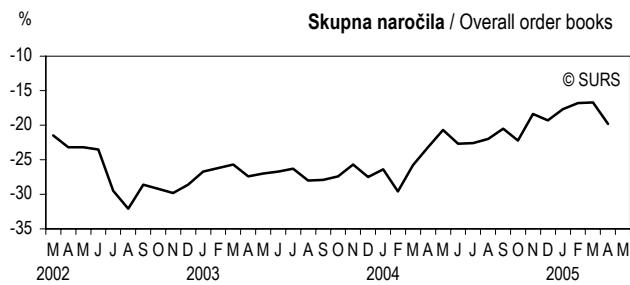
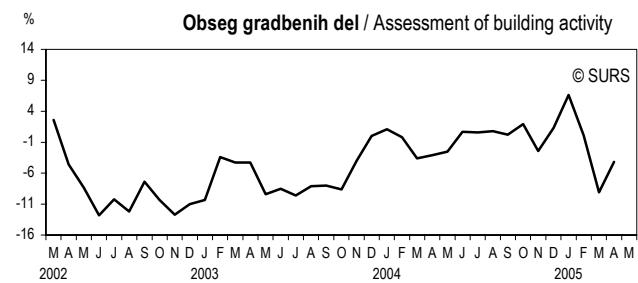
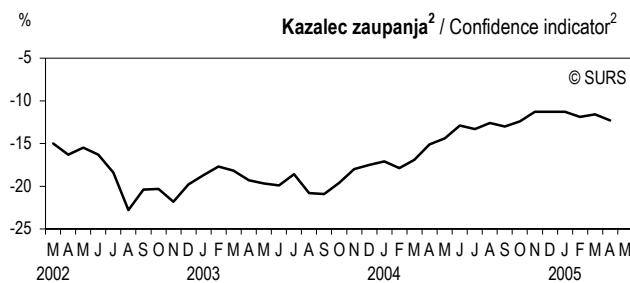


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5. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V GRADBENIŠTVU V EU, MAREC 2002-MAJ 2005¹⁾

EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN CONSTRUCTION IN THE EU, MARCH 2002-MAY 2005¹⁾



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

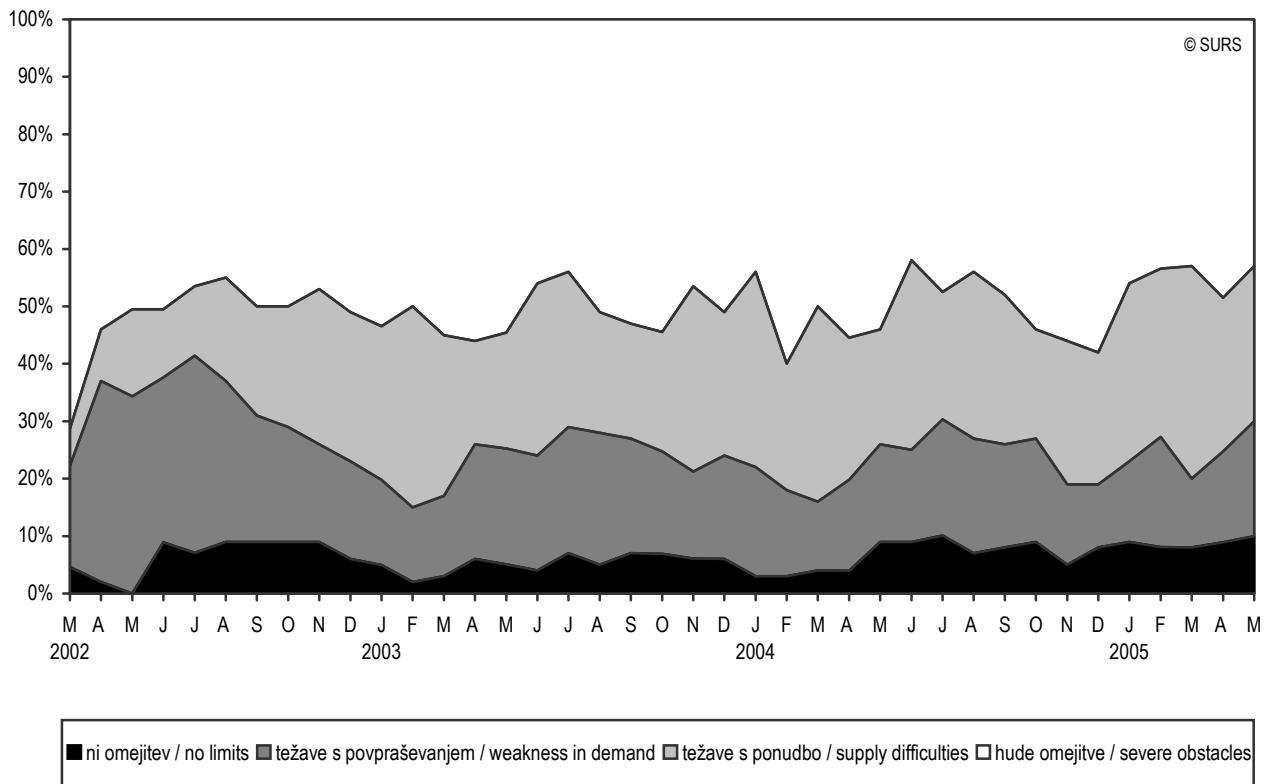
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6. DEJAVNIKI, KI OMEJUJEJO GRADBENO DEJAVNOST V SLOVENIJI, MAREC 2002-MAJ 2005

FACTORS LIMITING BUILDING ACTIVITY IN SLOVENIA, MARCH 2002-MAY 2005



Graf ponazarja delež zaposlenih v gradbeništvu, ki se soočajo z naslednjimi skupinami težav:

- Skupina "ni omejitev" zajema zaposlene, ki se ne soočajo z omejitvami.
- Skupina "težave s povpraševanjem" zajema zaposlene, ki imajo težave z nezadostnim povpraševanjem in konkurenco v dejavnosti.
- Skupina "težave s ponudbo" zajema zaposlene, ki imajo težave s slabimi vremenskimi pogoji, visokimi finančnimi stroški, visokimi stroški materiala in dela, težave pri pridobivanju kreditov. V to skupino sodijo tudi podjetja, ki imajo težave s pomanjkanjem usposobljenih delavcev, opreme in materialov.
- Skupina "hude omejitve" zajema zaposlene, ki imajo hkrati težave z dejavniki iz skupine "šibko povpraševanje" in z dejavniki iz skupine "težave s preskrbo".

The chart on production obstacles shows the share of employees who are facing the following groups of problems:

- Group "no limits" includes employees with no limits in building activity.
- Group "weakness in demand" includes employees who are facing insufficient demand and competition in own sector.
- Group "supply difficulties" includes employees who are facing bad weather conditions, high cost of finance, materials and/or labour; difficulties with access to bank credits, lack of equipment, and shortage of skilled labour and shortage of materials.
- Group "severe obstacles" includes employees who are facing at the same time problems from the group "weakness in demand" and those from the group "supply difficulties".

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

NAMEN STATISTIČNEGA RAZISKOVANJA

Namen kvalitativne Ankete o poslovnih tendencah v gradbeništvu (PA-GRAD/M) je mesečno pridobivanje informacij o trenutnih stanjih glavnih ekonomskeh kazalcev ter ocenitev njihovega gibanja v naslednjih mesecih. Rezultati anket so osnova za izračun kazalca zaupanja v gradbeništvu.

Anketo o poslovnih tendencah v gradbeništvu izvajamo v Sloveniji od marca 2002 s poenot enim 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.

ENOTE OPAZOVANJA

Opazujemo podjetja, ki so razvrščena v gradbeništvo, to je v oddelku Standardne klasifikacije dejavnosti (SKD) 45 in imajo 11 zaposlenih ali več, ter so bila izbrana na podlagi dveh meril, in sicer:

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

VIRI

Na vprašalnik odgovarjajo direktorji podjetij ali drugi vodilni delavci med 1. in 10. v mesecu.

ZAJETJE

V anketi sodeluje 433 izbranih gradbenih podjetij. V anketo smo zajeli vsa velika in srednjevelika podjetja in vsa mala podjetja z 11 zaposlenimi in več.

NAČIN ZBIRANJA PODATKOV

Anketo izvajamo mesečno po pošti.

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 5 in 10 % (povprečno 8 %).

DEFINICIJE

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

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

PURPOSE OF STATISTICAL SURVEY

The purpose of the qualitative Survey on Business Tendency in Construction (hereinafter: PA-GRAD/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 construction confidence indicator.

We have been carrying out the Survey on Business Tendency in Construction in Slovenia since March 2002 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 construction – division 45 of the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD) and have 11 or more employees. They were selected by two criteria:

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

SOURCES

Respondents to the monthly questionnaire are managers of enterprises or other executives. They respond between the 1st and the 10th in the month.

COVERAGE

433 enterprises participate in the survey. We included all large and medium-sized enterprises and all small enterprises with 11 employees and more.

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTING

The survey is carried out monthly by mail.

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 5 and 10% (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 balance shows the movement of observed economic variables (present situation and future expectations), and not the real size of economic indicators.

Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanji o sedanjih skupnih naročilih in pričakovanemu zaposlovanju.

OBJAVLJANJE PODATKOV

Sodelujoči v anketi prejmejo informacijo o gradbeništvu kot celoti, o oddelku SKD, v katerega se po dejavnosti razvrščajo in glede na vrsto gradnje, vendar le, če so izpolnili vprašalnik za tekoči mesec.

Ostalim uporabnikom so dostopni podatki na ravni gradbeništva in njegovih skupin ter podatki glede na vrsto gradnje. Slednji so mesečno objavljeni v Statističnih informacijah – Poslovne tendence v gradbeništvu in v podatkovni bazi SI-STAT na naslovu <http://www.stat.si>.

VPRAŠANJA:

- Obseg gradbenih del v zadnjih 3 mesecih: večji, enak, manjši?
- Dejavniki, ki omejujejo gradbeno dejavnost: ni omejitev, nezadostno povpraševanje, slabí vremenski pogoji, visoki stroški materiala, visoki stroški dela, visoki finančni stroški, težave pri pridobivanju kreditov, pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev, pomanjkanje opreme, pomanjkanje materialov, velika konkurenca v dejavnosti, ostalo?
- Sedanja naročila v tujini: višja kot normalna, normalna, nižja kot normalna?
- Sedanja domača naročila: višja kot normalna, normalna, nižja kot normalna?
- Sedanja skupna naročila: višja kot normalna, normalna, nižja kot normalna?
- Pričakovana naročila v naslednjih 3 mesecih: zrasla, ostala nespremenjena, padla?
- Zaposlovanje v zadnjem mesecu: povečalo, ostalo enako, zmanjšalo?
- Pričakovano zaposlovanje v naslednjih 3 mesecih: povečalo, ostalo enako, zmanjšalo?
- Cene so se: zvišale, ostale enake, znižale?
- Pričakovane cene v naslednjih 3 mesecih: naraščale, ostale enake, padale?
- Tehnične zmogljivosti glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih: več kot zadostne, zadostne, nezadostne?
- Pri običajnih delovnih urah že začeto ali s pogodbami zagotovljeno dela za: ... mesecev?
- Poslovno stanje v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem: boljše, enako, slabše?
- Building activity over the past 3 months: increased, remained unchanged, decreased?
- Factors limiting building activity: none, insufficient demand, bad weather conditions, high cost of material, high cost of labour, high cost of capital, access to bank credit, shortage of skilled labour, shortage of equipment, shortage of material, competition in own sector, other?
- Assessment of foreign order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Assessment of domestic order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Assessment of overall order books: above normal, normal, below normal?
- Expected order books over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Assessment of employment: increased, remained unchanged, decreased?
- Employment expectations over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Assessment of prices: increased, remained unchanged, decreased?
- Expected prices over the next 3 months: increase, remain unchanged, decrease?
- Technical capacity regarding expected demand in the next 12 months: more than sufficient, sufficient, not sufficient?
- With normal working hours, the work in hand and work already contracted for ... months?
- Business situation compared to the previous month: better, the same, worse?

Confidence indicator is defined as the arithmetic mean of the answers (balances) to the questions on order book assessments and employment expectations.

PUBLISHING

Persons participating in the survey get information for construction, division in which they are classified and for the type of construction. They get it only if they responded in the current month.

Other users can get data for construction and its groups, size of enterprises and type of construction. Data are published in the Rapid Reports – Business Tendency in Construction and in the database SI-STAT which is available on <http://www.stat.si/eng>.

QUESTIONS:



KOMENTAR

Kazalec zaupanja v gradbeništvu je bil v maju 2005 za 6 odstotnih točk nižji glede na pretekli mesec. Glede na isti mesec lani je bil nižji za 1 odstotno točko, hkrati pa za 2 odstotni točki pod lanskim povprečjem.

OBSEG GRADBENIH DEL

Ocena obsega gradbenih del se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 17 odstotnih točk. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 7 odstotnih točk in 20 odstotnih točk pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

POSLOVNO STANJE

Ocena poslovnega stanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 3 odstotne točke. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 13 odstotnih točk in 7 odstotnih točk pod lanskim povprečjem.

TEHNIČNE ZMOGLJIVOSTI

Vrednost kazalca tehničnih zmogljivosti vključuje oceno količine in kakovosti opreme glede na povpraševanje v naslednjih 12 mesecih.

Kazalec se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižal za 3 odstotne točke. Glede na isti mesec lani je bil nižji za 8 odstotnih točk in 4 odstotne točke pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

ZAGOTOVLJENO DELO

Vrednost kazalca zagotovljenega dela vključuje oceno števila mesecev, za katere je delo zagotovljeno s pogodbami.

V maju 2005 so imela podjetja s pogodbami zagotovljeno delo v povprečju za 4,1 meseca. Vrednost kazalca se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 0,2 meseca. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 0,8 meseca in za 0,4 meseca pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

SKUPNA NAROČILA IN PRIČAKOVANA SKUPNA NAROČILA

Vrednost kazalca skupnih naročil se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 2 odstotni točki. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 4 odstotne točke in za 15 odstotnih točk pod lanskim povprečjem.

Vrednost kazalca pričakovanih skupnih naročil za naslednje 3 mesece se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 11 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 2 odstotni točki in 10 odstotnih točk nad lanskim povprečjem.

ZAPOSLOVANJE IN PRIČAKOVANO ZAPOSLOVANJE

Ocena zaposlovanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 2 odstotni točki. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila višja za 6 odstotnih točk in 8 odstotnih točk nad povprečjem lanskega leta.

Ocena pričakovanega zaposlovanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 10 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila višja za 2 odstotni točki in 10 odstotnih točk nad povprečjem lanskega leta.

COMMENT

In May 2005 the confidence indicator in construction fell by 6 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 1 percentage point and 2 percentage points below last year's average.

ASSESSMENT OF BUILDING ACTIVITY

The evaluation of the building activity rose by 17 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 7 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 20 percentage points.

BUSINESS SITUATION

The evaluation of the business situation fell by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 13 percentage point and compared to last year's average by 7 percentage points.

TECHNICAL CAPACITY

The value of the technical capacity indicator includes the evaluation of the quantity and quality of equipment regarding expected demand in the next 12 months.

Compared to the previous month the indicator fell by 3 percentage points. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 8 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 4 percentage point.

ASSURED WORK

The value of the assured work indicator includes the evaluation of the number of months for which work is assured by contracts.

In May 2005, enterprises had work assured for 4.1 months on average. Compared to the previous month the indicator fell by 0.2 month. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 0.8 month and compared to last year's average by 0.4 month.

OVERALL ORDERS AND EXPECTED ORDERS

The value of the overall orders indicator fell by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 4 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 15 percentage points.

The value of the expected orders for the next three months fell by 11 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was up by 2 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 10 percentage points.

EMPLOYMENT AND EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT

The evaluation of the employment indicator rose by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was up by 6 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 8 percentage points.

The evaluation of expected employment fell by 10 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was up by 2 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 10 percentage points.

CENE IN PRIČAKOVANE CENE

Vrednost kazalca cen se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 3 odstotne točke. Glede na isti mesec lani je bila nižja za 4 odstotne točke in 2 odstotni točki pod lanskim povprečjem.

Vrednost kazalca pričakovanih cen za naslednje 3 mesece se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 1 odstotno točko. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je bila nižja za 11 odstotnih točk in 6 odstotnih točk pod povprečjem lanskega leta.

DEJAVNIKI, KI OMEJUJEJO GRADBENO DEJAVNOST

Med dejavniki, ki omejujejo gradbeno dejavnost, so prevladovali dejavniki iz skupine hude omejitve. V tem mesecu se je z njimi spopadalo 43 % zaposlenih (oziroma 39 % podjetij).

Sledili so omejitveni dejavniki iz skupine težave s ponudbo. V tem mesecu se je z njimi srečevalo 27 % zaposlenih (oziroma 37 % podjetij).

Z dejavniki iz skupine šibko povpraševanje se je v tem mesecu srečalo 20 % zaposlenih (oziroma 15 % podjetij).

Le 10 % zaposlenih (oziroma 8 % podjetij) v tem mesecu ni imelo omejitev v proizvodnji.

Podrobnejši pregled omejitvenih dejavnikov v gradbeništvu pokaže, da je/so v maju:¹

- 58 % zaposlenih (ali 48 % podjetij) omejevala velika konkurenca v dejavnosti;
- 31 % zaposlenih (ali 36 % podjetij) omejevalo pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev;
- 29 % zaposlenih (ali 33 % podjetij) omejevali visoki stroški dela;
- 25 % zaposlenih (ali 25 % podjetij) omejevali visoki stroški materiala;
- 24 % zaposlenih (ali 16 % podjetij) omejevalo nezadostno povpraševanje;
- 19 % zaposlenih (ali 20 % podjetij) omejevali slabi vremenski pogoji;
- 14 % zaposlenih (ali 18 % podjetij) omejevali visoki finančni stroški;
- 10 % zaposlenih (ali 8 % podjetij) ni imelo omejitev;
- 8 % zaposlenih (ali 11 % podjetij) omejevali drugi dejavniki;
- 6 % zaposlenih (ali 9 % podjetij) omejevale težave pri pridobivanju kreditov;

PRICES AND PRICE EXPECTATIONS

The value of the prices indicator rose by 3 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it slid by 4 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 2 percentage points.

The value of the price expectations for the next three months fell by 1 percentage point compared to the previous month. Compared to May 2004 it was down by 11 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 6 percentage points.

FACTORS LIMITING BUILDING ACTIVITY

Among factors limiting building activity, severe obstacles prevailed. In May 2005, 43% of employees (39% of enterprises) faced them.

The second most important obstacles were supply difficulties. In May 2005, 27% of employees (37% of enterprises) faced them.

The third most important obstacles were demand difficulties. In May 2005, 20% of employees (15% of enterprises) faced them.

Only 10% of employees (8% of enterprises) experienced no obstacles in May 2005.

A more detailed overview of factors limiting building activity shows that in May 2005:¹

- 58% of employees (or 48% of enterprises) were limited by competition in their own sector;
- 31% of employees (or 36% of enterprises) were limited by shortage of skilled labour;
- 29% of employees (or 33% of enterprises) were limited by high costs of labour;
- 25% of employees (or 25% of enterprises) were limited by high costs of material;
- 24% of employees (or 16% of enterprises) were limited by insufficient demand;
- 19% of employees (or 20% of enterprises) were limited by bad weather conditions;
- 14% of employees (or 18% of enterprises) were limited by high costs of capital;
- 10% of employees (or 8% of enterprises) experienced no limits;
- 8% of employees (or 11% of enterprises) were limited by other factors;
- 6% of employees (or 9% of enterprises) were limited in their acquisition of bank credits;

¹ Podjetja lahko označijo več dejavnikov, ki omejujejo njihovo proizvodnjo, zato vsota odstotkov ni 100%.

Enterprises can select several factors limiting their business, so the total is not 100%.

- 3 % zaposlenih (ali 1 % podjetij) omejevalo pomanjkanje materialov;
- 1 % zaposlenih (ali 1 % podjetij) omejevalo pomanjkanje opreme.

Največja omejitve v gradbeništvu je velika konkurenca v dejavnosti, sledita pomanjkanje usposobljenih delavcev in visoki stroški dela.

- 3% of employees (or 1% of enterprises) were limited by shortage of material;
- 1% of employees (or 1% of enterprises) were limited by lack of equipment.

The most important factor limiting building activity is competition in ones own sector, followed by shortage of skilled labour and high costs of labour.

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