STATISTIČNI URAD REPUBLIKE SLOVENIJE
STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF SLOVENIA

STATISTIČNE INFORMACIJE
RAPID REPORTS

1944 2004

5. MAJ 2004
5 MAY 2004

št./No 123

20 TRGOVINA IN DRUGE STORITVENE DEJAVNOSTI
DISTRIBUTIVE TRADE AND OTHER SERVICE ACTIVITIES

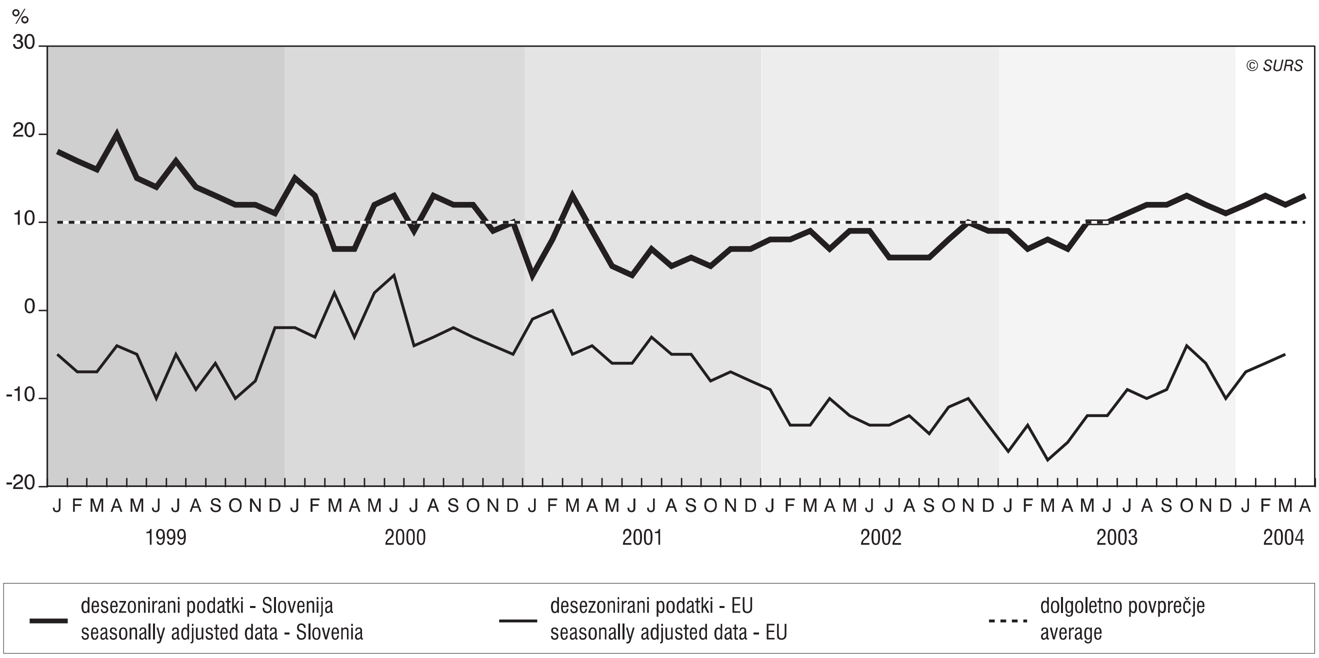
št./No 12

POSLOVNE TENDENCE V TRGOVINI NA DROBNO, SLOVENIJA, JANUAR 1999 - APRIL 2004
BUSINESS TENDENCY IN RETAIL TRADE, SLOVENIA, JANUARY 1999 - APRIL 2004

- V aprilu so se tendence v trgovini na drobno v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem izboljšale: desezonirana vrednost kazalca zaupanja je bila za 1 odstotno točko višja kot v preteklem mesecu. V primerjavi z lanskim aprilom pa je bila ta vrednost za 6 odstotnih točk višja, za 3 odstotne točke pa je presegla lansko povprečje.
- Na gibanje kazalnika zaupanja sta vplivali predvsem ocena obsega zalog in ocena pričakovanega poslovnega položaja.
- Kazalci stanj so se večinoma izboljšali; izjema so bili kazalec obsega zalog, kazalec konkurenčnosti in kazalec ravni prodaje.Večinoma se se izboljšali tudi kazalci pričakovanj; izjema sta bila pričakovana skupna nabava in pričakovano zaposlovanje.

- In April business tendencies in retail trade went up compared to the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator was 1 percentage point higher than in March 2004. Compared to April 2003 the value of the confidence indicator rose by 6 percentage points and was 3 percentage point above last year's average.
- The confidence indicator was mostly influenced by the present stocks and expected business situation.
- Indicators of the present situation improved, except the indicators of present stocks, competition and level of sales. Expectations improved too, except the indicators of expected orders placed and employment expectations.

I. KAZALEC ZAUPANJA[1] V SLOVENIJI IN EU[2], JANUAR 1999 - APRIL 2004
I. CONFIDENCE INDICATOR[1] IN SLOVENIA AND EU[2], JANUARY 1999 - APRIL 2004



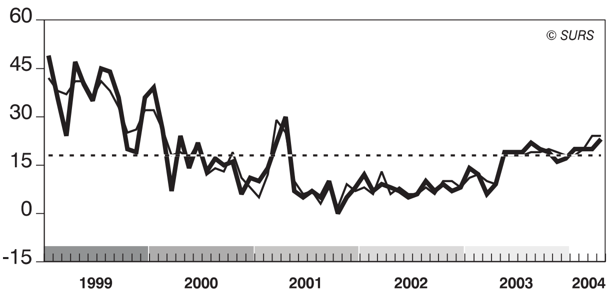
[1] Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje ravnotežij na vprašanja o sedanjem in pričakovanem poslovnem položaju ter sedanjem obsegu zalog (obrnjen predznak).
The confidence indicator is an average of responses (balances) to questions on present and expected business situation and present stock (the latter with inverted sign).
[2] 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 TRGOVINI NA DROBNO V SLOVENIJI, JANUAR 1999 - APRIL 2004

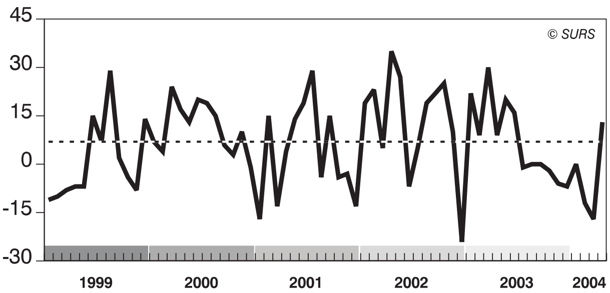
2. EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN RETAIL TRADE IN SLOVENIA, JANUARY 1999 - APRIL 2004

Ocena stanj / Appreciation of situation

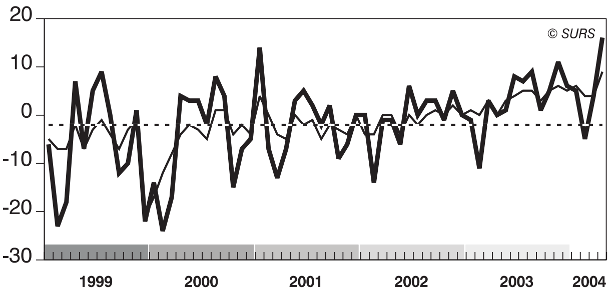
Poslovni položaj / Business situation



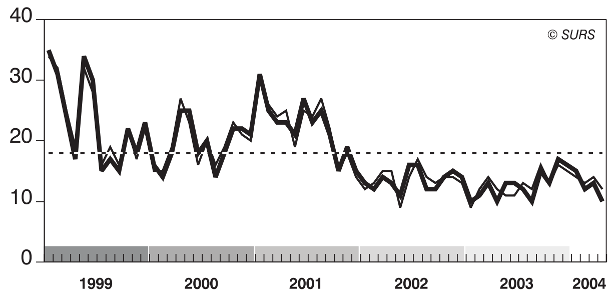
Prodajne cene[1] / Selling prices[1]



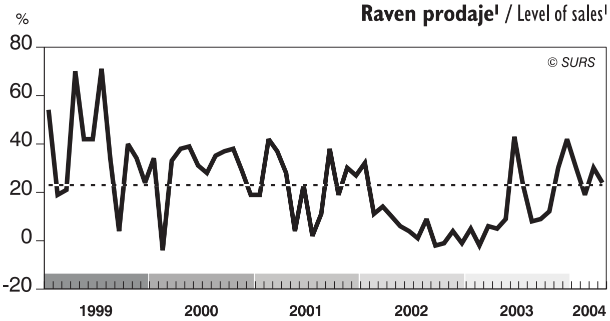
Finančni položaj / Financial situation



Obseg zalog / Present stocks

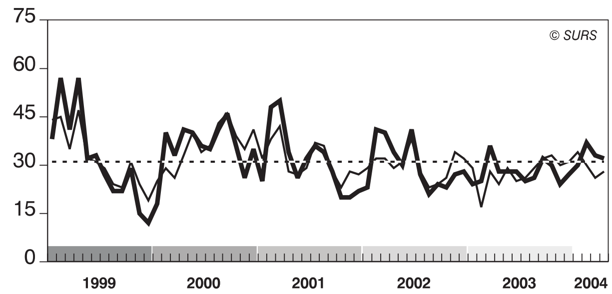


Raven prodaje[1] / Level of sales[1]

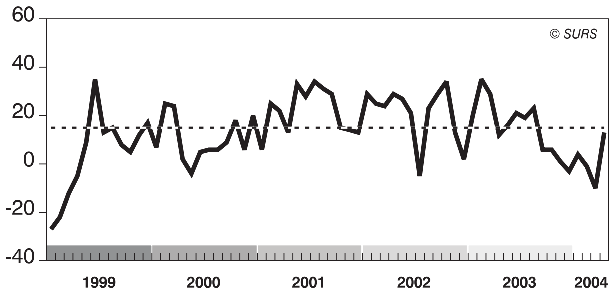


Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih / Expectations in the next 3 months

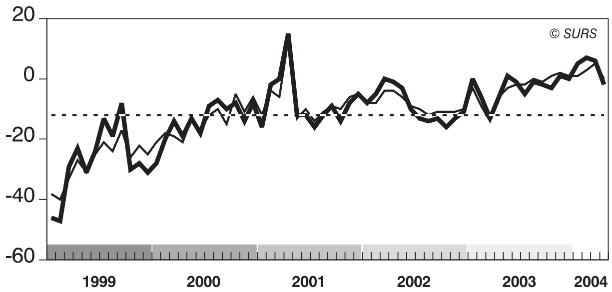
Pričakovani poslovni položaj / Expected business situation



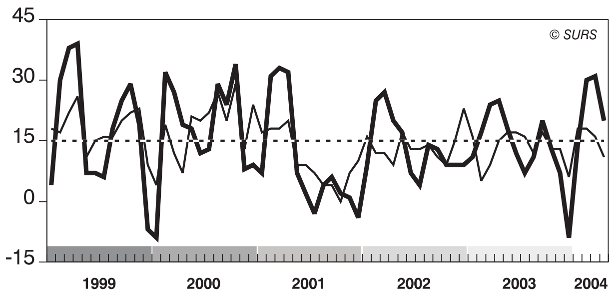
Pričakovane prodajne cene[1] / Selling prices expectations[1]



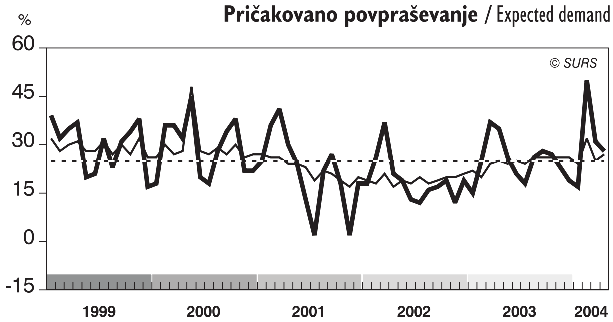
Pričakovano zaposlovanje / Expected employment



Pričakovana skupna nabava / Expected orders placed



Pričakovano povpraševanje / Expected demand

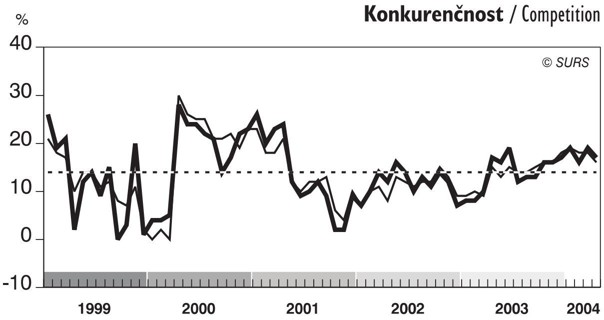


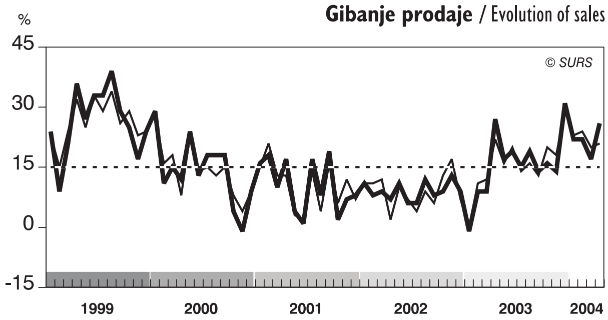
originalni podatki / raw data — desezonirani podatki / seasonally adjusted data - - - - dolgoletno povprečje / average

[1] Sezonska komponenta ni prisotna. / [1] No seasonal component.

Ocena konkurenčnosti in gibanje prodaje

Appreciation of competition and evolution of sales

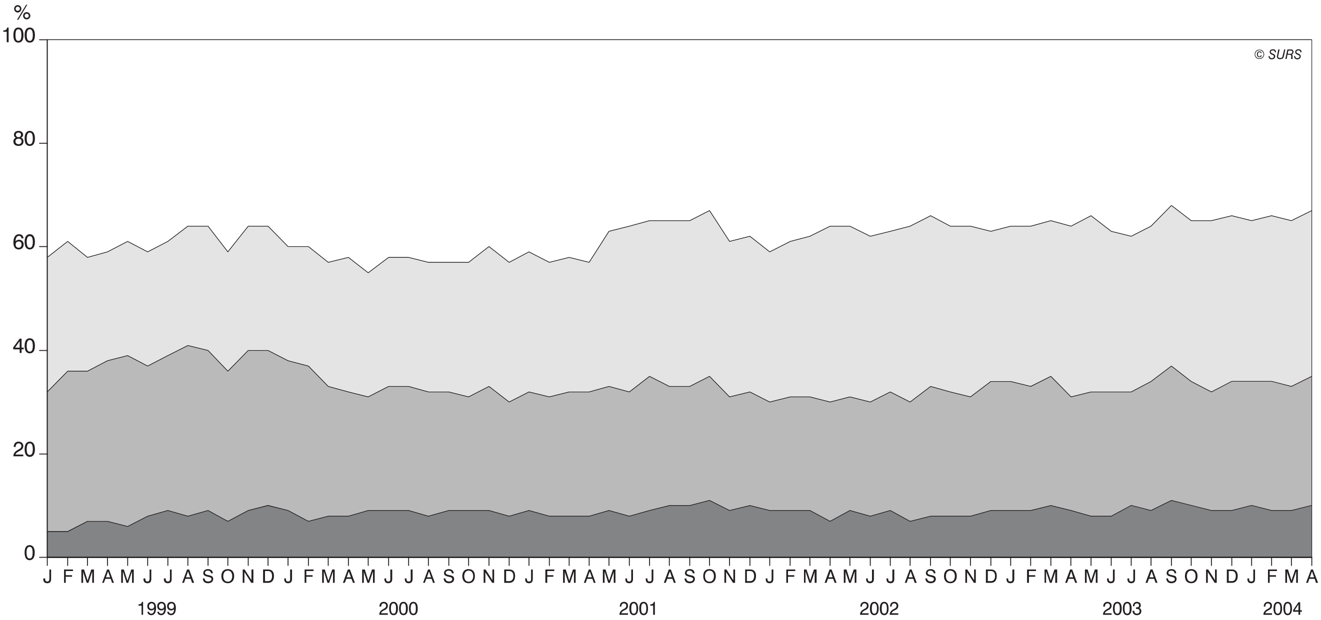




originalni podatki / raw data — desezonirani podatki / seasonally adjusted data - - - - dolgoletno povprečje / average

Omejitveni dejavniki v trgovini na drobno

Obstacles in retail trade



Grafikon o omejitvah v trgovini na drobno prikazuje deleže podjetij, ki se soočajo z naslednjimi skupinami omejitev:

- Skupina **hude omejitve** zajema podjetja, ki imajo hkrati težave z dejavniki iz skupine "težave s povpraševanjem" kot tudi z dejavniki iz skupine "težave s ponudbo".
- Skupina **težave s ponudbo** zajema podjetja, ki imajo težave s slabo ponudbo, visokimi stroški dela, visoko ceno denarja, težavami z dostopnostjo do bančnih kreditov, premajhno prodajno površino in premajhnimi skladiščnimi prostori.
- Skupina **težave s povpraševanjem** zajema podjetja, ki imajo težave z nizkim povpraševanjem in konkurenco v sektorju.
- Skupina **ni omejitev** zajema podjetja, ki nimajo težav pri prodaji.

The chart on retail trade obstacles shows the share of enterprises faced with the following groups of problems:

- Group **severe obstacles** includes enterprises faced with problems from the group "demand difficulties" and those from the group "supply difficulties" at the same time.
- Group **supply difficulties** includes enterprises faced with bad supply, high cost of labour, high cost finance, problems with access to bank credits small sales surface and small storage capacity.
- Group **demand difficulties** includes enterprises faced with low demand and competition in own sector.
- Group **no limits** includes enterprises with no limits to retail.

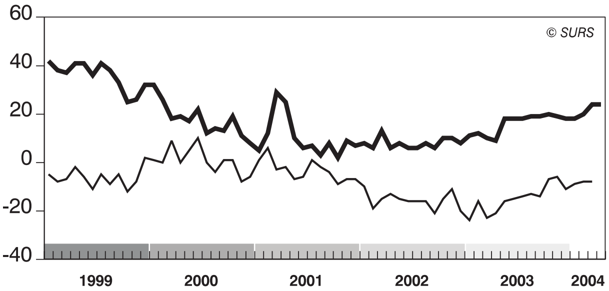
hude omejitve / severe obstacles	težave s ponudbo / supply difficulties	težave s povpraševanjem / demand difficulties	ni omejitev / no limits

3. GIBANJE EKONOMSKIH KAZALCEV V TRGOVINI NA DROBNO V SLOVENIJI IN EU[1], JANUAR 1999 - APRIL 2004

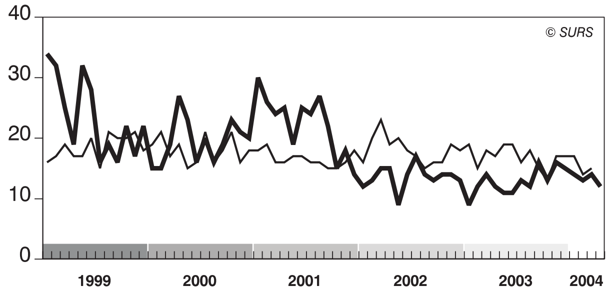
3. EVOLUTION OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS IN RETAIL TRADE IN SLOVENIA AND EU[1], JANUARY 1999 - APRIL 2004

Ocena stanj / Appreciation of situation

Poslovni položaj / Business situation

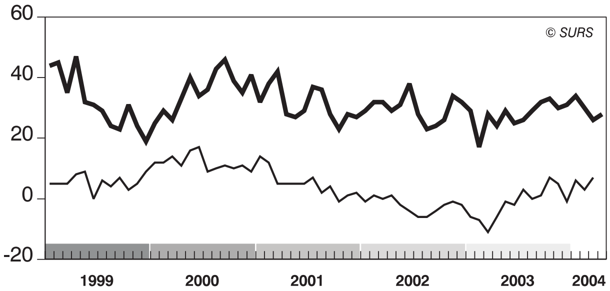


Obseg zalog / Present stocks

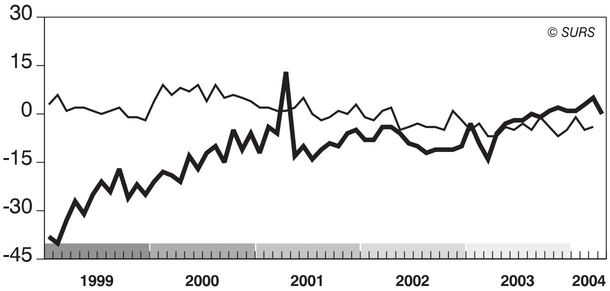


Pričakovanja v naslednjih 3 mesecih / Expectations in the next 3 months

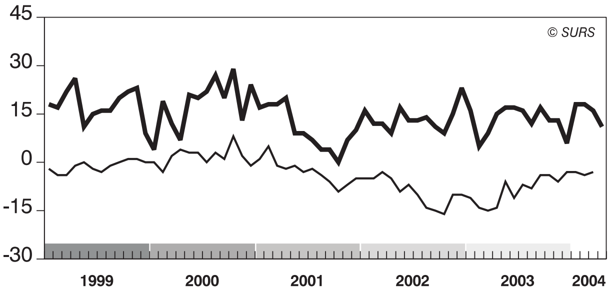
Pričakovani poslovni položaj / Expected business situation



Pričakovano zaposlovanje / Expected employement



Pričakovana skupna nabava / Expected orders placed



Slovenija / Slovenia — EU / EU

[1] Vir podatkov je Evropska komisija. Podatki o EU za zadnji mesec nam niso na voljo. Podatki so desezonirani.
Source for EU data is European Commission. Data for EU for the last month are not available. Data are seasonally adjusted

METODOLOŠKA POJASNILA

NAMEN STATISTIČNEGA RAZISKOVANJA
Namen kvalitativne Ankete o poslovnih tendencah v trgovini na drobno (vprašalnik PA-TRG) 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 trgovini na drobno.

Panelno anketo o poslovnih tendencah v trgovini na drobno izvajamo v Sloveniji od januarja 1999 s poenotenim vprašalnikom, na podlagi poenotene metodologije in z enako periodiko, kakor jo izvajajo v državah članicah Evropske unije že več desetletij, kar omogoča neposredno primerljivost podatkov.

ENOTA OPAZOVANJA
Opazujemo podjetja, ki so po Standardni klasifikaciji dejavnosti razvrščena v trgovino na drobno, in sicer v naslednja oddelka:
- 50 - Prodaja, vzdrževanje in popravila motornih vozil; trgovina na drobno z motornimi gorivi,
- 52 - Trgovina na drobno, razen z motornimi vozili; popravila izdelkov široke porabe.

Vzorec podjetij je oblikovan na podlagi dveh meril:
- razvrstitve trgovskega podjetja po SKD in
- velikosti trgovskega podjetja (prihodek, skladno z zakonom o gospodarskih družbah).

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

ZAJETJE
V panelni vzorec smo zajeli vsa velika in srednje velika podjetja ter 26 % malih podjetij (ali 37 % prihodka malih podjetij), ki so razvrščena v dejavnost trgovine na drobno ali trgovine z motornimi vozili. Opisani panelni vzorec pokriva 36 % podjetij vzorčnega okvira ali 93 % prihodka v trgovini na drobno in trgovine z motornimi vozili.

NAČIN ZBIRANJA PODATKOV
Anketo izvajamo mesečno po pošti.

UTEŽEVANJE ODGOVOROV
Odgovori so uteženi tako, da odražajo relativno pomembnost posameznega podjetja v vzorcu. Znotraj razredov SKD so odgovori uteženi s prihodkom.

NEODGOVORI
Neodgovore vsak mesec obdelamo skladno s poenoteno metodologijo.

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

METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATIONS

PURPOSE OF THE STATISTICAL SURVEY
The purpose of the qualitative Survey on Business Tendency (questionnaire PA-TRG) 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 retail trade.

We have been carrying out the Panel Survey on Business Tendency in Retail Trade in Slovenia since January 1999 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 retail trade or sale of motor vehicles in the following divisions:
- 50 - Sale, maintenance and repair of motor vehicles, retail sale of fuels
- 52 - Retail trade, except of motor vehicles, repair of personal and household goods

They were selected into the panel by two criteria:
- the classification of the enterprise according to the Standard Classification of Activities (SCA) and
- the size of the enterprises (turnover in accordance with the Law on Business Companies).

SOURCES
Persons responding to the monthly PA-TRG questionnaire are managers of enterprises or other executives. They respond between the 1st and the 10th of the month.

COVERAGE
The panel includes all large and medium-sized enterprises and 26% of small enterprises (or 37% of their turnover), the principal activity of which is classified into retail trade and sale of motor vehicles. The panel covers 36% of enterprises of the studied population or 93% of turnover in retail trade and sale of motor vehicles.

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 an individual enterprise in the panel. Inside the SKD classes responses are weighted with the turnover.

NON-RESPONSES
Non-responses are processed every month in accordance with the harmonized methodology.

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

Na grafih so prikazane desezonirane vrednosti. 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 smo upoštevali obdobje od januarja 1999 do januarja 2004. Pri prodajnih cenah, pričakovanih prodajnih cenah in ravni prodaje sezonska komponenta ni prisotna.

Kazalec zaupanja je povprečje odgovorov (ravnotežij) na vprašanja o sedanjem in pričakovanem poslovnem položaju in sedanjem obsegu zalog (obrnjen predznak).

OBJAVLJANJE REZULTATOV

Sodelujoči v anketi prejmejo informacijo o dejavnosti, v katero so uvrščeni.

Drugim uporabnikom so ti podatki dostopni na ravni trgovine na drobno in po velikostnih razredih podjetij. Objavljamo jih mesečno v Statističnih informacijah in podatkovni bazi SI-STAT (http://www.stat.si).

VPRAŠANJA :

⇨ Ocene stanj:

- Ocena poslovnega položaja v zadnjih 3 mesecih: dober, zadovoljiv - normalen glede na sezono, slab?
- Prodajne cene so v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem: višje, enake, nižje?
- Ocena finančnega položaja v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem: boljši, enak, slabši?
- Ocena obsega zalog: premajhne, ustrezne - normalne glede na sezono, prevelike?
- Ocena prodaje glede na isti mesec lanskega leta: na višji ravni, na isti ravni, na nižji ravni?

⇨ Pričakovanja v naslednjih mesecih:

- Pričakovani poslovni položaj čez 6 mesecev: boljši, enak, slabši?
- Pričakovane prodajne cene v naslednjih mesecih: višje, enake, nižje?
- Pričakovano zaposlovanje v naslednjih 3 mesecih: povečalo, ostalo enako, zmanjšalo?
- Pričakovani obseg skupne nabave (tuji in domači dobavitelji) v naslednjih 3 meseci: večji, enak, manjši?
- Pričakovano povpraševanje v naslednjih 3 mesecih: povečalo, ostalo enako, zmanjšalo?

- Ocena konkurence na vašem področju glede na pretekli mesec: večja, enaka, manjša?
- Ocena gibanja prodaje za to obdobje leta: dobro, zadovoljivo, slabo?
- Dejavniki, ki ovirajo izboljšanje sedanjega položaja: ni omejitev, nizko povpraševanje, slaba ponudba, visoki stroški dela, visoka cena denarja, težka dostopnost do bančnih kreditov, premajhna prodajna površina, premajhni skladiščni prostori, konkurenca v sektorju, ostalo?
- Pričakovani obseg nabave pri domačih dobaviteljih v naslednjih 3 mesecih: večji, enak, manjši, nimamo domačih dobaviteljev?
- Pričakovani obseg nabave pri tujih dobaviteljih v naslednjih 3 mesecih: večji, enak, manjši, nimamo tujih dobaviteljev?

Data in the charts are seasonally adjusted. Values are adjusted for the seasonal component and include the trend-cycle component and the irregular component. Data for the 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 January 1999 to January 2004. Selling prices, selling prices expectation and the level of sales have no seasonal component.

The **confidence indicator** shows an average of responses (balances) to questions on present and expected business trend and present stock (the latter with inverted sign).

PUBLISHING

Persons participating in the survey get the information on the activity of their enterprises.

Other users can get data for retail trade and data for large, medium-sized and small enterprises published monthly in Rapid Reports and in the SI-STAT database (http://www.stat.si/eng).

QUESTIONS:

⇨ Appreciation of situation:

- Assessment of the present business situation over the past 3 months: good, satisfactory (normal for the season), bad?
- Selling prices compared to the last month: up, unchanged, down?
- Assessment of financial situation compared to the last month: better, same, worse?
- Assessment of stocks: too small, adequate (normal for the season), too large?
- Assessment of sales compared to the same month of the previous year: at a higer level, unchanged, at a lower level?

⇨ Expectation in the next months:

- Expected business situation 6 months ahead: better, same, worse?
- Selling price expectations for the next months: up, unchanged, down?
- Employment expectations for the next 3 months: up, unchanged, down?
- Expectations on orders to place with total suppliers (domestic and foreign) in the next 3 months: up, unchanged, down?
- Expected demand for the next 3 months: up, unchanged, down?

- Assessment of competition in own sector compared to the last month: up, unchanged, down?
- Assessment of sales for this period of year: good, satisfactory, bad?
- Factors limiting the improvement of the present business situation: none, low demand, bad supply, high labour costs , high costs of finance, problems with access to bank credits, small sales surface, small storage capacity, competition in own sector, other?
- Expectations on orders to place with domestic suppliers in the next 3 months: up, unchanged, down, no domestic suppliers?
- Expectations on orders to place with foreign suppliers in the next 3 months: up, unchanged, down, no foreign suppliers?

KOMENTAR

V aprilu so se tendence v trgovini na drobno v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem izboljšale: desezonirana vrednost kazalca zaupanja je bila za 1 odstotno točko višja kot v preteklem mesecu. V primerjavi z lanskim aprilom pa je bila ta vrednost za 6 odstotnih točk višja, za 3 odstotne točke pa je presegla lansko povprečje.

Na gibanje kazalca zaupanja sta vplivali predvsem ocena obsega zalog in ocena pričakovanega poslovnega položaja.

Kazalci stanj so se večinoma izboljšali; izjema so bili kazalec obsega zalog, konkurenčnost in kazalec ravni prodaje; izboljšali so se tudi kazalci pričakovanj, razen kazalca pričakovane skupne nabave in pričakovanega zaposlovanja.

PRIČAKOVANJA

PRIČAKOVANI POSLOVNI POLOŽAJ

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovanega poslovnega položaja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 2 odstotni točki. Glede na isti mesec lani je vrednost kazalca višja za 4 odstotne točke in enaka lanskemu povprečju.

PRIČAKOVANE PRODAJNE CENE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovanih prodajnih cen se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 23 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lani je vrednost kazalca 1 odstotno točko višja in 2 odstotni točki pod povprečjem.

PRIČAKOVANO ZAPOSLOVANJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovanega zaposlovanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 5 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lani je vrednost kazalca višja za 4 odstotne točke in 3 odstotne točke nad povprečjem.

PRIČAKOVANA SKUPNA NABAVA

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovane skupne nabave se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 5 odstotnih točki. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lani je vrednost kazalca nižja za 5 odstotnih točk in 2 odstotni točki pod lanskim povprečjem.

PRIČAKOVANO POVPRAŠEVANJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca pričakovanega povpraševanja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 2 odstotni točki. Glede na isti mesec lanskega leta je vrednost kazalca 7 odstotnih točk nižja in 3 odstotne točke nad lanskim povprečjem.

STANJA

POSLOVNI POLOŽAJ

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca poslovnega položaja se v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem ni spremenila. V primerjavi z istim mesecem lanskega leta je vrednost kazalca 14 odstotnih točk višja in 8 odstotnih točk nad lanskim povprečjem.

COMMENT

In April 2004 business tendencies in retail trade improved compared to the previous month. The seasonally adjusted value of the confidence indicator was 1 percentage point higher than in March 2004. Compared to April 2003 the value of the confidence indicator rose by 6 percentage points and was 3 percentage points above last year's average.

The evolution of the confidence indicator was mostly influenced by the present stocks and expected business situation.

Indicators of the present situation improved, except the indicators of present stocks, competition and level of sales. Expectations improved too, except the indicators of expected orders placed and employment expectations.

EXPECTATIONS

EXPECTED BUSINESS SITUATION

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected business situation indicator rose by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was up by 4 percentage points and the same as last year's average.

SELLING PRICES EXPECTATIONS

The seasonally adjusted value of the selling prices expectations indicator rose by 23 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was up by 1 percentage point, while compared to last year's average it was down by 2 percentage points.

EXPECTED EMPLOYMENT

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected employment indicator fell by 5 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was up by 4 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 3 percentage points.

EXPECTED ORDERS

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected orders indicator fell by 5 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was down by 5 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 2 percentage points.

EXPECTED DEMAND

The seasonally adjusted value of the expected demand indicator rose by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was down by 7 percentage points, while compared to last year's average it was up by 3 percentage points.

SITUATION

BUSINESS SITUATION

The seasonally adjusted value of the business situation indicator did not change compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was up by 14 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 8 percentage points.

PRODAJNE CENE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca prodajnih cen se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišla za 30 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lanskega leta je vrednost kazalca 4 odstotne točke višja in 5 odstotnih točk nad lanskim povprečjem.

SELLING PRICES

The seasonally adjusted value of the selling prices indicator rose by 30 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was up by 4 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 5 percentage points.

FINANČNI POLOŽAJ

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca finančnega položaja se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem zvišala za 5 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lanskega leta je vrednost kazalca 16 odstotnih točk višja in 6 odstotnih točk nad lanskim povprečjem.

FINANCIAL SITUATION

The seasonally adjusted value of the financial situation indicator rose by 5 percentage point compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was up by 16 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 6 percentage point.

OBSEG ZALOG

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca obsega zalog se je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem znižala za 2 odstotni točki. Glede na isti mesec lanskega leta je vrednost kazalca enaka in 1 točko pod lanskim povprečjem.

PRESENT STOCKS

The seasonally adjusted value of the present stocks indicator fell by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it remained the same, while compared to last year's average it was down by 1 percentage point.

RAVEN PRODAJE

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca ravni prodaje je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem nižja za 6 odstotnih točk. Glede na isti mesec lanskega leta je vrednost kazalca 19 odstotnih točk višja in 8 odstotnih točk nad povprečjem.

LEVEL OF SALES

The seasonally adjusted value of the level of sales indicator fell by 6 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was up by 19 percentage points and compared to last year's average by 8 percentage points.

KONKURENČNOST

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca konkurenčnosti je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem 2 odstotni točki nižja. Glede na isti mesec lanskega leta je vrednost kazalca enaka in 2 odstotni točki nad lanskim povprečjem.

COMPETITION

The seasonally adjusted value of the competition indicator fell by 2 percentage points compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was the same, while compared to last year's average it was up by 2 percentage points.

GIBANJE PRODAJE ZA TO OBDOBJE LETA

Desezonirana vrednost kazalca gibanja prodaje je v primerjavi s preteklim mesecem 1 odstotno točko višja. Glede na isti mesec lanskega leta je vrednost 1 odstotno točko nižja in 5 odstotnih točk nad povprečjem.

EVOLUTION OF SALES FOR THIS PERIOD OF YEAR

The seasonally adjusted value of the evolution of sales indicator rose by 1 percentage point compared to the previous month. Compared to April 2003 it was down by 1 percentage point, while compared to last year's average it was up by 5 percentage points.

OMEJITVENI DEJAVNIKI V TRGOVINI NA DROBNO

V aprilu se 33 % podjetij (oz. 27 % prihodka) v trgovini na drobno srečuje z dejavniki iz skupine "hude omejitve". V primerjavi s preteklim mesecem je delež za 2 odstotni točki nižji, glede na isti mesec lanskega leta pa je 3 odstotne točke nižji.

Podjetij, ki se srečujejo s skupino dejavnikov "težave s ponudbo", je 32 % (oz. 27 % prihodka). Delež teh podjetij je glede na pretekli mesec enak in 1 odstotno točko nižji od lanskega aprila.

Podjetij, ki so se srečevala s skupino dejavnikov "težave s povpraševanjem", je 25 % (oz. 29 % prihodka), to je za 1 odstotno točko več kot pretekli mesec in 3 odstotne točke več od lanskega leta.

Podjetij, ki niso imela omejitev v poslovanju, je 10 % (oz. 17 % prihodka). Delež teh podjetij je glede na pretekli mesec in lanski april 1 odstotno točko nižji.

OBSTACLES IN RETAIL TRADE

In April 2004, 33% of enterprises (27% of turnover) in retail trade were faced with “severe obstacles” in trading. Compared to the previous month the share was 2 percentage points lower and compared to April 2003 it was down by 3 percentage points.

The share of enterprises faced with “supply difficulties” was 32% (27% of turnover). Compared to the previous month it remained the same, while compared to April 2003 it was 1 percentage point lower.

The share of enterprises faced with “demand difficulties” was 25% (29% of turnover), which is 1 percentage point more than in the previous month and 3 percentage points more than in April 2003.

Only 10% of enterprises (17% of turnover) experienced no obstacles. Compared to the previous month and to April 2003 it was down by 1 percentage point.

Podrobnejši pregled omejitvenih dejavnikov v trgovini na drobno[1)]:

- 44 % podjetij (ali 47 % prihodka) je omejevala konkurenca v sektorju,
- 37 % podjetij (ali 35 % prihodka) so omejevali visoki stroški dela,
- 30 % podjetij (ali 23 % prihodka) je omejevalo nezadostno povpraševanje,
- 28 % podjetij (ali 28 % prihodka) je omejevala visoka cena denarja,
- 12 % podjetij (ali 7 % prihodka) je omejevala dostopnost do bančnih kreditov,
- 16 % podjetij (ali 8 % prihodka) je omejevala premajhna prodajna površina,
- 9 % podjetij (ali 8 % prihodka) so omejevali drugi dejavniki, kot so finančna nedisciplina, visoke najemnine, slaba lokacija itd.,
- 10 % podjetij (ali 17 % prihodka) ni imelo omejitev v poslovanju,
- 8 % podjetij (ali 4 % prihodka) so omejevali premajhni skladiščni prostori,
- 3 % podjetij (ali 1 % prihodka) je omejevala slaba ponudba.

A more detailed overview of obstacles in retail trade shows that[1)]:

- 44% of enterprises (or 47% of turnover) were limited by competition in own sector,
- 37% of enterprises (or 35% of turnover) were limited by high cost of labour,
- 30% of enterprises (or 23% of turnover) were limited by demand difficulties,
- 28% of enterprises (or 28% of turnover) were limited by high cost of finance,
- 12% of enterprises (or 7% of turnover) were limited by access to bank credits,
- 16% of enterprises (or 8% of turnover) were limited by small sales surface,
- 9% of enterprises (or 8% of turnover) were limited by other factors such as lack of financial discipline, high rents, bad location, etc.,
- 10% of enterprises (or 17% of turnover) experienced no obstacles,
- 8% of enterprises (or 4% of turnover) were limited by small storage capacity,
- 3% of enterprises (or 1% of turnover) were limited by bad supply.

1) Podjetja lahko označijo več dejavnikov, ki omejujejo njihovo poslovanje, zato vsota odstotkov ni 100.
Enterprises can select several obstacled to their business, so the total is not 100%.

Statistično raziskovanje je sofinancirala Evropska komisija. Za objavljene podatke in besedila je odgovoren izključno Statistični urad Republike Slovenije in ne Evropska komisija.

The business survey is co-financed by the European Commission. However, the European Commission accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to the material published in this document.

Sestavila / Prepared by: Barbara Mikulec

Izdaja, založba in tisk Statistični urad Republike Slovenije, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **Uporaba in objava podatkov dovoljena le z navedbo vira** - Odgovarja generalna direktorica mag. Irena Križman - Urednica zbirke Statistične informacije Marina Urbas - Slovensko besedilo jezikovno uredila Ivanka Zobec - Angleško besedilo jezikovno uredil Boris Panič - Tehnični urednik Anton Rojc - Naklada 103 izvodov - ISSN zbirke Statistične informacije 1408-192X - ISSN podzbirke Trgovina in druge storitvene dejavnosti 1408-9327 - Informacije daje Informacijsko središče, tel.: (01) 241 51 04 - El. pošta: info.stat@gov.si - http://www.stat.si.

Edited, published and printed by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, Vožarski pot 12 - **These data can be used provided the source is acknowledged** - Director-General Irena Križman - Rapid Reports editor Marina Urbas - Slovene language editor Ivanka Zobec - English language editor Boris Panič - Technical editor Anton Rojc - Total print run 103 copies - ISSN of Rapid Reports 1408-192X - ISSN of subcollection Distributive trade and other service activities 1408-9327 - Information is given by the Information Centre of the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, tel.: +386 1 241 51 04 - E-mail: info.stat@gov.si - http://www.stat.si.