

COMMUNICATION

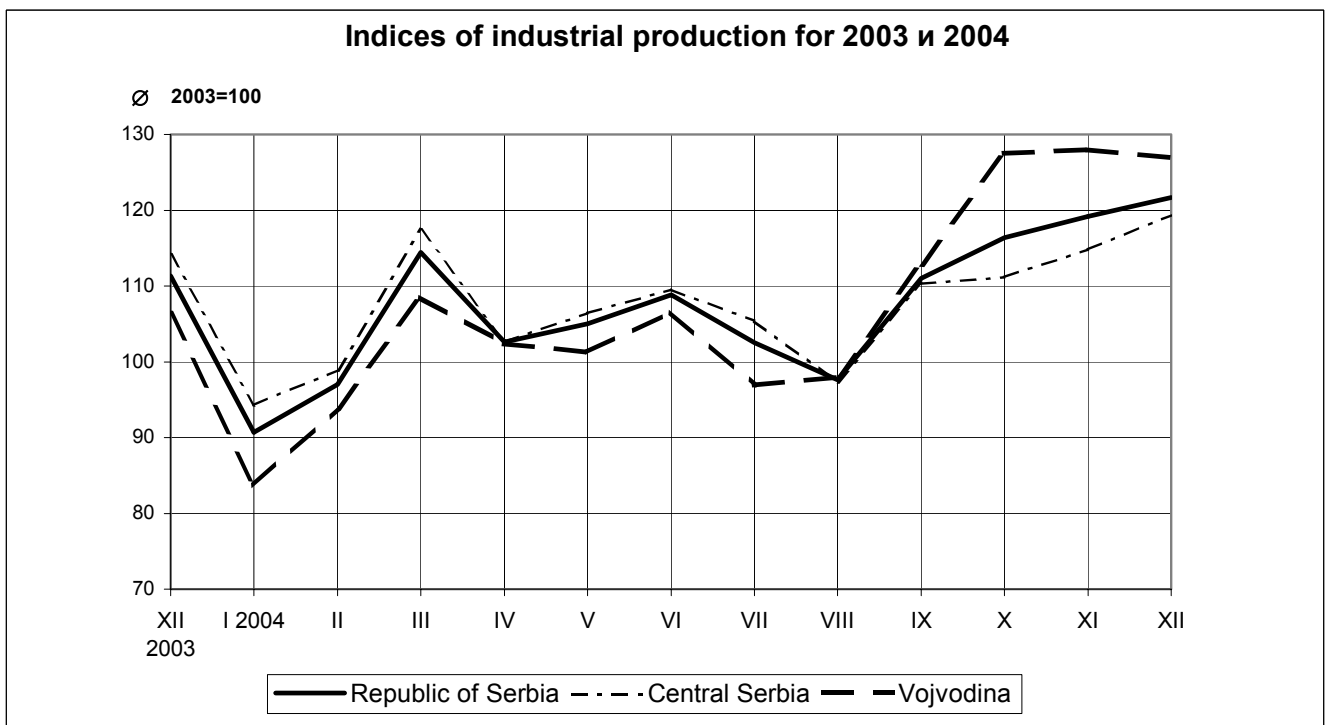
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Statistics of industry and energy sector

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Indices of industrial production – December 2004 – Previous results –

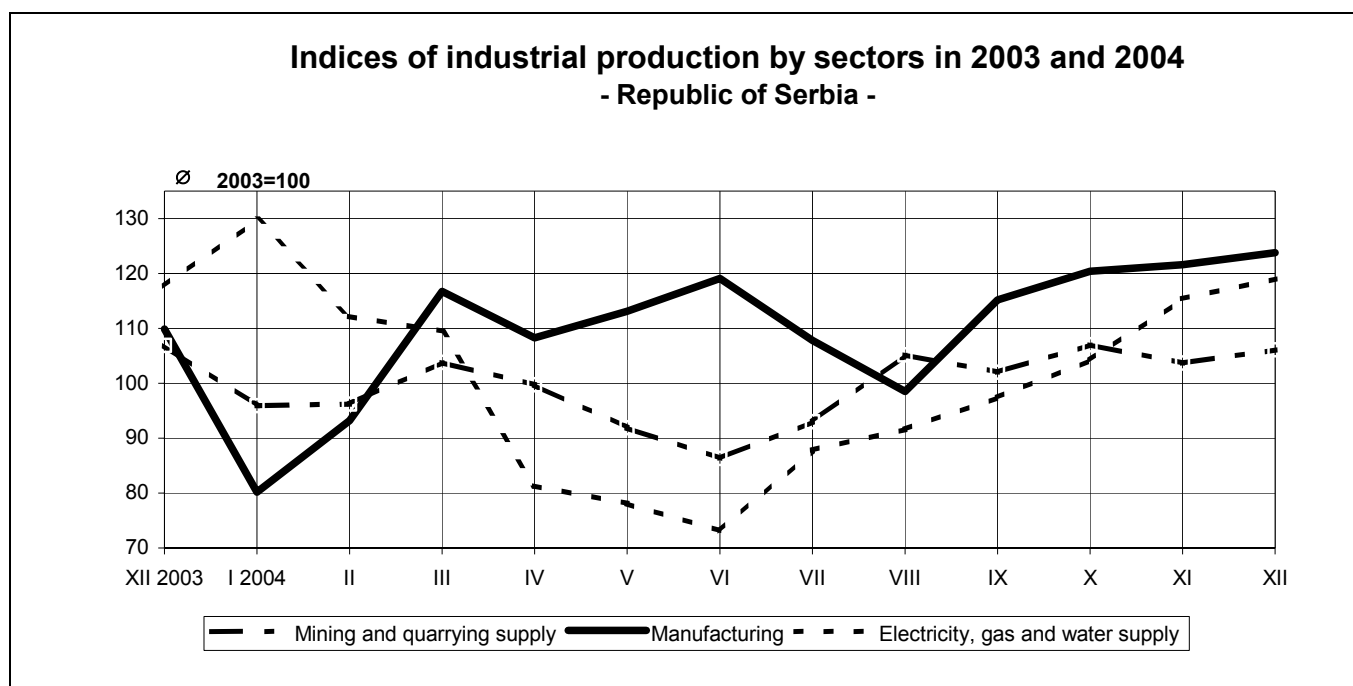


Data in this Communication present previous results and they can undergo certain modifications.

Indices of industrial production by areas and sectors, 2004

	Participation in production 2003.	∅ 2003=100			XII 2004 XII 2003	I- XII 2004 I- XII 2003
		XI	XII	I-XII		
REPUBLIC OF SERBIA						
Industry - total ¹⁾	100,0	119,3	121,7	107,1	109,3	107,1
Mining and quarrying	7,4	103,7	106,1	99,3	99,3	99,3
Manufacturing ¹⁾	76,5	121,8	123,8	109,6	112,6	109,6
Electricity, gas and water supply	16,1	115,4	119,0	99,9	101,1	99,9
Central Serbia						
Industry - total	100,0	115,1	119,3	107,1	104,6	107,1
Mining and quarrying	8,1	113,0	116,4	103,4	105,0	103,4
Manufacturing	66,4	114,6	119,5	110,0	105,8	110,0
Electricity, gas and water supply	25,5	116,8	119,6	101,1	102,7	101,1
Vojvodina						
Industry - total	100,0	128,0	127,0	107,2	119,4	107,2
Mining and quarrying	6,4	91,0	92,3	93,7	91,4	93,7
Manufacturing	91,9	132,5	130,7	109,3	123,8	109,3
Electricity, gas and water supply	1,7	85,2	105,3	76,2	68,0	76,2

- 1) The estimate of the industrial production of small-sized enterprises that are not included in regular statistical survey of industry was made for December 2004. The estimate was made on the basis of the sample. When the estimate of the industrial production of small-sized enterprises is included, the index of industrial production in December 2004 compared to the average 2003 would be 122,9, and 125,5 for manufacturing.



Indices of industrial production by destination and divisions, 2004

	Republic of Serbia			Central Serbia			Vojvodina		
	∅ 2003=100		2004 2003	∅ 2003=100		2004 2003	∅ 2003=100		2004 2003
	XI	XII		XI	XII		XI	XII	
Industry - total	119,3	121,7	107,1	115,1	119,3	107,1	128,0	127,0	107,2
Energy	113,5	117,1	101,8	115,5	118,9	100,8	107,1	111,6	104,6
Intermediate goods industries (except energy)	126,2	125,6	116,0	126,3	128,9	117,3	126,2	120,2	114,0
Capital goods industries	98,2	129,6	118,8	94,5	127,4	121,5	110,4	138,3	112,1
Durable consumer goods industries	139,4	117,6	103,0	146,4	120,9	104,2	64,6	83,5	89,6
Non-durable consumer goods industries	124,2	121,5	102,6	109,9	108,4	100,7	138,3	133,4	103,6
Mining and quarrying									
Mining and briquetting of coal	111,3	118,3	101,9	111,3	118,3	101,9	-	-	-
Extraction of crude petroleum and gas	90,0	91,4	93,9	92,8	95,1	104,1	90,0	91,4	93,7
Mining of metal ores	86,5	96,2	93,7	86,5	96,2	93,7	-	-	-
Other mining and quarrying	125,8	110,9	109,4	128,2	110,5	112,8	114,5	112,7	93,1
Manufacturing									
Manufacturing of food products and beverages	132,5	125,1	103,4	110,1	107,5	101,8	151,6	140,0	104,8
Manufacture of tobacco	94,8	86,4	97,6	95,3	78,2	98,8	84,3	253,9	72,7
Manufacture of textile yarns and textiles	118,6	101,9	98,4	128,8	124,1	101,2	110,1	83,5	96,0
Manufacture of wearing apparel and fur	106,8	104,7	95,8	113,3	116,4	99,7	85,0	65,6	82,8
Manufacture of leather and leather products, footwear	77,9	90,6	83,8	104,5	111,3	99,9	66,7	81,8	77,0
Manufacture of products of wood and cork except furniture	115,4	133,4	115,9	108,4	123,5	105,6	130,6	154,8	138,1
Manufacture of pulp, paper and paper products	113,7	122,0	102,6	125,7	136,4	110,1	68,5	68,0	74,7
Publishing, printing and reproduction of registrations	119,5	129,6	106,3	122,3	120,9	108,1	107,7	165,5	99,1
Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	128,0	130,6	121,9	145,6	133,9	131,0	127,6	130,5	121,7
Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	124,2	128,4	118,2	106,2	108,9	102,7	134,9	139,9	127,3
Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	117,6	124,1	104,7	114,6	127,2	105,9	123,3	118,1	102,3
Manufacture of other mineral products	101,2	91,8	102,8	107,9	99,9	110,9	92,4	81,1	92,2
Manufacture of basic metals	168,8	169,0	140,9	163,5	166,1	140,3	256,1	216,9	150,8
Manufacture of metal products, except machinery	124,1	118,2	112,0	110,2	109,9	98,0	152,1	135,0	140,3
Manufacture of machinery and equipment, except electrical	103,6	125,2	143,2	102,7	124,7	148,1	108,1	127,7	118,8
Manufacture of office machinery and computers	47,7	107,5	128,2	46,1	108,0	129,7	88,3	95,0	92,0
Manufacture of electrical machinery and apparatus	130,4	146,8	115,9	118,2	136,2	116,9	155,5	168,8	113,7
Manufacture of radio, television and communication equipment	72,2	59,4	48,7	72,2	59,4	48,7	-	-	-
Manufacture of precision and optical equipment	132,2	152,7	111,2	147,3	116,4	105,9	90,4	253,4	126,1
Manufacture of motor vehicles and trailers	113,7	163,5	99,7	115,4	166,2	99,8	92,9	131,5	98,5
Manufacture of other transport equipment	47,0	48,7	88,9	37,3	43,4	94,0	60,9	56,3	81,6
Manufacture of furniture and related products	96,9	102,4	92,1	99,5	103,9	93,3	76,5	90,2	81,8
Recycling	163,8	158,9	125,6	165,3	159,0	125,9	125,4	155,7	118,9
Electricity, gas and water supply									
Electricity, gas and hot water supply	117,4	121,4	99,9	118,7	121,7	101,1	79,0	110,2	64,2
Purification and distribution of water	96,9	97,6	99,9	97,1	97,8	100,4	96,0	96,6	97,3

Industrial production in the Republic of Serbia (data on Kosovo and Metohia are not included) in December 2004 saw a 21,7% increase compared to the 2003 average, and was by 9,3% higher compared to December 2003. Industrial production in 2004 was by 7,1% higher compared to 2003. Analyzing each sector, it is evident that there was a 23,8% increase in manufacturing compared to the 2003 average, a 19% increase in the production and distribution of electricity, gas and water, a 6,1% increase in mining and quarrying. Data on industrial production by destination in December 2004, compared to the 2003 average show there was a 29,6% rise in the production of capital goods and 25,6% rise in the production of intermediate products except energy. There was a 21,5% rise in the production of non-durable consumer goods, a 17,6% rise in the production of durable consumer goods, and a 17,1% rise in energy production.

In December 2004, compared to the 2003 average, the number of 21 divisions, which account for 86,6% of industrial production, showed an increase in output, while 8 divisions, which account for 13,4% of industrial production, showed decreases. The rise in industrial production was mostly influenced by the rise in the production of vegetable and animal oils and fats, sugar, beverages, electric power, basic metals, chemicals and pharmaceutical products, vehicles and trailers, oil derivatives, machines and appliances.

Despite high production indices for December, they provided for only a mild positive change in overall industrial production last year. When different periods of 2004 are observed, it is seen that, compared to the same periods in 2003, there were small fluctuations, so that the annual rise of 7,1% was the result of the rise in production in first and last months of 2004, as well as stagnation in the middle of the year. Seventeen industrial divisions, which account for 71% of industrial production saw a greater volume of production compared to 2003. Three industrial divisions which account for 18% of production saw an averagely same volume of production as in 2003, while 9 industrial divisions, which account for 11% of industrial production saw a smaller volume of production compared to 2003.

The production of small-sized enterprises which are not covered by regular statistical research is followed on the sample of 358 chosen units. When the estimate of industrial production of small-sized enterprises is included from the sample, it is seen that overall industrial production in 2004, compared to the 2003 average, was higher by 22,9%, while the manufacturing output was higher by 25,05%.

Since January 2004, several changes in following monthly industrial production were introduced: new classification of industrial products (harmonized with EU standards), new weighting system and an increased coverage of economic subjects.

In line with the new standards, data on monthly industrial production were gathered, as well as data on overall industrial production in 2003. As a result of gathered data, indices showing trends in industrial production in 2004, compared to 2003, are calculated. In order to calculate these indices, we were guided by the assumption that the tendency of changes in monthly industrial production was the same, both according to the old and new standards, for industry, as well as for its sectors.

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