Contact for the questionnaire: +32(0)2 221 21 55

by 19 June 2014 at the latest

### **SURVEY ON WAGE FORMATION**

You can use the enclosed self-addressed envelope, our e-mail address enquete.wdn@nbb.be, or our free fax line on 0800 95 969 (within Belgium only) or dial the standard fax number +32(0)2 221 31 07 (from abroad) to send back your answers. The questionnaire can also be downloaded in English, Dutch or French from the following web site: www.nbb.be/wdn.

This survey is conducted under the supervision and the authority of the National Bank of Belgium. The information collected will be used exclusively for the purpose of scientific research carried out or recognised by the central banks of the European System of Central Banks. Researchers not on the staff of those central banks are only permitted access to anonymised data. The research findings will only be published in aggregate form, in strictest compliance with the confidentiality of the individual responses. Participants will receive a summary of the main findings of the survey.

The personal data collected at the end of the questionnaire are used only to communicate with the firm participating in this survey.

Below you'll find some instructions to fill in the questionnaire.

- 1. **Firm**: The questionnaire refers to the firm and not the establishment (which is a single physical location at which business is conducted).
- 2. **Reference period**: the reference time period covered is stated in each question. Since the aim, however, is to investigate changes in practices following the financial crisis, most questions, however, refer to practices applied in the period between 2010-2013.
- 3. **Figures:** If exact figures are difficult for you to find please use **approximate** answers. Most of the questions are qualitative and only a few require figures.
- 4. Who should fill in the questionnaire? The head of human resources or the CEO is the appropriate person to fill in the questionnaire. The information required with respect to your firm's turnover and cost structure can be taken from your annual accounts.

#### 1. Information about the firm

1.1	What is your main sector of activity?								
									110
	NA	CE BEL co	ode if	know	n (op	tional):			110
1.2	Please fill in your VAT number:	BE							120
1.3	What was the first year of operation of your f	irm?							130



1.4	What was the structure of your firm a	t the end of	2013?				1401
	_	e establishment establishment t		1 2			
1.5	What was the ownership status of yo	ur firm at the	end of 20	)13?			1501
		y Belgian y foreign		1 2			
1.6	What was the autonomy of your firm	at the end of	2013?				1601
		it company diary/affiliate		1 2 3			
2.	Changes in the economic envir	onment in	the perio	od 2010-2013			
	This section aims at assessing the main cha answering the questions please refer to "the					<b>10-2013</b> . Whe	∍n
21	How did the following factors affect y						
2.1	Please choose one option for each line.	our min s ac	civity dui	ing 2010-2010:			
		Strong decrease	Moderate decrease	Unchanged	Moderate increase	Strong increase	
	The level of demand for your products/services						210
	Volatility/uncertainty of demand for your products/services						210
	Access to external financing through the usual financial channels						210
	Customers' ability to pay and meet contractual terms						210
	Availability of supplies from your usual suppliers						210
		1	2	3	4	5	<del></del>
2.2	For those factors which affected you or long-lasting for 2010-2013?	r firm strong	ly, were th	ne effects transit	ory, partly p	ersistent	
	Please choose one option for each line.						
		Transit	ory	Only partly persiste	ent Lo	ng-lasting	
	The level of demand for your products/services						220
	Volatility/uncertainty of demand for your products/services						220
	Access to external financing through the usual financial channels						220
	Customers' ability to pay and meet contractual terms						220
	Availability of supplies from your firm's usual suppliers						220
		1		2		3	



# 2.3 With regard to finance, please indicate for 2010-2013 how relevant were for your firm each one the following happenings?

	Not relevant	Of little relevance	Relevant	Very relevant
Credit was not available to finance working capital				
Credit was not available to finance new investment				
Credit was not available to refinance debt				
Credit was available to finance working capital, but conditions (interest rate and other contractual terms) were too onerous				
Credit was available to finance new investment, but conditions (interest rate and other contractual terms) were too onerous				
Credit was available to refinance debt, but conditions (interest rate and other contractual terms) were too onerous				

### 2.4 How did these components of total costs evolve during 2010-2013?

**Total costs**: this means all operating expenses; they include <u>labour costs</u> (wages, salaries, bonuses, social security contributions, training, taxes, pension fund contributions, etc.), <u>financing costs</u>, <u>costs of obtaining supplies</u> from suppliers, and <u>other costs</u> (e.g. telecommunications, insurance and maintenance of buildings and equipment, utility expenses, travelling and other miscellaneous expenses).

#### Please choose one option for each line.

Strong decrease	Moderate decrease	Unchanged	Moderate increase	Strong increase	
					240
					240
					240
					240
					240
		decrease decrease	decrease decrease Unchanged	decrease decrease onchanged increase	decrease decrease onchanged increase increase

RÉFÉRENCE:



## 2.5 Please indicate how each one of the components of labour costs listed below has changed during 2010-2013.

**Labour costs:** wages, salaries, bonuses, social contributions, training, tax contributions, contributions to pension funds. From the employers point of view these are often grouped as: direct remuneration (direct pay for time worked and bonuses); other direct costs (payments in kind, payment in capital and remuneration for non-working days); indirect costs (social security contributions, vocational training and miscellaneous taxes).

Base wage: direct remuneration excluding bonuses (regular wage and salary, commissions, piecework payments).

**Bonuses/benefits** (flexible wage components): part of compensation different from the base wage and usually linked to individual's performance or firm's performance.

Hourly, piece-rate and monthly base wage: base wage per hour worked, per month worked, or per pieces produced.

#### Please choose one option for each line.

	Strong decrease	Moderate decrease	Unchanged	Moderate increase	Strong increase	
Base wages or piece work rates						2501
Flexible wage components (bonuses, fringe benefits, etc.)						2502
Number of permanent employees						2503
Number of temporary/fixed-term employees						2504
Number of agency workers and others (free-lance work, etc., not hired under employment contracts)						2505
Working hours per employee						2506
Other components of labour costs, please specify:						2507
	1	2	3	4	5	•

# 2.6 How did prices and demand for your main product / service / activity evolve during 2010-2013? Please choose one option for each line.

	Strong decrease	Moderate decrease	Unchanged	Moderate increase	Strong increase	
Domestic demand for your main product / service / activity						2601
Foreign demand for your main product / service / activity						2602
Prices of your main product / service / activity in domestic markets						2603
Prices of your main product / service / activity in foreign markets						2604
	1	2	3	4	5	_

# 2.7 Has your firm offshored or outsourced part of its activity during the period 2010-2013? Please choose one option for each line.

	Yes	No, but it was considered	No and we did not consider it	
Your firm has offshored part of its activities				2
Your firm has <u>outsourced</u> part of its activities				2
	4		•	



### 3. Labour force adjustments

3.1 How many employees did your firm have on the payroll at the end of 2013? How many agency workers and other workers did your firm have at the end of 2013?

Employees: include all type of employees, i.e. those with employment contracts. Agency workers and freelance workers are excluded Permanent full-time: those with employment contracts that do not set a termination date, and whose regular working hours are the same as the collectively agreed or customarily worked. Permanent part-time: those with employment contracts that do not set a termination date, and whose regular working hours are less than those specified for permanent full-time. Temporary or Fixed-Term: those with employment contracts that set a termination date or a specific period of employment, including apprenticeships. Agency workers and others: theses are workers and employees not on the payroll of the firm, such as consultants, employees being officially registered with a different company, etc. 1. Total Number of employees:..... 3110 Of which: Permanent full-time. 3111 Permanent part-time..... 3112 Temporary or fixed-term..... 3113 2. Total number of agency workers and others:..... 3.2 At the end of 2013, how were your firm's employees approximately distributed by occupational group? Occupational categories - Major Groups (ISCO-08 Structure, Group Titles and codes) 1 Managers 2 Professionals 3 Technicians and associate professionals 4 Clerical support workers 5 Service and sales workers Craft and related trades workers 8 Plant and machine operators, and assemblers Elementary occupations Higher skilled non-manual (ISCO: 1, 2, 3)..... % 3201 Lower skilled non-manual (ISCO: 4 and 5)..... % Higher skilled manual (ISCO: 7 and 8)..... % Lower skilled manual (ISCO: 9)..... % 3204

TOTAL (=100%)



## 3.3 At the end of 2013, how were your firm's employees approximately distributed by job tenure?

	b tenure (OECD definition) is typically me o refers to continuing spells of employmen		gth of time workers ha	ve been in their currer	nt job or with their curre
Job Tenure:	Below 1 year			<b>%</b> 3301	
	Between 1 and 5 years			<b>%</b> 3302	
	More than 5 years			<b>%</b> 3303	
	wore than 5 years		ΤΟΤΔΙ	(=100%)	
During 201 compositio	0-2013 did you need to s n?	significantly		,	to alter its
Need to reduce	labour input or alter its composition		Ye	es 🗌	No
			∜ Que	stion 3.5	♥Question 3.6
laying off worker  Early retirement sum payment be	thort-time work we mean measures that its.  It schemes is to be understood as measurefore reaching the statutory retirement age its one option for each line.	ures allowing perso			_
		Not at all	Marginally	Moderately	Strongly
Collective lay-of	fs				
Individual lay-off	s				
Temporary lay-o	ffs (for economic reasons)				
Subsidised redu	ction of working hours				
Non-subsidised reduction of ove	reduction of working hours (including rtime)				
Non-renewal of t	emporary contracts at expiration				
Early retirement	schemes				
Freeze or reduct	ion of new hires				
Reduction of age	ency workers and others				



## 3.6 Have any of the following actions become more or less difficult, compared to the situation in 2010?

Please choose one option for each line.

	Much less difficult	Less difficult	Unchanged	More difficult	Much more difficult	
To lay off employees for economic reasons (collectively)						360
To lay off employees for economic reasons (individually)						360
To dismiss employees for disciplinary reasons (serious misconduct)						360
To lay off employees temporarily for economic reasons						360
To hire employees (cost of recruitment, including administrative costs)						360
To adjust working hours						360
To move employees to positions in other locations						360
To move employees across different job positions						360
To adjust wages of incumbents employees						360
To lower wages at which you hire new employees						361
	1	2	3	4	5	_

## 3.7 How relevant is each of the following factors as obstacles in hiring workers with a permanent, open-ended contract?

Please choose one option for each line.

	Not relevant	Of little relevant	Relevant	Very relevant	
Uncertainty about economic conditions					370
Insufficient availability of labourwith the required skills					370
Access to finance					370
Firing costs					370
Hiring costs					370
High payroll taxes					370
High wages					370
Risks that labour laws are changed					370
Costs of other inputs complementary to labour					370
Other, please specify:					371
	1	2	3	4	_

### 3.8 Compared to 2010, worker flows (entries plus exits) in your firm in 2013:

Please choose one option.

Decreased strongly	Decreased moderately	Unchanged	Increased moderately	Increased strongly	
					380
♥Question 3.9		♥ Questi	ion 4.1	♥ Question 3.9	
1	2	3	4	5	_

**RÉFÉRENCE**:



Please cho	ose <u>one option.</u>				
	Changes in entries crease or decrease)		es in exits or decrease)	c	Changes in both entries and exits
	1		2	•	3
Wage a	djustments				
	collects information on wage s sing differences between 2008		cy of wage changes. Mos	st of the qu	uestions refer to 2013, but some questions
					kpenses) was due to labour
	ages, salaries, bon ions to pension fund:		ecurity contribut	tions, 1	training, tax contributions,
	•	, ,			
	<b>s:</b> wages, salaries, bonuses,				
point of view					ons to pension funds. From the employer uses); other direct cost (payments in kind
payment in c	these are often grouped as:	direct remuneration (d	lirect pay for time worked	d and bonu	
payment in c taxes).	these are often grouped as: apital and remuneration for no	direct remuneration (d on-working days); indi	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security	d and bonu contribution	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous
payment in c taxes). <b>Total costs</b> : <u>costs</u> (e.g. te	these are often grouped as: apital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper	direct remuneration (d on-working days); indi ses; they include <u>labo</u>	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs,	d and bonu contribution costs of c	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind
payment in c taxes). <b>Total costs</b> :	these are often grouped as: apital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper	direct remuneration (d on-working days); indi ses; they include <u>labo</u>	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs,	d and bonu contribution costs of c	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and othe
payment in c taxes). Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).	these are often grouped as: capital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper elecommunications, insurance	direct remuneration (d on-working days); indi ses; they include <u>labo</u>	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs,	d and bonu contribution costs of coutility exp	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and othe penses, travelling and other miscellaneous
payment in c taxes). <b>Total costs</b> : <u>costs</u> (e.g. te expenses).	these are often grouped as: apital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper	direct remuneration (d on-working days); indi ses; they include <u>labo</u>	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs,	d and bonu contribution costs of c	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and othe
payment in c taxes). <b>Total costs</b> : <u>costs</u> (e.g. te expenses).	these are often grouped as: capital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper elecommunications, insurance	direct remuneration (d on-working days); indi ses; they include <u>labo</u>	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs,	d and bonu contribution costs of coutility exp	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and othe penses, travelling and other miscellaneous
payment in cotaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost	these are often grouped as: capital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper elecommunications, insurance st / Total cost =  centage of your total	direct remuneration (d nn-working days); indii ses; they include <u>labo</u> and maintenance of b	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment,	d and bonu contribution costs of coutility exp	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and othe penses, travelling and other miscellaneous
payment in cotaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. to expenses).  Labour cost	these are often grouped as: capital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper elecommunications, insurance st / Total cost =	direct remuneration (d nn-working days); indii ses; they include <u>labo</u> and maintenance of b	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment,	d and bonu contribution costs of coutility exp	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous
payment in cotaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost	these are often grouped as: capital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper elecommunications, insurance st / Total cost =  centage of your total	direct remuneration (d nn-working days); indii ses; they include <u>labo</u> and maintenance of b	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment,	d and bond contribution , costs of contribution , tosts of contribution , tosts of contribution , tosts of contribution	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous 4101  4101  ual or company performance
payment in cotaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost	these are often grouped as: capital and remuneration for no this means all operating exper elecommunications, insurance st / Total cost =  centage of your total	direct remuneration (d nn-working days); indii ses; they include <u>labo</u> and maintenance of b	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment,	d and bonu contribution costs of coutility exp	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous
payment in citaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost  What percentaged becomes	these are often grouped as: rapital and remuneration for no this means all operating experelecommunications, insurance st / Total cost =  centage of your total onuses and benefits?	direct remuneration (din-working days); indii ses; they include <u>labo</u> and maintenance of t	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment,	d and bond contribution contrib	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous 4101  4101  4201
payment in cotaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost  What percentated becomes	these are often grouped as: rapital and remuneration for no this means all operating expere elecommunications, insurance st / Total cost =  centage of your total onuses and benefits?	direct remuneration (din-working days); individuals, indi	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment, financing to the security of the se	d and bond contribution contrib	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous 4101  4101  ual or company performance
payment in citaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost  What per related both the firm I level)?	these are often grouped as: rapital and remuneration for no this means all operating expere elecommunications, insurance st / Total cost =  centage of your total onuses and benefits?	direct remuneration (din-working days); individuals, indi	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment, financing to the security of the se	d and bond contribution contrib	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous 4101  4101  4201  signed inside of the firm (at
payment in citaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost  What per related bot  In 2013, cithe firm I level)?	these are often grouped as: rapital and remuneration for no this means all operating experi- elecommunications, insurance  st / Total cost =  centage of your total bonuses and benefits?  did your firm apply a level) and signed out	direct remuneration (din-working days); individuals, indi	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment, financing to the security of the se	d and bond contribution contrib	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous 4101  4101  4201  signed inside of the firm (at
payment in citaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. te expenses).  Labour cost  What perrelated both  In 2013, cithe firm I level)?  Please cho	these are often grouped as: rapital and remuneration for no this means all operating experi- elecommunications, insurance  st / Total cost =  centage of your total bonuses and benefits?  did your firm apply a level) and signed out	direct remuneration (din-working days); individuals, indi	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment, buildings are lated to in the particular of the national, at the national,	d and bond contribution contrib	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous 4101  4101  4201  4201  signed inside of the firm (at hal, sectoral or occupational
payment in citaxes).  Total costs: costs (e.g. teexpenses).  Labour cost  What perrelated both In 2013, cithe firm I level)?  Please cho	these are often grouped as: rapital and remuneration for not this means all operating expensive elecommunications, insurance ast / Total cost =  centage of your total conuses and benefits?  did your firm apply a level) and signed our cose one option for each	direct remuneration (din-working days); individuals, indi	lirect pay for time worked rect cost (social security our costs, financing costs, buildings and equipment, buildings are lated to in the particular of the national, at the national,	d and bond contribution contrib	uses); other direct cost (payments in kind ons, vocational training and miscellaneous obtaining supplies from suppliers, and other penses, travelling and other miscellaneous 4101  4101  4201  4201  signed inside of the firm (at hal, sectoral or occupational

4301

4303

If <u>yes</u>:Proportion of employees covered by such an agreement (approximation)

RÉFÉRENCE:

4302

4304

%



(appio	rtion of employ eximation)	ees covered by any col	lective pay agreement				<b>%</b> 4401
	<i>e</i> . 1	4 11 41			<b>.</b>		•
	often does choose <u>on</u> e	the collective page option.	ay agreement a	pplied at y	our firm typ	ically change	?
More ti	han once a year	Once a year	Between one and two years	d Every		Less frequently than once every two years	Never/Not applicable
	1	2	3	<b>1</b>	4	5	6
Which	n indexatio	on system applie	s?				
Please	choose <u>one</u>	e option only					
Indexat	ion when a k	ey index is exceeded	1				
Indexati	ion at regular	intervals	_ 2 _		→ How m	any times a year	?
Wages	are not index	ed to inflation	3				
			4601				oational group in
Please	choose <u>one</u>	More than once a year	Once a year	etween one d two years	Every two yea	Less frequer than once ev two years	ery Never/Not
During 2	2010-2013						
Before 2	2010						
		did you freeze	<sup>2</sup> or cut base wag	³ jes in a giv	ven year?	5	6
		which years.					
	Wag	which years.		Wages	were cut		Wages were neither
	Wag YES		d YES	Wages % workers a	feeted (estin	nated average wage cut)	Wages were neither frozen nor cut
2010		jes were frozen	d YES	% workers a	feeted (estin		•
2010		% workers affected	d YES	% workers a	ffected (estin	vage cut)	•
		% workers affected	d YES	% workers a	ffected (estin	vage cut)	•



4.9	How	did the	labour	cost	of a	newly	hired	worker	compare	with	that	of	similar	(in	terms	of
	exper	rience an	d task a	ssign	ment	) worke	rs at y	our firm	?							

	Much lower	Lower	Similar	Higher	Much higher	
During 2010-2013						4901
Before 2010						4902
	1	2	3	А	5	-

### 5. Price setting and price changes

This section collects information on price setting and the frequency of price changes. Some questions aim at assessing differences in 2010-2013 with respect to the period before 2008.

If your firm produces (or sells) more than a single good or service, the answers should refer to the "main product ("activity" or "service"), defined as the one that generated the highest fraction of your firm's revenue in the "reference year". For instance, if your firm produces (or sells) several types of hats and shoes, by "product" we mean "hats" and "shoes" (irrespective of the specific type), whereas by "main product" we mean the one that generated the highest revenue in the "reference year".

5.1 In 2013, how was typically set the selling price of your main product, activity or service in its main market (both domestically and internationally)?

Please choose one option for each column.

	Domestic market	Foreign markets	
There is no autonomous price setting policy because:			
- the price is regulated			1
- the price is by a parent company / group			2
- the price is set by the main customer(s)			3
The price is set following the main competitors			4
The price is set fully according to costs and a completely self-determined profit margin			5
Negotiated with individual customers			6
Other, please specify:			7
	5101	5102	]

5.2 In 2013 what share of the revenues from your firm's main products, activity or service was due to sales in domestic markets and what share in foreign markets?

Sales in the domestic market	%	520
Sales in the foreign markets	%	5202

TOTAL (=100%)



Yes	or 5.5		No 🗌 🤘	⇒ Question 5.6		
	1	·			2	
If recently you changed	prices more	frequently thar	before 2008	, higher freq	uency beca	use of:
Please attach a <u>ranking in</u>	order of import	ance to the facto	ors listed below	<u>v</u>		
			Not important	Moderately important	Important	Very important
More volatile demand						
More frequent changes in labour c	osts					
More frequent changes in other inp	out costs					
Stronger competition in the main p	product market					
More frequent price changes by m	ain competitors					
Don't know						
				<u>v</u>	ency becaus	se of:
If recently you changed Please attach a ranking in					ency becaus	Se of:  Very important
			ors listed below	<u>v</u> Moderately		
Please attach a <u>ranking in </u>	order of import		ors listed below	<u>v</u> Moderately		
Please attach a <u>ranking in a</u> Less volatile demand	order of import		ors listed below	<u>v</u> Moderately		
Please attach a <u>ranking in a</u> Less volatile demand  Less frequent changes in labour co	order of import		ors listed below	<u>v</u> Moderately		
Please attach a ranking in a Less volatile demand Less frequent changes in labour or Less frequent changes in other inp	order of import		ors listed below	<u>v</u> Moderately		
Less volatile demand  Less frequent changes in labour colleges frequent changes in other input.  Weaker competition in the main presented the second content of the second conte	order of import		ors listed below	<u>v</u> Moderately		
Please attach a ranking in the Less volatile demand  Less frequent changes in labour or Less frequent changes in other input. Weaker competition in the main process frequent price changes by many changes attached to the less frequent price changes by many changes.	order of import		ors listed below	<u>v</u> Moderately		
Please attach a ranking in a Less volatile demand  Less frequent changes in labour colless frequent changes in other input. Weaker competition in the main process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the process frequent price changes by many demands and the price changes by t	osts  out costs  roduct market  ain competitors	ance to the facto	Not important	Moderately important	Important	Very important
Please attach a ranking in experience of the season of the	order of import	of competition	Not important	Moderately important	Important	Very important
Please attach a ranking in a Less volatile demand Less frequent changes in labour or Less frequent changes in other input weaker competition in the main process frequent price changes by model to be a competition of the main process frequent price changes by model to be a competition of the main process frequent price changes by model to be a competition of the main process frequent price changes by model to be a competition of the main process frequent price changes by model to be a competition of the main price changes by model to be a competition of the competition of the main price changes by model to be a competition of the main price changes by model to be a competition of the main price changes by the competition of the main price changes by model to be a competition of the co	order of import	ance to the facto	Not important	Moderately important	Important	Very important



	Strong decrease	Moderate decrease	Unchanged	Moderate increase	Strong increase	Does not applies
Domestic markets						
Foreign markets						
In 2013, how and how activity or service)?  Please choose one option, to	_		_	-	<sup>5</sup> r main prod	6 luct (or mai
	0	On a regular time pattern		er costs and/or de		
More frequently than a year:		pattorn	(рісаос эсіс	or in this case the	most typical nequ	chey change,
- Daily						
- Weekly						
- Monthly						
- Quarterly						
- Half-yearly						
Once a year						
Between one and two years						
Less frequently than once every	two years.					
Never						
Don't know		5801			302	
INFORMATIO	N ABOUT TH	IE PERSON W	HO HAS COM			

(the results of the survey will be shared at this address)

- E-mail address.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR COOPERATION

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