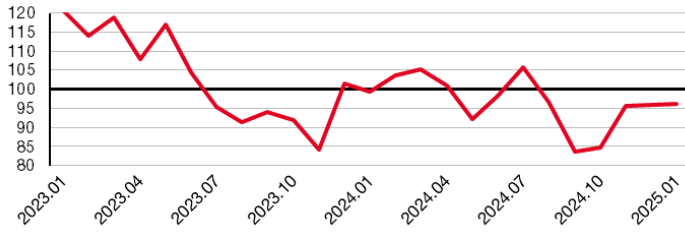


Monthly manufacturing industry survey — January 2025

The business climate in industry has remained at the same level for three months

1. Business climate composite indicator



Source: Monaco Statistics

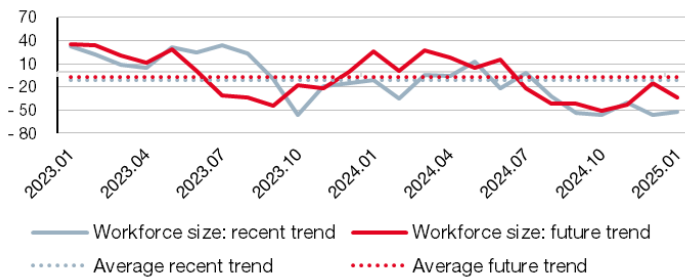
2. Composite indicator and balances of opinion, in %

	Average since Jan. 2023	2024			2025
		Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan
Business climate	100	85	96	96	96
Past production	-25	-60	-59	-85	-84
Expected production	-32	-77	-75	-67	-62
Order books	-46	-65	-56	-70	-68
Stocks	10	-33	57	90	86
Past selling prices	-5	1	4	0	-36
Expected selling prices	-4	8	5	36	3
Workforce size: recent trend	-11	-57	-40	-56	-52
Workforce size: future trend	-7	-51	-44	-16	-34
Cash position	17	41	42	12	11
Economic uncertainty felt	5	15	11	19	2

Note for the reader: Regarding the evolution of past production over the last three months, considering a base of 100 respondents, each with a unit weight:
 - on average since January 2023, business leaders who answered "down" are 25 more than business leaders who answered "up";
 - in January 2025, business leaders who answered "down" are 84 more than business leaders who answered "up".

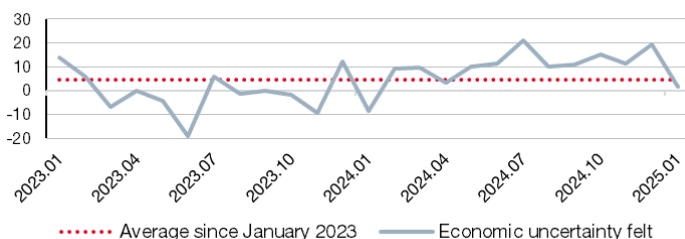
Source: Monaco Statistics

3. Recent and future trend in workforce size



Note: Averages are calculated since January 2023.
 Unit: Balances of opinion
 Source: Monaco Statistics

4. Economic uncertainty felt



Unit: Balances of opinion
 Source: Monaco Statistics

According to the business leaders surveyed, the business climate in the manufacturing industry has remained at the same level for three months.

The synthetic indicator remains at 96 in January. The rise in expected production and order books is offset by a fall in stocks. Past production is stable.

The balance of opinion on **past production** over the last three months remains unchanged, and that for **expected production** continues to rise. Nevertheless, they remain well below their averages.

The level of the **order books** improves very slightly, although it is still below its long-term average.

Stocks of finished products are falling. However, they are still well above trend.

Past selling prices and **expected selling prices** are dropping sharply.

The balance of the **recent trend of workforce size** in the industry is on the rise, in contrast to that for the **future trend of workforce size**. Both are still well below their respective historical averages.

The **cash position** is stable and remains below normal.

Finally, the **economic uncertainty** felt by business leaders in industry has fallen considerably and is back below its average.

Balances of opinion: difference between the weighted percentage of 'increasing' and 'decreasing' responses.

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5. Production constraints

	Jan 2024	April 2024	July 2024	Oct 2024	Jan 2025
Proportion of businesses reporting production constraints linked to :	71%	80%	75%	58%	65%
<i>Insufficient demand</i>	41%	42%	46%	50%	55%
<i>Labour difficulties (shortage, cost, etc.)</i>	27%	17%	21%	22%	25%
<i>Lack of appropriate equipment</i>	0%	0%	8%	6%	5%
<i>Financial difficulties</i>	14%	13%	13%	17%	15%
<i>Difficulties with premises (cost, size, lack of available space)</i>	36%	33%	29%	28%	40%
<i>Logistical difficulties</i>	5%	21%	4%	6%	15%
<i>Supply difficulties (semi-finished products, raw materials, etc.)</i>	14%	13%	4%	0%	0%
<i>Energy-related difficulties (cost, shortage, etc.)</i>	9%	4%	8%	0%	20%
<i>Other</i>	5%	8%	8%	6%	0%

Note: As the question on production constraints is a multiple choice question, the total is greater than 100%.

Source: Monaco Statistics

The proportion of companies facing production constraints has risen by 7 points since October 2024 to reach 65%. Of these, 55% are experiencing difficulties related to insufficient demand, 40% are affected by premises (cost, size, lack of available space), and 25% have difficulties related to labour (shortage, cost, etc.).

Energy-related constraints (cost, shortage) affect 20% of companies. Financial and logistical constraints were also cited by 15%, while 5% reported a lack of appropriate equipment. Finally, not a single company reported any supply difficulties.

6. Recruitment constraints

	Jan 2024	April 2024	July 2024	Oct 2024	Jan 2025
Proportion of businesses reporting recruitment constraints linked to :	35%	40%	34%	29%	29%
<i>Uncertain economic situation</i>	18%	8%	9%	11%	11%
<i>Unavailability of labour</i>	82%	83%	91%	89%	100%
<i>Lack of services for employees and their families (housing, childcare, etc.)</i>	27%	42%	36%	11%	22%
<i>Cost of recruitment</i>	18%	8%	0%	22%	11%
<i>Cost of labour</i>	18%	8%	0%	22%	33%
<i>Lack of job flexibility</i>	9%	17%	0%	11%	22%
<i>Procedures associated with recruitment</i>	27%	17%	9%	22%	11%
<i>Size of premises and/or lack of available space</i>	9%	0%	27%	11%	11%
<i>Other</i>	0%	8%	0%	11%	0%

Note: As the question on recruitment constraints is a multiple choice question, the total is greater than 100%.

Source: Monaco Statistics

At 29%, the proportion of companies experiencing recruitment difficulties is at the same level as in October 2024.

These businesses are unanimous: 100% of them report an unavailability of labour. 33% also cite the cost of labour as an obstacle to recruitment.

Difficulties relating to the lack of services for employees and their families and the lack of job flexibility were cited by 22% of companies.

Lastly, 11% see the uncertainty of the economic situation, the cost of recruitment, the procedures associated with recruitment, and the size of the premises and/or lack of available space as constraints.

Questions on **recruitment** and **production constraints** are asked quarterly.

Methodology of the monthly business survey in industry : available on monacostatistics.mc



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ISSN-L 2015-0800