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Export Dependency of Latvia's Manufacturing Sector

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Abstract. **Dependence on export markets of the manufacturing sector is a topical and significant issue, as on average more than 60% of manufacturing production is exported. The aim of the paper is to estimate the current export dependency of the manufacturing sector and detect the most export-oriented sub-branches. Quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods as well as analytic method have been used in the research. On the basis of the analysis, it is concluded that average export dependency of the manufacturing sector has gradually and continuously increased since 2008; it is also concluded that export dependency of sub-branches of the manufacturing sector significantly vary.**

Key words: **manufacturing, export, export dependency, export markets**

I. INTRODUCTION

Export and domestic demand growth rates indicate that Latvia's economy is an export driven economy; and, at the moment, export is the major driving force of Latvia's economy. It is believed that the recent positive growth rate of gross domestic product (GDP) is mainly due to the sharp growth of export sales. According to the updated estimate of Central Statistical Bureau of Latvia (CSB) GDP grew by 5.6% in the 2nd quarter of 2011 compared to the 2nd quarter of 2010 (at constant prices) [1], but exports of goods and services grew by 15.0% (at constant prices) in this period [2].

Export of goods and services accounted for 6.9 billion LVL in 2010, of which 4.9 billion LVL was export of goods and 2 billion LVL was export of services. Ratio of exports of goods and services to GDP in comparison with other European Union (EU) countries indicates that Latvia's economy is considerably highly export-oriented and export-driven economy.

In 2010, in the EU, on average the ratio of exports of goods and services to GDP was 40.7%, but in Latvia – 53.8% according to computation on the basis of Eurostat [3] data. The economies within the EU that are the most export-oriented are the following: Luxembourg – 176.7, Ireland – 101.1, Malta – 88.2, Hungary – 86.5, Belgium – 81.4. At the same time, in Greece the ratio was 21.0, France - 25.5, Spain - 26.3, Italy -26.8, and the United Kingdom - 29.4. It indicates that the EU economies maintain their specifics and traditions and a general and unified trend regarding the level of export-orientation, in general, is not observed.

If exports of goods as percentage of GDP is analysed, then it is observed that the average level of the EU is 30.7%, but in Latvia it is 37.9%. The high values of ratio of exports of goods to GDP are in Belgium - 63.2, Slovakia - 74.0, Hungary - 71.7, Czech Republic - 67.4, Netherlands - 62.5. At the same time, in Cyprus the ratio was 6.6, Greece - 9.0, Spain - 17.7, the United Kingdom - 18.2, France - 20.1. According to the estimations of Eurostat, it is believed that the ratio will grow and in the EU on average it will reach 35%, but in Latvia – 44% in 2012.

As the research is devoted to manufacturing and export dependency of the manufacturing sector, export of goods is analysed in more detail.

The aim of research is to estimate the current export dependency of the manufacturing sector and detect the most export-oriented sub-branches.

The object of research is the manufacturing sector and export dependency. In the research, manufacturing is NACE Rev. 2 Section C unless provided otherwise. However, according to legal requirements the data on value added by branches had been published so far and are available in various publications according to previous revision of classification (NACE Rev.1.1), then manufacturing is NACE Rev.1.1 Sector D [4]. European Commission Regulation No 715/2010 [5] determines that national accounts should be onwards according to NACE Rev.2.

Several databases have been used in research, the major data sources are the following: statistics data bases of CSB [2], Eurostat [3], Bank of Latvia [6]. Some data inconsistencies within various databases regarding the same indicator are observed (for instance, in [7] and [8]), in these cases, the data of CSB [2] is used in the research if not mentioned otherwise. The research covers the time period of 2008-2011. Quarterly (2008 Q1- 2011 Q2) and annual data (2008-2010 or 2008-2009) have been used.

Quantitative and qualitative data analysis methods as well as analytic method have been used in the research.

II. CONCEPT OF EXPORT DEPENDENCY AND RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In the research, the concept of export dependency is applied as it is adequate to exemplify the object of research. The ratio of export dependency ($EXP\_DEP_{i,t}$) of the manufacturing sector or sub-branch *i* in time period *t* is computed using the following formula:

$$EXP\_DEP_{i,t} = \frac{NT_{i,t}}{TT_{i,t}}, . \quad (1)$$

where $NT_{i,t}$ – non-domestic turnover of the manufacturing sector or a sub-branch *i* in time period *t*,

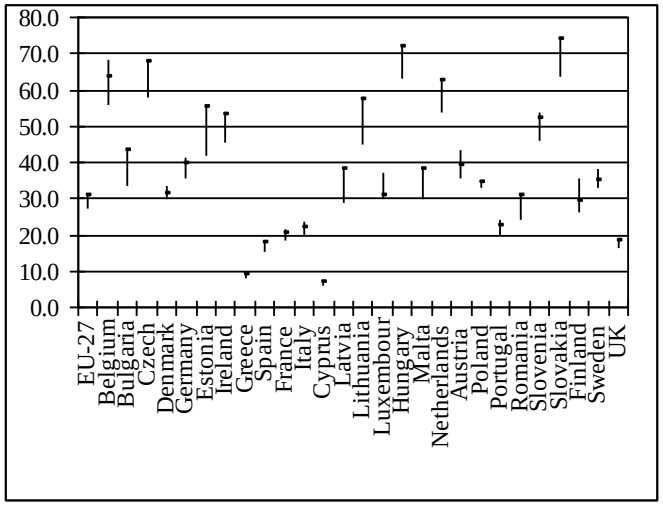
$TT_{i,t}$ - total turnover of the manufacturing sector or a sub-branch *i* in time period *t*.

However, it should be stressed that experts and researchers use various similar or related, but not identical concepts (for instance, export propensity in [9] and [10] or propensity to export in [11] are examined in the studies that are more focused on firm's behaviour and decisions; export orientation in [12] etc.). The application of the specific concept and definition is mainly determined by the specifics and focus of the research.

III. Analysis of Average Export Dependency of the Anufacturing Sector

Manufacturing sector traditionally has been a noteworthy sector in Latvia's economy; it accounted for 13.4% of the value added in 2010. Despite gradual decline of the share of manufacturing sector in the economy in the previous years, the manufacturing sector holds and regains its positions as the major goods producer and exporter in the economy. Hence nowadays the analysis of export dependency is of utmost importance.

Overall export dependency of the economy is commonly evaluated on the basis of ratio of exports to GDP. As the research is devoted to the manufacturing sector, the ratio of exports of goods to GDP is a more appropriate and adequate general indicator to be used. As mentioned above, within the EU, national economies have individual and varying levels of export-orientation.



* Lines show the amplitude of data fluctuations in 2008-2010, black dots indicate data in 2010.

Fig.1. Ratio of exports of goods to GDP in 2008-2010* (%)

In 2010, the highest exposition to export markets (the ratio is above 60%) was in Slovakia (74.0%), Hungary (71.7%), Czech Republic (67.4%), Belgium (63.2%), and the Netherlands (62.5%). At the same time, the lowest exposition to export markets and highest orientation to domestic market was in Cyprus (6.6%), Greece (9.0%), Spain (17.7%), the United Kingdom (UK) (18.2%), and France (20.1%).

Since 2008 the ratio of exports of goods to GDP has been fluctuating,, however, each EU country has maintained its level of traditional export-orientation (See Fig.1). The most notable fluctuations have been observed in Belgium, Bulgaria, Latvia, Lithuania, and Slovakia.

In general, export dependency reflects the ratio of exports sales or turnover to total sales or turnover. Hence, export dependency ratio indicates both

- positive aspects (the higher the value, the higher the competitiveness of a product or industry in the global market) and
- negative aspects (the higher the value, the more dependent and potentially vulnerable the economy is).

According to data of CSB, 60.9% of Latvia's manufacturing turnover comes from non-domestic or export markets and 39.1% are formed by the domestic market (in the 2nd quarter of 2011).

In the period of analysis (2008-2011), the average overall export dependency of the manufacturing sector has increased by 9.8 percentage points - from 51.1% to 60.9% (See Fig.2). The lowest export dependency was 49.9% , it was observed in the 4th quarter of 2008, but, in turn, the highest export dependency was 64.1%, observed in the 1st quarter of 2011.

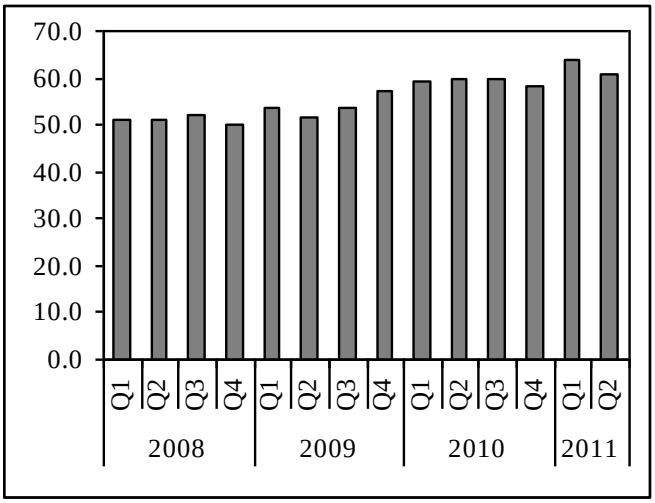


Fig.2. Dynamics of export dependency of the manufacturing sector in Latvia (%).

The results of comparison of non-domestic turnover dynamics to domestic turnover dynamics reveal the fact that export demand recovered earlier and on a larger scale than the domestic demand (See Fig.3).

In the 1st quarter of 2011, the non-domestic turnover has exceeded the previously highest level (in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2008), however the domestic turnover still is below the level that was in the 2nd and 3rd quarter of 2008. It indicates that in relative and absolute figures Latvia's manufacturing sector depends to a large extent on foreign markets and their further development tendencies.

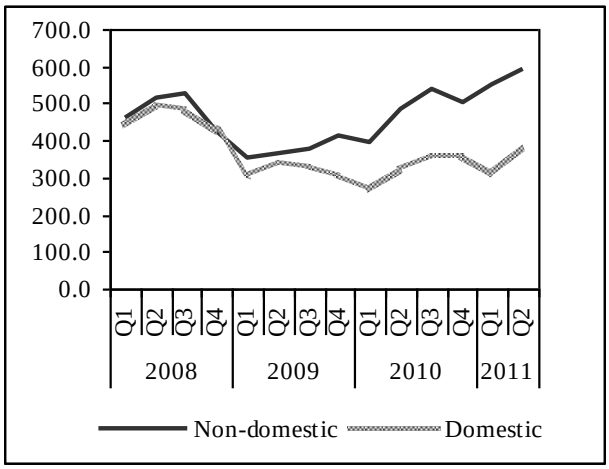


Fig.3. Dynamics of domestic and non-domestic turnover in Latvia (million LVL).

However, it its worth stressing that export dependency ratio significantly fluctuates amid the sub-branches of the manufacturing sector and the overall export dependency does not illustrate actual situation if a certain sub-branch is examined.

IV. Analysis of Export Dependency of Manufacturing Sub-Branches

As it has been mentioned above, the export dependency significantly varies among the sub-branches of Latvia's manufacturing sector.

The most export-driven and export oriented manufacturing sub-branches are (See Table 1):

- Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (according to NACE Rev. 2, code: 29) (export forms 92.5% of total turnover),
- Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (code: 26) (89.7%) and
- Manufacture of wearing apparel (code: 14) (87.0%).

On the contrary, the most locally oriented sub-branches are:

- Repair and installation of machinery and equipment (code: 33) (18.7%),
- Manufacture of food products (code: 10) (23.8%) and
- Manufacture of beverages (code: 11) (30.5%).

It should be stressed that the three above-mentioned most export oriented sub-branches account for a relatively small share of the manufacturing sector – only 9.4% of manufacturing exports value.

The results of analysis of export dependency ratio of major manufacturing sub-branches (as wood processing industry and food production industry that account for 24% and 21% of the total turnover of the manufacturing sector) show that a general relationship is not observed.

Wood processing industry exports 73.0% of the output and its export share in the total manufacturing export sales is 28.4%. At the same time, food production industry exports 28.3% of the output, but it accounts only for 9.6% of the total manufacturing exports sales.

Table 1
Export dependency of Latvia's manufacturing sub-branches in 2nd quarter of 2011*

Sub-branch	
Manufacturing (C)	**60.9**
manufacture of food products (10)	28.3
manufacture of beverages (11)	30.5
manufacture of textiles (13)	81.2
manufacture of wearing apparel (14)	87.0
manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork etc. (16)	73.0
manufacture of paper and paper products (17)	56.3
printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	54.1
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (20)	75.7
manufacture of rubber and plastic products (22)	63.7
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (23)	50.3
manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (25)	67.2
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (26)	89.7
manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	79.1
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (28)	81.7
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (29)	92.5
manufacture of furniture (31)	78.9
other manufacturing (32)	85.2
repair and installation of machinery and equipment (33)	18.7
max	*92.5*
min	*18.7*
delta	*73.8*

*In data base (CSB), no data is available on sub-branches (21), (24) and (30) in this time period.

More sophisticated analysis of two major sub-branches attests the general research results: export dependency ratio significantly varies.

Wood processing industry (or according to NACE Rev. 2, Manufacture of wood and products of wood and cork etc. (code: 16)) is subdivided into two elements:

- Sawmilling and planing of wood (code: 16.1) (exports 64.1% of its output); and
- Manufacture of products of wood, cork, straw and plaiting materials (code: 16.2) (83.7%).

According to the latest statistical data linking economic activity of exporter (NACE Rev.2) and commodity section (EU Combined Nomenclature (CN)) wood processing industry (NACE Rev.2 (code: 16) exported the following structure of commodity sections in 2010:

- Wood and articles of wood (IX) (97%),
- Miscellaneous manufactured articles (XX) (2%) and
- the remaining commodity sections formed 1%.

This structure indicates that wood processing industry is a homogenous industry and firms (producers and exporters) deal mainly with wood and articles of wood.

TABLE 2

EXPORT DEPENDENCY OF LATVIA'S MANUFACTURING SECTOR SUB-BRANCHES 2008-2011*

	2008				2009				2010				2011
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1
Manufacturing (C)	**51.1**	**51.0**	**52.0**	**49.9**	**53.7**	**51.8**	**53.4**	**57.4**	**59.4**	**59.9**	**59.9**	**58.3**	**64.1**
manufacture of food products (10)	22.5	22.7	22.2	23.1	19.6	21.4	23.6	24.8	23.5	24.9	27.2	28.0	28.1
manufacture of beverages (11)	31.9	29.9	31.1	33.5	31.9	28.5	30.2	35.2	35.9	34.5	32.4	36.7	33.3
manufacture of textiles (13)	72.9	71.6	73.0	72.7	78.5	79.5	80.0	77.6	79.8	76.1	78.4	77.3	82.0
manufacture of wearing apparel (14)	79.6	78.6	82.8	80.6	82.9	83.7	83.3	80.2	85.4	86.0	86.0	81.0	85.9
manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork etc. (16)	65.8	64.0	64.8	66.6	70.6	73.1	72.3	74.8	74.8	76.1	74.9	73.5	74.5
manufacture of paper and paper products (17)	51.7	51.4	54.9	55.6	53.6	52.5	55.8	55.7	55.5	54.8	57.3	57.3	57.7
printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	27.6	27.6	31.3	28.1	32.4	37.5	40.8	40.9	49.8	49.3	51.8	50.6	56.6
manufacture of chemicals and chemical products (20)	69.3	68.1	73.7	83.3	74.0	77.1	79.5	81.3	75.8	69.9	63.7	69.9	80.0
manufacture of basic pharmaceutical products etc. (21)	89.3	88.3	85.7	84.9	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
manufacture of rubber and plastic products (22)	43.0	43.1	39.7	39.7	56.3	50.3	49.4	58.1	65.7	62.5	58.2	62.3	69.9
manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products (23)	25.2	21.6	23.6	26.3	40.2	27.2	30.1	37.8	61.8	52.2	43.0	47.7	63.4
manufacture of basic metals (24)	83.5	88.1	87.5	84.3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment (25)	47.5	46.9	48.5	47.1	59.0	53.0	46.2	52.1	60.1	61.1	57.7	52.0	64.2
manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products (26)	78.8	84.5	82.6	82.8	90.6	90.3	89.7	89.1	89.6	93.1	88.8	89.6	91.4
manufacture of electrical equipment (27)	67.6	71.5	68.3	62.0	74.2	73.0	70.6	75.4	77.2	77.1	79.2	80.6	80.2
manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c. (28)	86.0	81.8	78.5	81.2	84.1	88.2	87.3	86.5	89.2	87.7	82.1	80.6	88.9
manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers (29)	89.8	89.0	90.3	91.2	94.2	93.0	93.9	94.3	95.7	94.5	92.8	89.6	91.6
manufacture of other transport equipment (30)	69.9	52.9	84.0	76.1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
manufacture of furniture (31)	56.5	59.9	59.3	60.0	69.8	70.8	74.1	72.4	81.0	79.2	75.7	75.2	81.6
other manufacturing (32)	86.9	83.7	85.6	82.7	85.1	86.1	89.1	87.4	82.5	81.1	86.8	86.1	87.2
repair and installation of machinery and equipment (33)	23.6	31.9	27.1	19.0	22.7	19.4	20.9	22.9	16.7	24.6	25.5	18.0	13.9

*Dark grey highlight indicates sub-branches with export dependency below 30%; grey highlight indicates sub-branches with export dependency above 80%.

. no data available in data source (CSB).

However, as wood and articles of wood are exported to EU-15 countries (68% of the total exports of this commodity section in 2010) – for instance, to Sweden (18%), the United Kingdom (13%), and Germany (12%), this perspective predicts that exports of this section are to a large extend determined by demand in these countries.

At the moment, for exporters there are limited options to sharply increase exports without significant structural changes as overall demand growth rates are relatively low in these countries. In 2010, in Sweden real GDP grew by 5.7%, in the United Kingdom – 1.4%, but in Germany – 3.7%, but it is forecasted by Eurostat that the economic activity will grow at lower growth rates in the next years. It is forecasted that real GDP growth rate in Sweden will be 4.2% in 2011 and 2.5% in 2012, but in Germany – 2.6% and 1.9%.

Forecasts of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) [13] predict that Swedish economy will grow by 3.8% in 2011, 3.5% in 2012, and annually by 3.4% in 2013-2016, at the same time, it is forecasted that German economy will grow by 2.5%, 2.1%, 1.9%, 1.8%, 1.4%, and 1.3% in the nearest years (in 2011-2016). The forecasts of the World Bank [24] determine similar recovery pace.

The ratio of export dependency of wood processing industry has increased by 7.2 percentage points since the 1st quarter of 2008 (See table 2). The maximal share of export turnover in the total turnover was in the 2nd quarter of 2010 (76.1%).

Food production industry (Manufacture of food products (code: 10)) is subdivided into six elements:

- Processing and preserving of meat and production of meat products (code: 10.1) (exports 16.8% of its output),
- Processing and preserving of fish etc. (code: 10.2) (65.5%),
- Processing and preserving of fruit and vegetables (code: 10.3) (50.1%),
- Manufacture of dairy products (code: 10.5) (23.1%),
- Manufacture of bakery and farinaceous products (code: 10.7) (13.4%),
- Manufacture of other food products (as sugar, cocoa etc.) (code: 10.8) (29.5%).

According to latest statistics linking economic activity of exporter and commodity section food productions industry (NACE Rev.2 code: 10) exported goods from two major commodity sections and the following structure of commodity sections in 2010:

- Prepared foodstuffs (incl. alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages and tobacco products) (IV) (49%),
- Live animals and animal products (I) (39%),
- Vegetable products (II) (8)%,
- Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof (VII) (2%),
- Products of the chemical and allied industries (VI) (1%).

In 2010, prepared foodstuffs were exported to geographically closer located countries - Russia (38%), Lithuania (19%) and Estonia (16%). Live animals and animal products were exported to Lithuania (30%), Estonia (16%), Germany (12%), and Russia (11%).

Regarding Eurostat, IMF, and World Bank forecasts, it is predicted that growth rates are relatively higher in these countries compared to Sweden and Germany forecasts. Eurostat foresees that Lithuanian economy will grow by 5.0% in 2011 and by 4.7% in 2012.

But IMF predicts that the growth will be 4.6%, 3.8%, 3.7%, 3.6%, 3.6%, and 3.6% respectively (in 2011-2016). IMF predicts that Russian economy will grow by above-average growth rate in the next years – by 4.8%, 4.5%, 4.3%, 4.2%, 4%, and 4%.

Regarding Estonia, Eurostat forecasts that it will grow by 4.9% in 2011 and by 4.0% in 2012, but IMF – by 3.3%, 3.7%, 3.7%, 3.7%, 3.7%, and 3.6% (in 2011-2016).

It should be stressed that live animals and primary animal products are products of agriculture; food processing industry produces final consumption goods or intermediate consumption goods.

Table 2 shows the dynamics of export dependency by sub-branch from the 1st quarter of 2008 till the 1st quarter of 2011 in order to stress and underline the fact that the ratio of export dependency varies over time. In Table 2, the sub-branches with export dependency below 30% are highlighted by dark grey; at the same time, the sub-branches with export dependency above 80% are highlighted by grey cell shading.

The results show that some sub-branches of the manufacturing sector have extremely high and sustained export dependency (above 80%), meanwhile some sub-branches have a strong focus on the domestic market (export dependency ratio below 30% or less) (See Table 2) .

The results confirm that mostly export dependency has gradually increased since 2008.

V. Conclusions

On the basis of analysis, it is concluded that average export dependency of manufacturing has gradually and continuously increased since 2008 – in 2008 Q1 non-domestic turnover in the total turnover was 51.1%, but in 2011 Q2 it was 60.9% (increase by 9.8 percentage points).

It is concluded that export dependency of sub-branches of the manufacturing sector significantly vary; and also it is concluded that the amplitude of values in certain time periods has increased and sub-branches are more marginal regarding orientation to export markets in 2011 than in 2008.

The analysis of the export dependency of two leading manufacturing sub-branches (wood processing industry and food production industry) and the further economic development perspectives of export markets allows concluding that despite leading positions the sub-branches are with different export dependency and focusing on different export markets. Wood processing industry is more export-oriented in general and focused on stable but relatively lower growth economies, as Germany and Sweden. But food production industry is more domestic market oriented in general, but export markets are mostly geographically closer located countries, as Russia, Lithuania, and Estonia.

On the basis of research, it is recommended to producers and exporters

- to evaluate the potential of current markets and
- to focus on markets with more stable and gradual economic recovery.

This perspective predicts that export dependency of the manufacturing sector (overall and individual of sub-branches) will gradually increase due to the above-mentioned reasons, and also as a result of the limited potential of domestic demand caused by demographic trends. It is predicted that it will be accompanied with the changes in technologies and productivity.

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Astra Auziņa. Latvijas apstrādes rūpniecības eksporta atkarība

Apstrādes rūpniecības atkarība no eksporta tirgiem ir nozīmīgs un aktuāls temats, jo vidēji vairāk kā 60% no Latvijas apstrādes rūpniecības saražotās produkcijas tiek eksportēts. Raksta mērķis ir noteikt Latvijas apstrādes rūpniecības eksporta atkarības apmērus un noteikt apstrādes rūpniecības apakšnozares, kas ir visvairāk orientētas uz eksportu. Rakstā izstrādē ir izmantotas kvantitatīvās un kvalitatīvās datu analīzes metodes. Pamatojoties uz veikto analīzi, ir secināts, ka Latvijas tautsaimniecības un apstrādes rūpniecības eksporta atkarība ir virs Eiropas Savienības 27 valstu vidējā līmeņa. Būtiski, ka Latvijā eksporta atkarība kopš 2008. gada ir stabili un pakāpeniski palielinājusies. Jāatzīmē, ka ir novērojams, ka apstrādes rūpniecības eksporta apgrozījums ir pieaudzis straujāk nekā iekšzemes apgrozījums analīzes periodā. Pētījuma ietvaros secināts, ka eksporta atkarība pa apstrādes rūpniecības apakšnozarēm ļoti būtiski atšķiras, un eksporta īpatsvars produkcijas realizācijā svārstās no 20%-90%. Apstrādes rūpniecības nozares, kas ir ar izteikti augstu eksporta atkarību ir automobiļu, piekabju un puspiekabju ražošana (eksportē 93% no produkcijas) datoru, elektronisko un optisko iekārtu ražošana (90%) un apģērbu ražošana, kas eksportē 87%. Savukārt Latvijas apstrādes rūpniecības apakšnozares ar izteiktu orientāciju uz vietējo tirgu ir Iekārtu un ierīču remonts un uzstādīšana (19%), pārtikas rūpniecība (24%) un dzērienu ražošana (31%). Rakstā ir detalizētāk apskatītas un analizētas divas nozīmīgākākās apstrādes rūpniecības apakšnozares (kokrūpniecība un pārtikas rūpniecība), kā arī šo apakšnozaru eksporta tirgi (Lietuva, Igaunija, Vācija, Krievija u.c.). Pētījuma ietvaros ir izvērtētas eksporta tirgu attīstības prognozes. Raksta noslēgumā ir atspoguļoti veiktie secinājumi un izstrādātās rekomendācijas eksportētājiem.

Астра Аузиня. Зависимость латвийской обрабатывающей промышленности от экспорта.

Зависимость обрабатывающей промышленности от экспортных рынков является важной и актуальной проблемой, так как в среднем более 60% продукции латвийской обрабатывающей промышленности идет на экспорт. Цель статьи – определить масштабы зависимости латвийского производства от экспорта и выделить подотрасли промышленного производства, которые наиболее ориентированы на экспорт. В разработке статье использованы количественные и качественные методы анализа данных. Исходя из проведенного анализа, сделаны выводы, что зависимость латвийской экономики от экспорта и зависимость латвийской обрабатывающей промышленности от экспорта выше ЕС-27 среднего уровня. Важно отметить, что в Латвии с 2008 года зависимость обрабатывающей промышленности от экспорта постепенно стабильного увеличивается. Следует отметить, что экспортный оборот обрабатывающей промышленности вырос быстрее, чем внутренний оборот в период анализа. Исследование показало, что зависимость отраслей производства от экспорта существенно различается по отраслям, удельный вес экспорта в реализации продукции колеблется от 20% до 90%. Отраслями латвийской обрабатывающей промышленности с чрезвычайно высокой зависимостью от экспорта являются производство автомобилей, прицепов и полуприцепов (экспорт 93% от продукции), производство офисного оборудования, электронного и оптического оборудования (90%) и производство одежды (87%). Подотраслями латвийской обрабатывающей промышленности с сильной ориентацией на внутренний рынок являются монтаж, ремонт и техническое обслуживания машин и станков (19%), производство пищевых продуктов (24%) и производство напитков (31%). В статье подробно рассматриваются и анализируются два наиболее значимых отраслей производства (обработка древесины и производство изделий из дерева; производство пищевых продуктов), а также рассматриваются и анализируются экспортные рынки (Литва, Эстония, Германия, Россия и др.). В статье рассматриваются и анализируются прогнозы и перспективы развития экспортных рынков. В конце статьи подводятся выводы и разработанные рекомендации для экспортеров.