## ECONOMICS OF SLOVENIAN WOOD-INDUSTRY

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#### INTRODUCTION

- Studying of business performance is crucial in efforts to ensure
  - + long-term success and existence of any company and
  - + appropriate development directions of any branch.



#### GOALS

- to calculate and display the selected aggregate economic indicators of wood industry (i.e. financial result, profitability...)
- \* to estimate the economic situation of Slovenian wood industry.

#### WORKING METHOD

- data from official statistical databases (year 2010) and some in-depth analysis of selected key performance indicators in the Slovenian economy and/or in Slovenian wood-industry:
  - sector C16 (wood processing except furniture) and
  - + C31 (manufacture of furniture).
- At the branch level following indicators were calculated:
  - + financial result,
  - operating efficiency,
  - + return on assets (ROA),
  - + labor costs and gross value added (GVA)

GVA per employee = 
$$\frac{\sum Gross \ value \ added}{\sum Number \ of \ employees}$$

#### RESULTS

- In the year 2010:
  - + 875 wood-industry companies (excluding solo proprietorship)
  - + total revenue was 1.039 million € (958 million € in 2009, 1.191 million € in 2008 and 1.320 million € in 2007),
  - + expenses were 1.064 million € (982 million € in 2009, 1.209 million € in 2008 and 1.294 million € in 2007).
  - + Branch had negative result from operations of € 29.5 million € net loss or 4.3-times more than in 2008 (-6.8 million €) – figure 1

Figure 1: Evolution of net profit / loss in the wood-industry branch

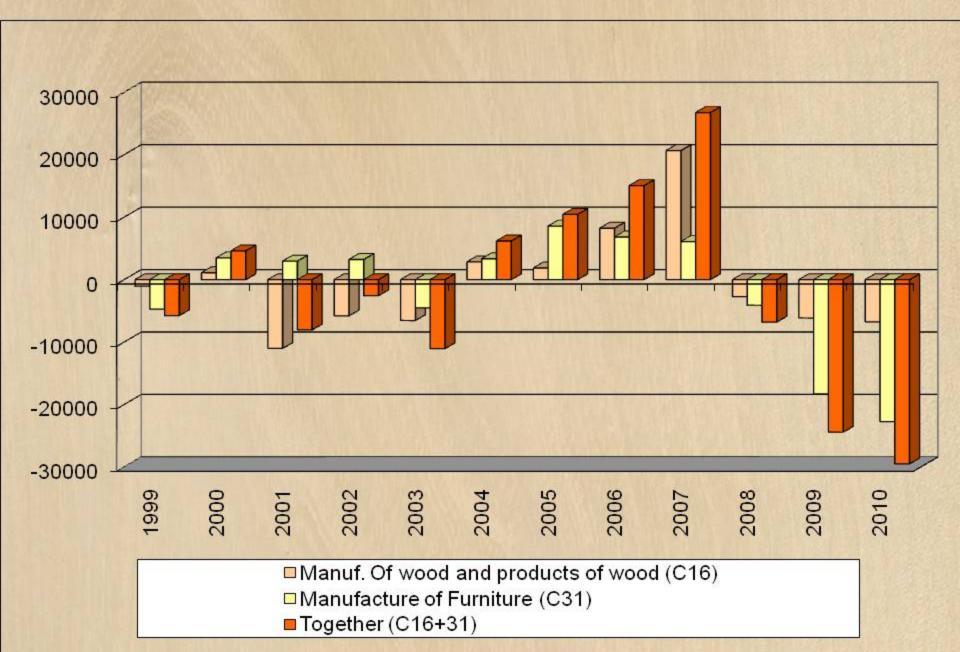


Figure 2: Evolution of employment in the wood industry companies

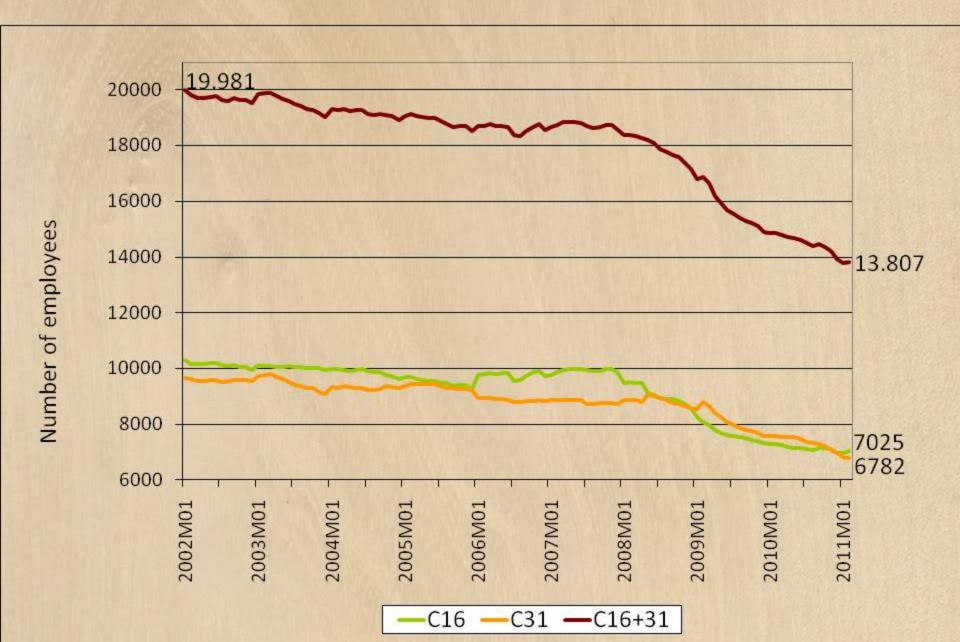


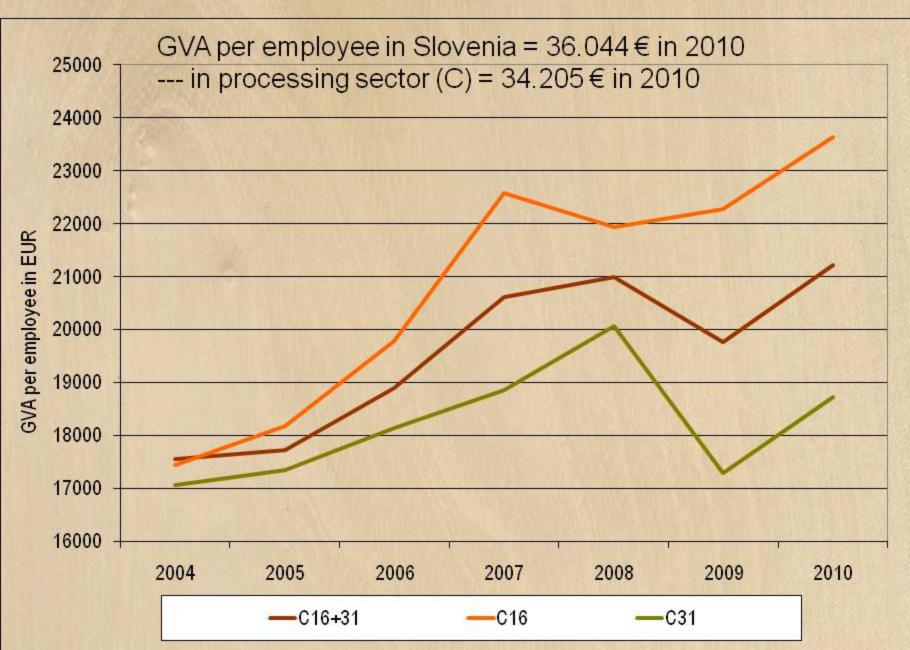
Figure 2a: Index of industry production trends



#### RESULTS

- Operating efficiency = 0,977 or 0.2% more than in 2009.
- Return on assets (ROA) = -2.8%.
- In general, sector C31 suffered greater drop in profits than sector C16.
  - In absolute terms, sector C31 contribute almost 77% of the total net loss of the branch.

Figure 3: Growth in value added per employee



### RESULTS

- In the year 2010:
  - + Net revenues from sales in the domestic market
    - × (C16) 1,3%, and in
    - $\times$  (C31) + 5,7%.
  - + Net revenues from sales in foreign markets
    - in C16 raise by 10,8%; their share in the structure was 49,9%.
    - x and in C31 by 2,4%; their share in the structure was 41,3%.
  - + Overall, the net revenues from the sale of woodprocessing branch have increased by 6,7%.









#### The main export articles

- > Residence Furniture (kitchens, rooms, upholstery, chairs and tables...)
- > Prefabricated wooden houses
- Building Joinery (windows, doors,..)
- > Wood based panels, glued construction elements, veneer, ...
- Custom made furniture for objects / Engineering
- Primary wood products (sawn wood and elements, biomass...)

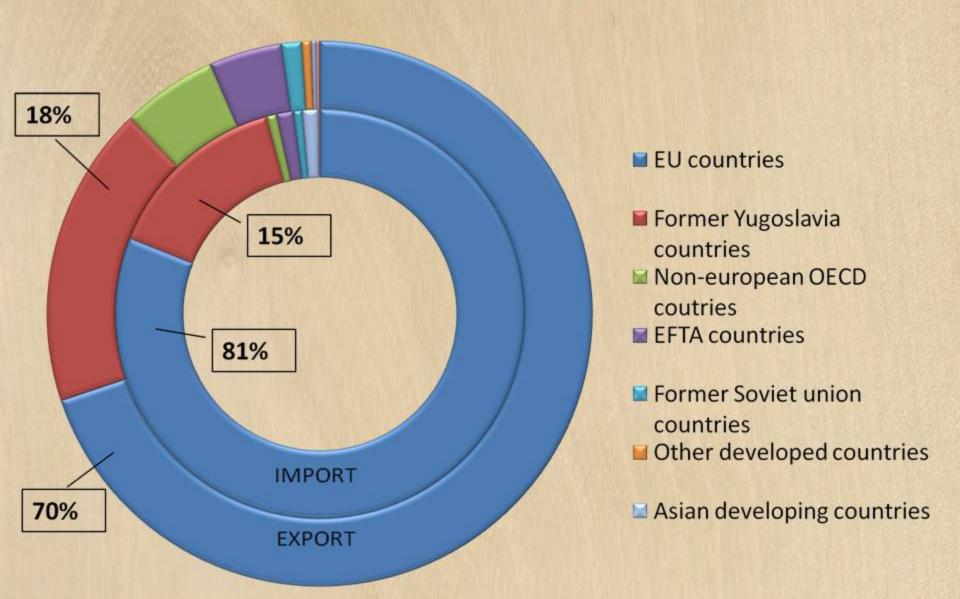








Figure 4: Share of external trade by economic groups



#### CONCLUSIONS

- The trend of employment in the wood-industry in recent years is markedly declining.
- In the year 2010 wood-industry companies generated a negative financial result from operations of 29.5 million €
- The weak growth in sales on both the domestic and foreign markets has been noticed.
- In general, economic performance indicators slightly worsened regarding the previous year.

#### CONCLUSIONS

- Net revenues from sales in foreign markets in 2010 slightly increased,
  - their share in the structure of the net revenues from the sales was slightly under 50%.
- In 2010, exports and imports in absolute value slightly increased, what means that the surplus of the branch in trade remain same to previous year.
- The main export / import markets remain Germany, Italy, Croatia and Austria.
- THE ECONOMIC CRISIS STILL NOT FINISHED FOR SLOVENIAN WOOD PROCESSING BRANCH. THE MOST AFFECTED IS FURNITURE MANUFACTURING!

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### THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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