

## STRUCTURE OF MERCHANDISE EXPORTS ACCORDING TO FACTOR INTENSITY

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DEVELOPMENT FIELD	Competitive economy and faster economic growth – Increasing competitiveness and promoting entrepreneurial development
DESCRIPTION OF INDICATOR	<p><u>Definition:</u></p> <p><b>Merchandise exports in terms of the factors of production used</b> are classified into five groups (United Nations methodology, also see below: Detailed methodological explanations). The first group, <i>merchandise exports of resource-intensive products</i>, is characterised by a high content of natural resources, relatively simple production technology, and limited productivity growth potential and includes the following products: food, beverages, raw materials, mineral fuels, animal and vegetable oils and fats, leather, veneers and other manufactured wood, and ferrous and non-ferrous metals. The second export group is <i>labour-intensive</i> and includes goods with the lowest value added per employee, such as: clothing, textile products, footwear, furniture, glass products. The third group comprises <i>manufactures with low technology intensity</i>: metal products, iron and steel, transport equipment except motor vehicles, sanitary ware and parts. The fourth group of <i>products with medium technology intensity</i> includes machinery and equipment, electrical machinery and apparatus, cars, plastic products, tyres. Products classified in the fifth group are <i>manufactures with high technology intensity</i>: medical and pharmaceutical products, chemical products, computer equipment, telecommunications equipment, equipment for medical and scientific purposes and measurements, cameras and equipment. Their manufacturing requires the use of complex inputs; given the technological complexity of procedures, they are also characterised by high investment in R&amp;D; the export growth of these products is rising steadily; the group has a high potential for innovation and long-term productivity growth.</p> <p><u>International comparability:</u> The indicator is internationally comparable.</p> <p><u>Detailed methodological explanations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Growth and classification of world merchandise exports, Annex 1 to chapter III, Trade and Development Report, 2002, United Nations: UNCTAD, 2003, New York and Geneva</li> <li>– Industrial upgrading and dynamic comparative advantage, Trade and Development Report, 1996, United Nations: UNCTAD, 1997, New York and Geneva</li> <li>– Dynamic products in world exports, Jorg Mayer, Arunas Butkevicius and Ali Kadri, Discussion Papers No.159, May 2002, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development</li> </ul> <p><u>Manner of presentation:</u> structure of merchandise exports according to primary factor of production</p>

	<i>Unit of measurement:</i> %
SOURCE OF DATA FOR SLOVENIA	<p><i>Institution:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– SORS (exports by sections, divisions, and groups of SITC Rev-3; values in SIT thousand; current exchange rate)</li> <li>– calculations by IMAD.</li> </ul> <p><i>Frequency of publication:</i> annually</p>
AVAILABLE TIME SERIES	1995 – 2005
INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Data on merchandise exports by country and groups of countries and by sections, divisions, and groups of SITC Rev-3 are available in the Handbook of Statistics, UNCTAD, International Trade Statistics Yearbook and are derived from COMTRADE, Database of United Nations Statistics Division <a href="http://stats.unctad.org">http://stats.unctad.org</a>. COMTRADE is the largest world-wide database of international trade data to which countries (which combined account for more than 90% of global trade) report their data on exports and imports of goods.</li> </ul>