

Services and Goods Exports from the Nordics

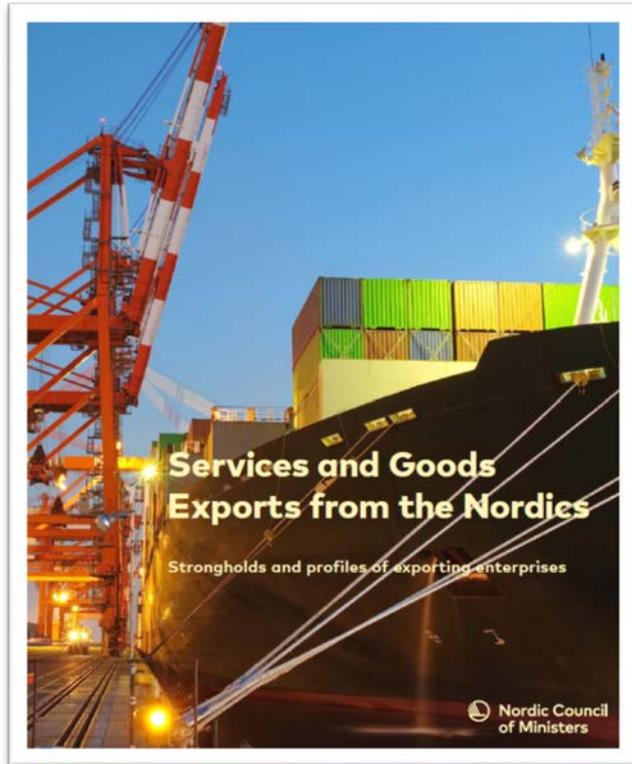
Strongholds and profiles of exporting enterprises

Conference: *Positioning Nordic countries and enterprises in Global Value Chains*

Copenhagen, 21 November 2016

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Focus and output from the project



<http://urn.kb.se/resolve?urn=urn:nbn:se:norden.org:diva-4677>

- **Focus on**
 - Services trade and services exporting enterprises
 - Performance of exporting vs. non-exporting enterprises
 - Importance of MNEs for exports
 - SMEs analysed by type of dependence
 - Born globals – how do they perform?
- Nordic NSIs and the OECD, STATDK coordinator

From micro to macro statistics

- The basis for the project: The harmonised data base holding firm level information accounting for firm heterogeneity:
- Firm characteristics: trading status, ownership, size and age
- Not only producing descriptive statistical output but also input to macro-economic models such as TiVA

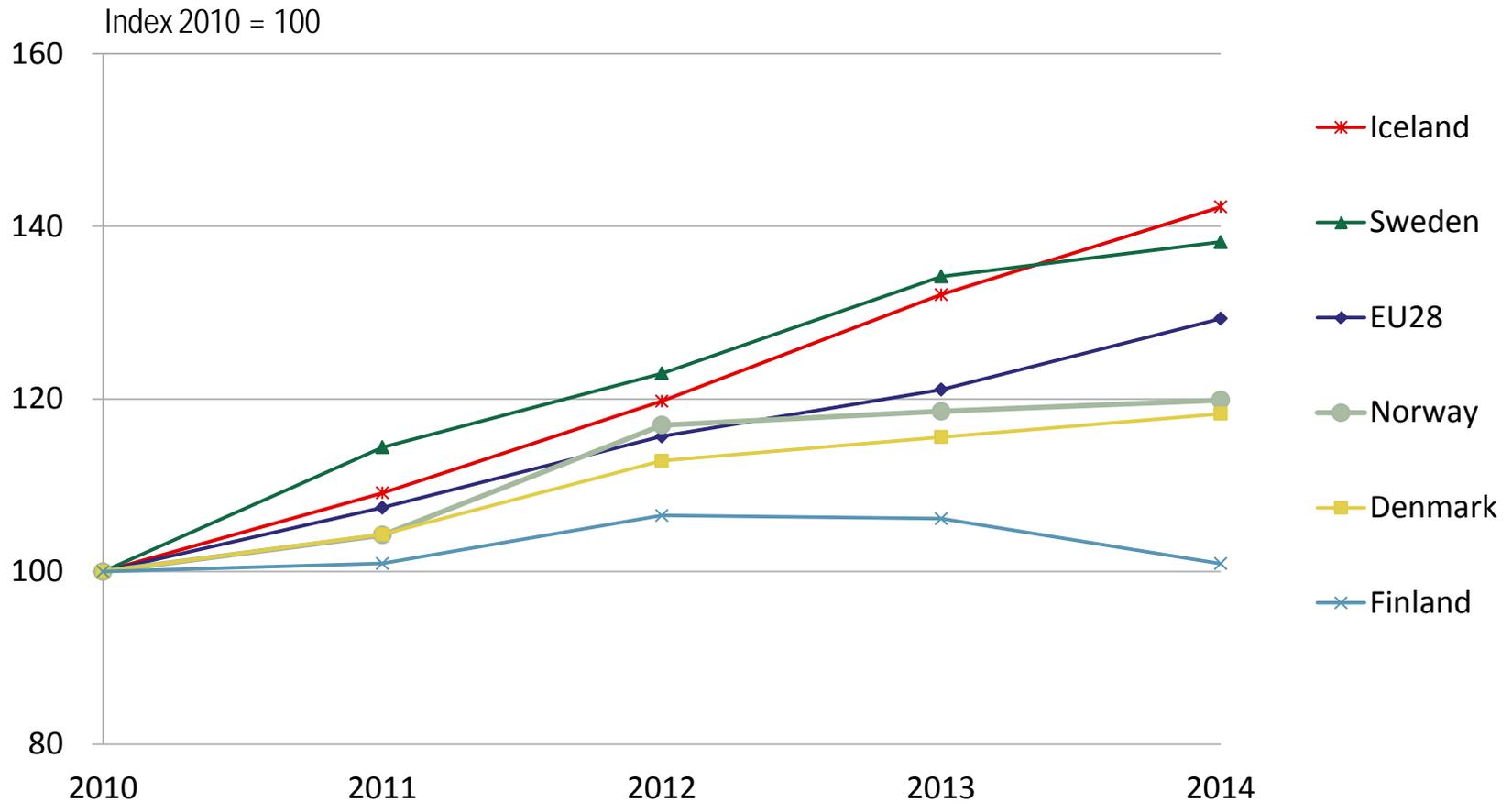


Service exports: Nordic strongholds

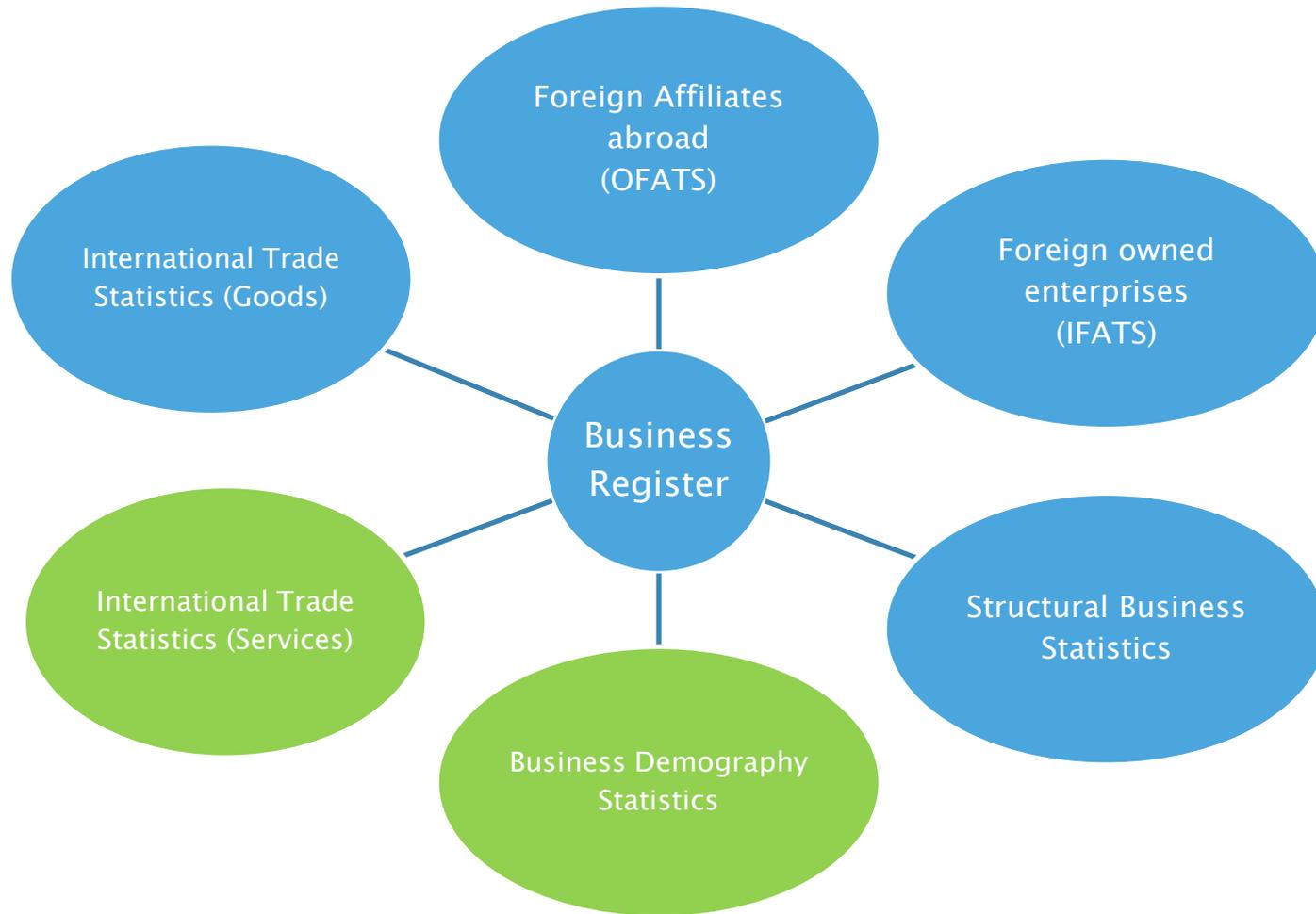
- DK: 21% of GDP. Dominance of transport services (60%), but relatively low exports of knowledge services
- FI: 10% of GDP. ICT services one third of service exports.
- IS: 25% of GDP. Service exports most important to IS relative to other Nordics. Travel services 32% of service exports.
- NO: 10% of GDP. The most diversified service exports among the Nordics.
- SE: 13% of GDP. Second fastest growing service exports among the Nordics (second to IS). ICT services an important stronghold.



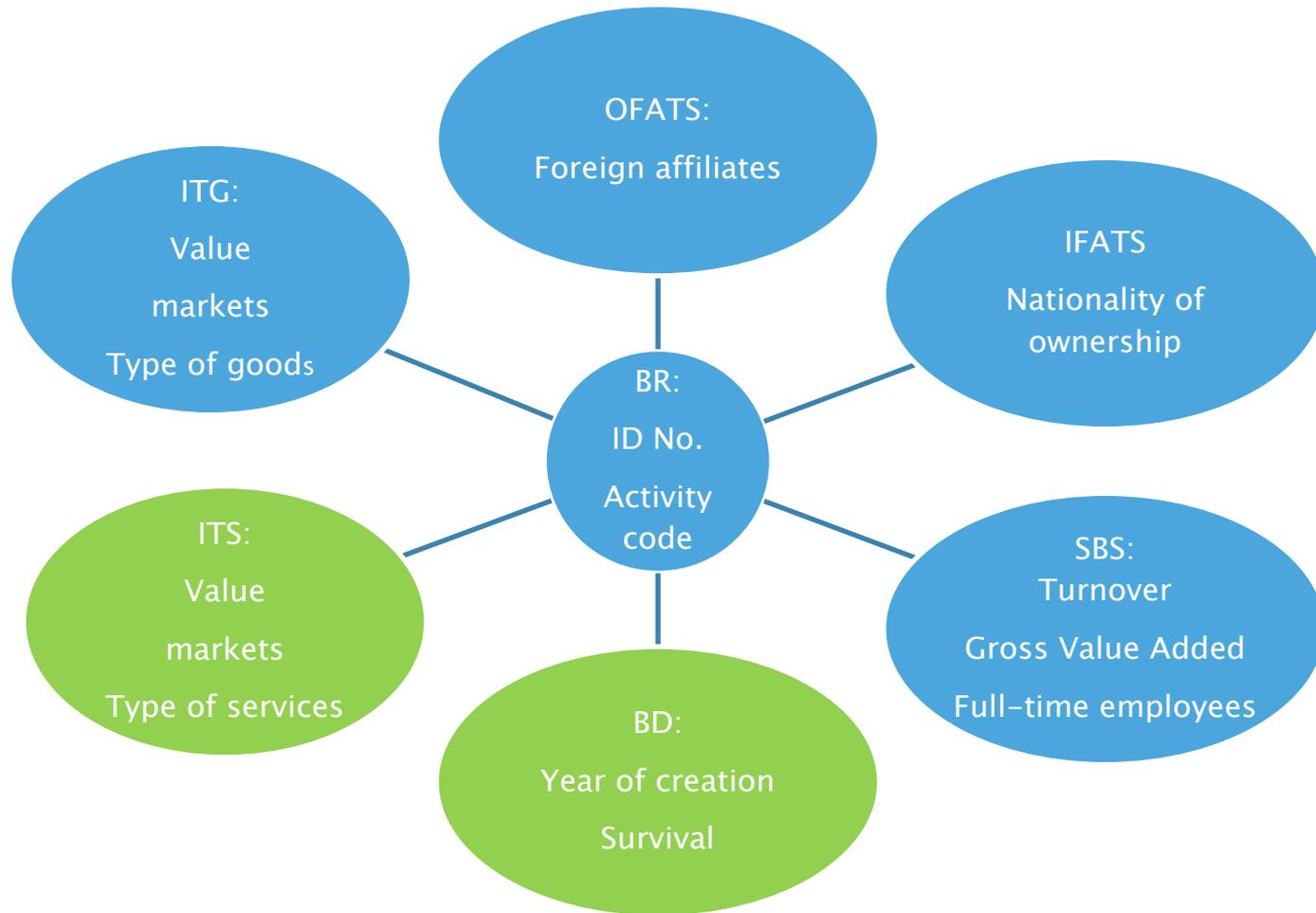
Development in exports of services



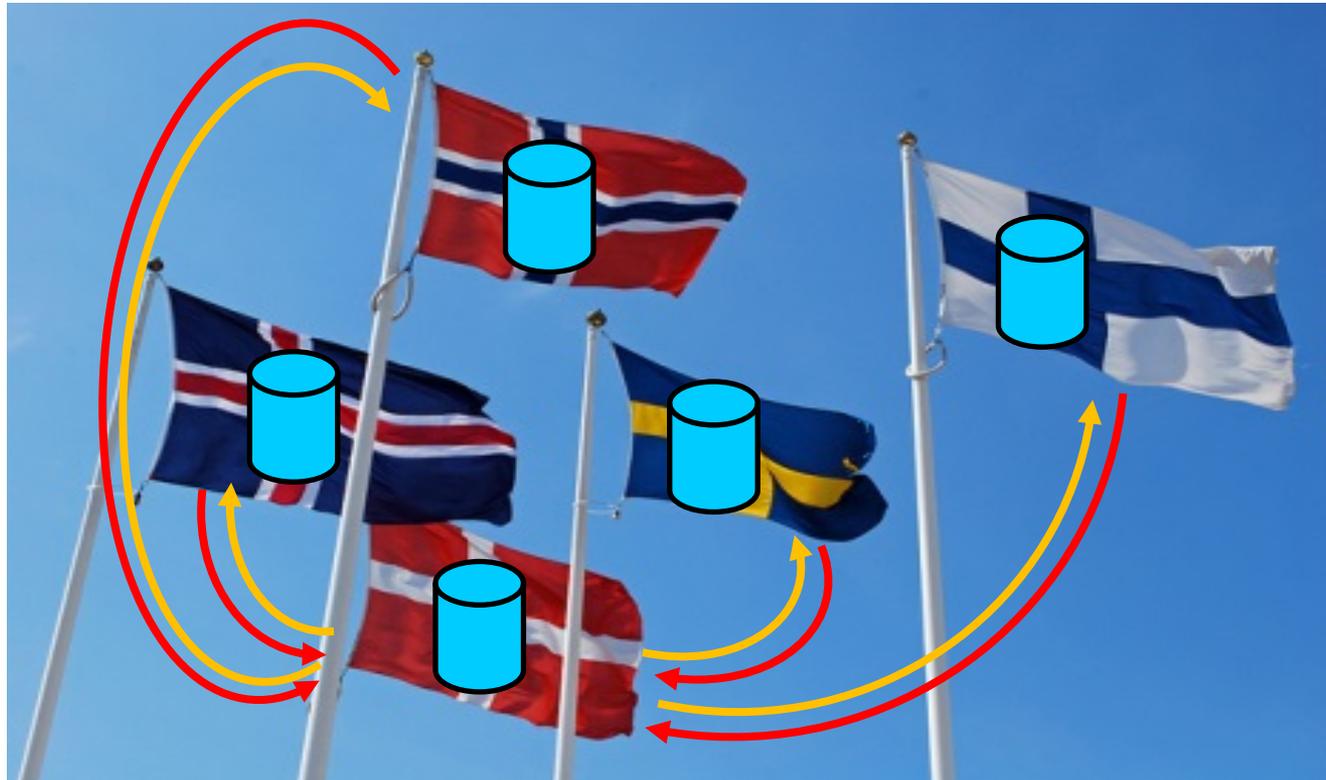
Linking of statistical registers at enterprise level (1)



Linking of statistical registers at enterprise level (2)



Distributed micro data research in the Nordic project: How?



1) Guidelines for database 2) SAS code for execution

3) Standardised output tables for analysis

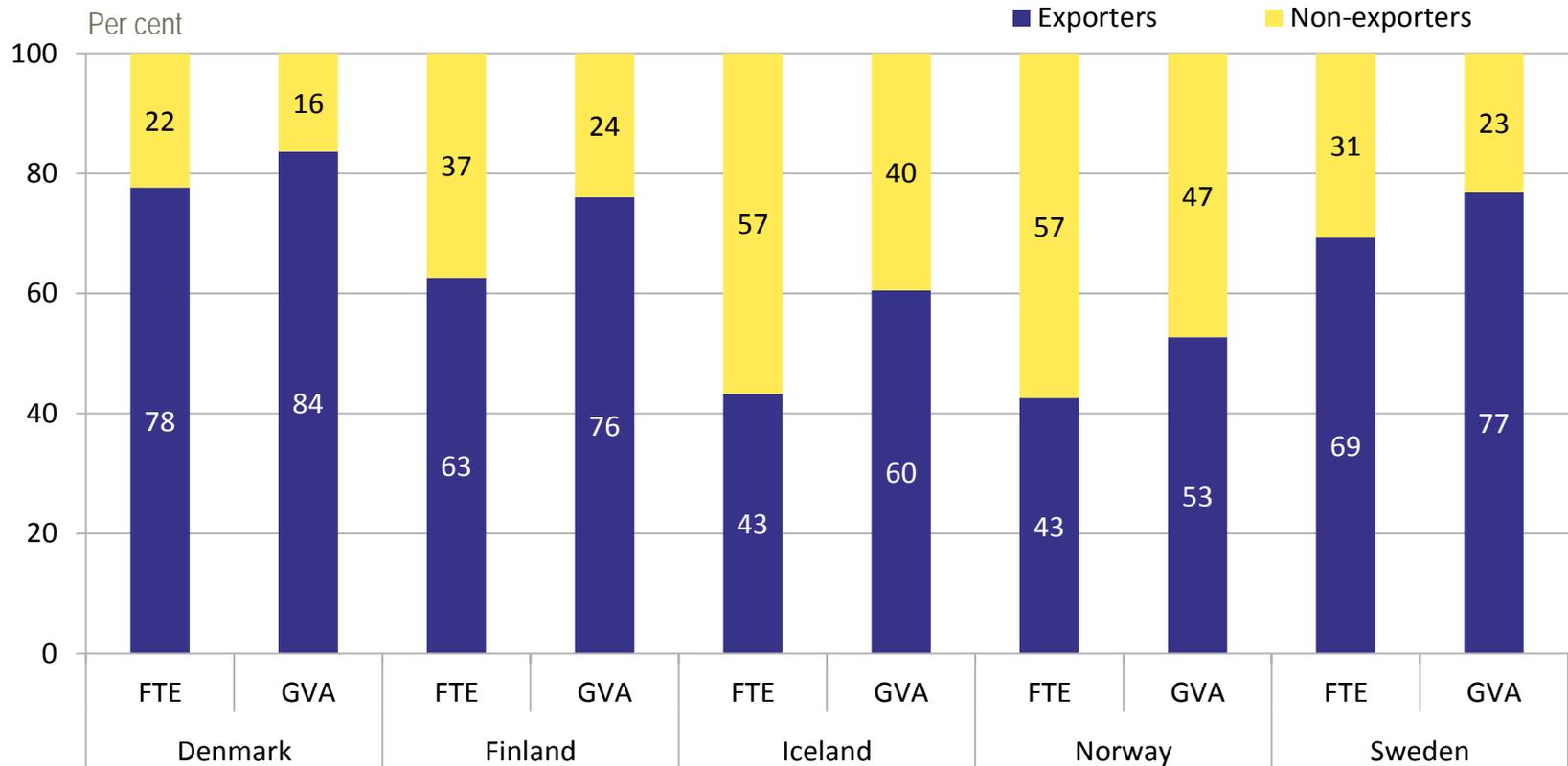
Performance of exporting enterprises

- Goods exporters make-up less than 6% of all enterprises in the Nordics...
- ...but employ about 20% and create all most a quarter of total value added.
- Exporting enterprises even more dominating within manufacturing



Employment (FTE) and value added (GVA) by trader category

2014

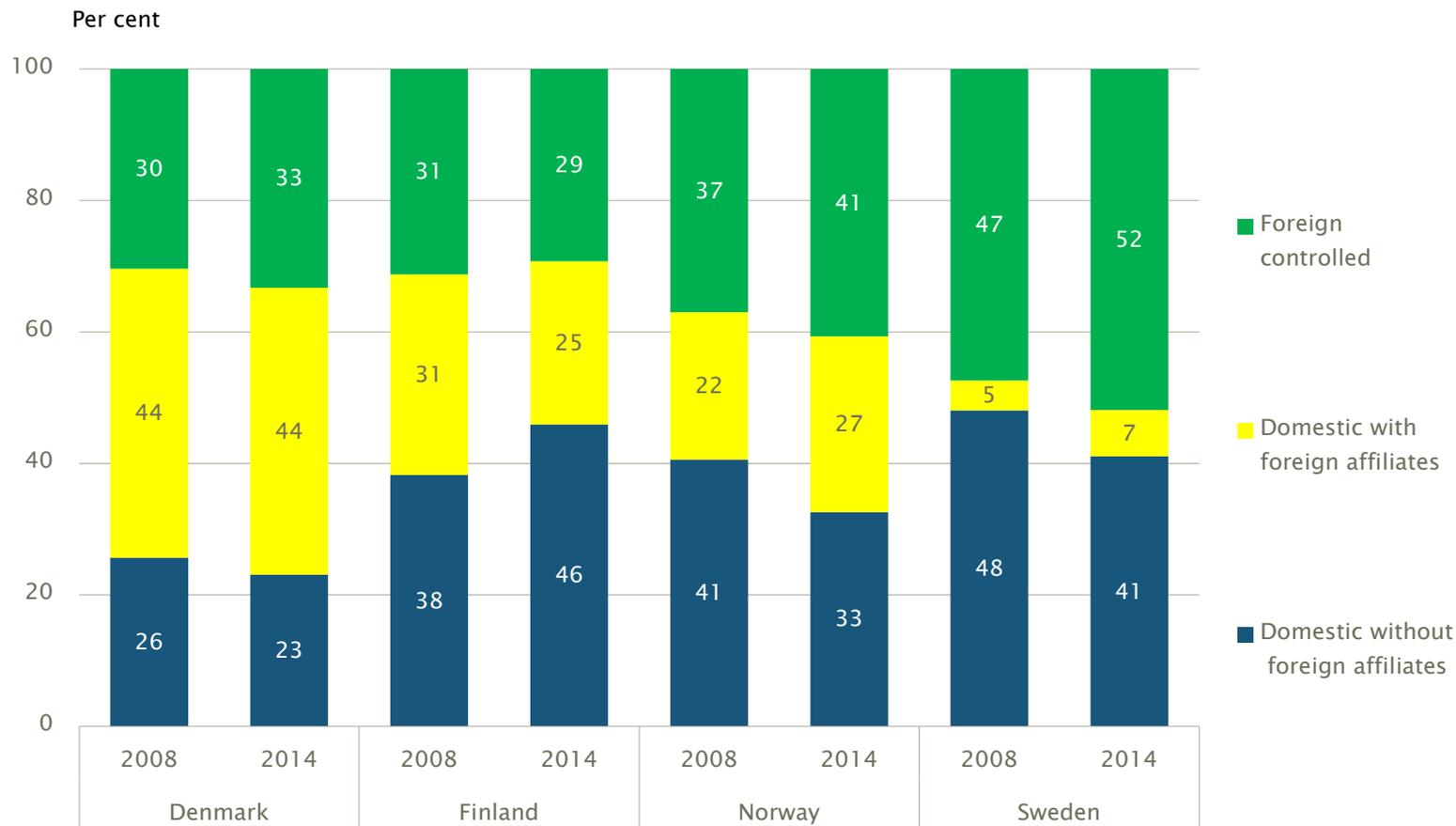


Importance of MNEs

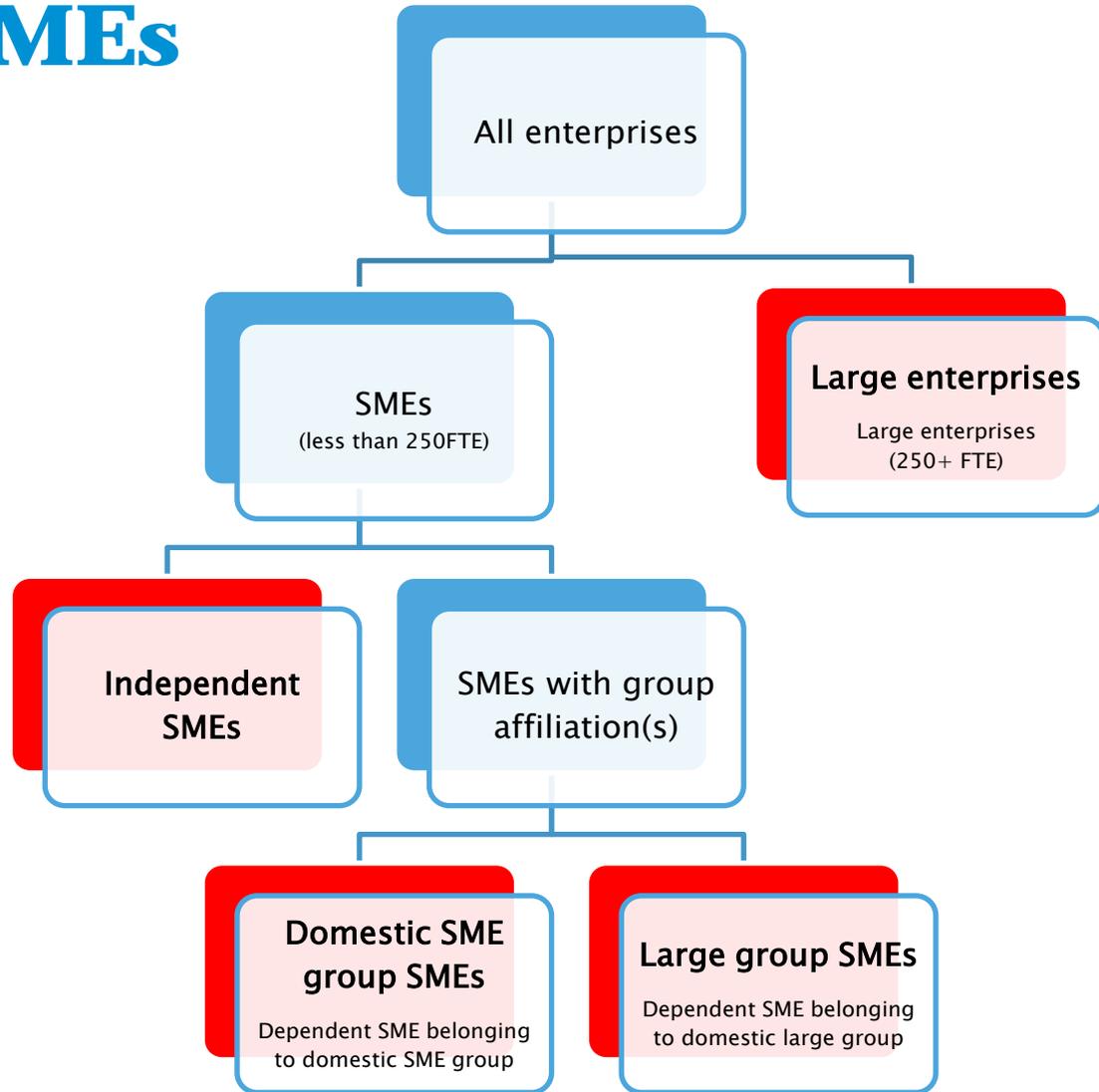
- Different types of enterprises:
 - Multinationals: foreign controlled or domestically controlled with affiliates abroad
 - Domestically controlled without affiliates abroad
- Varied picture across Nordics:
 - Foreign multinationals high share of exports in Sweden, Norway
 - Domestic multinationals high share in Denmark
 - No significant difference in export markets across type of MNEs



Exports of goods by ownership

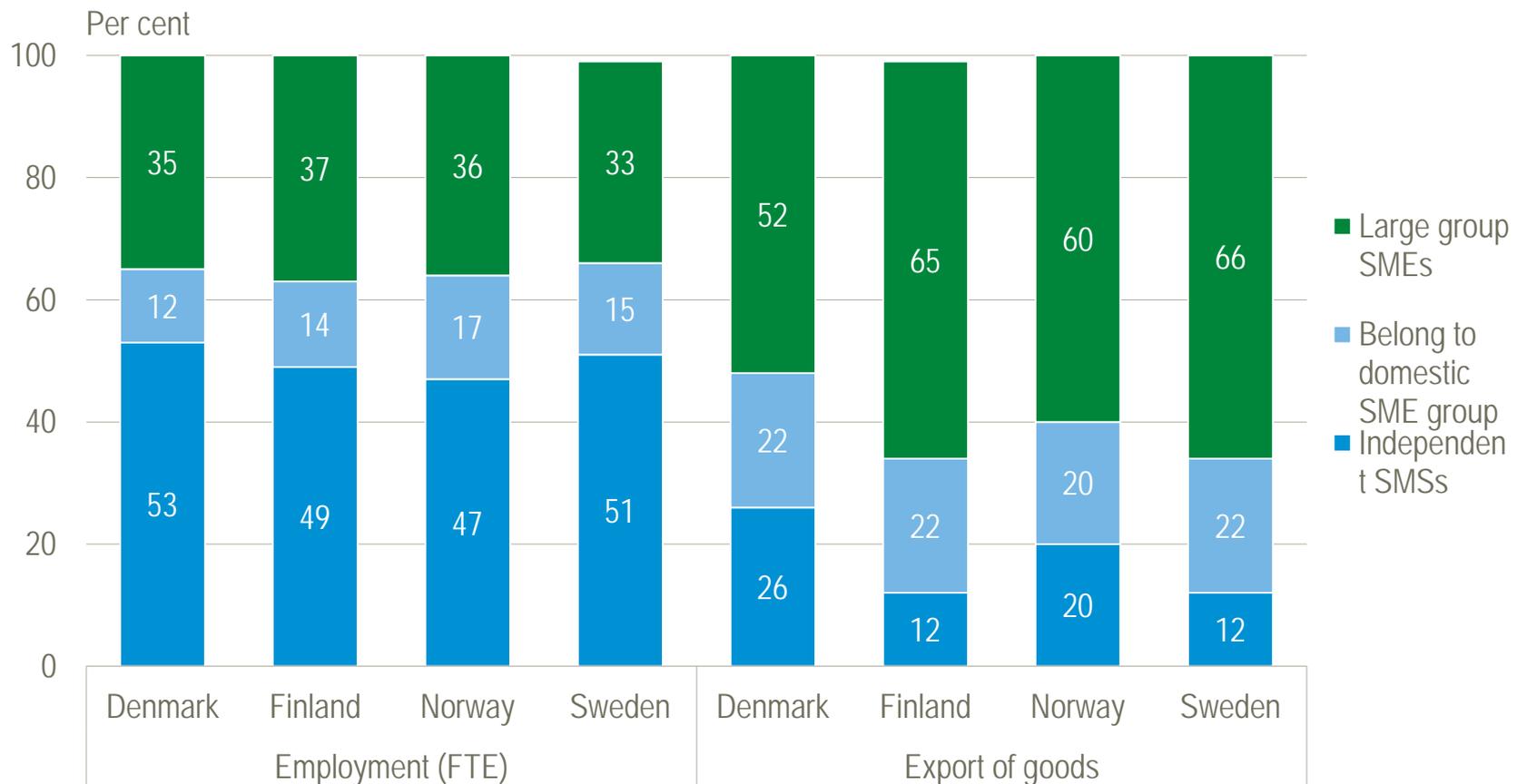


Types of SMEs



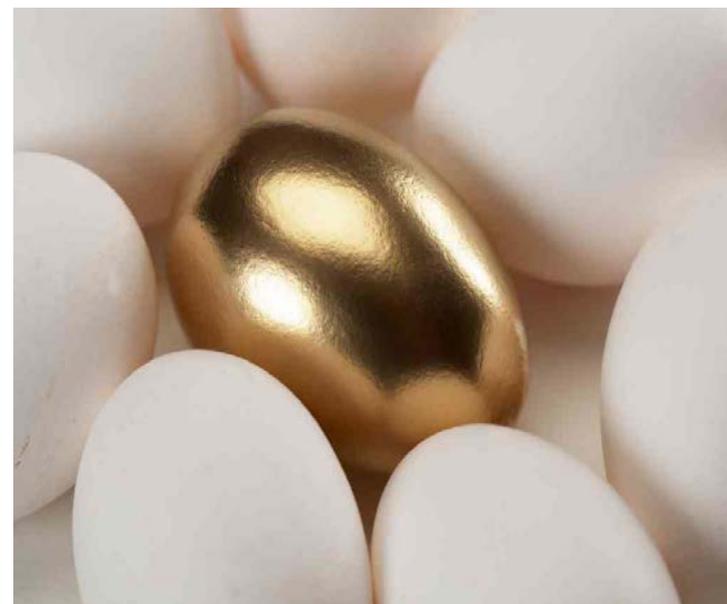
Employment, gross value added and exports of goods

By size class-group affiliation status. 2014



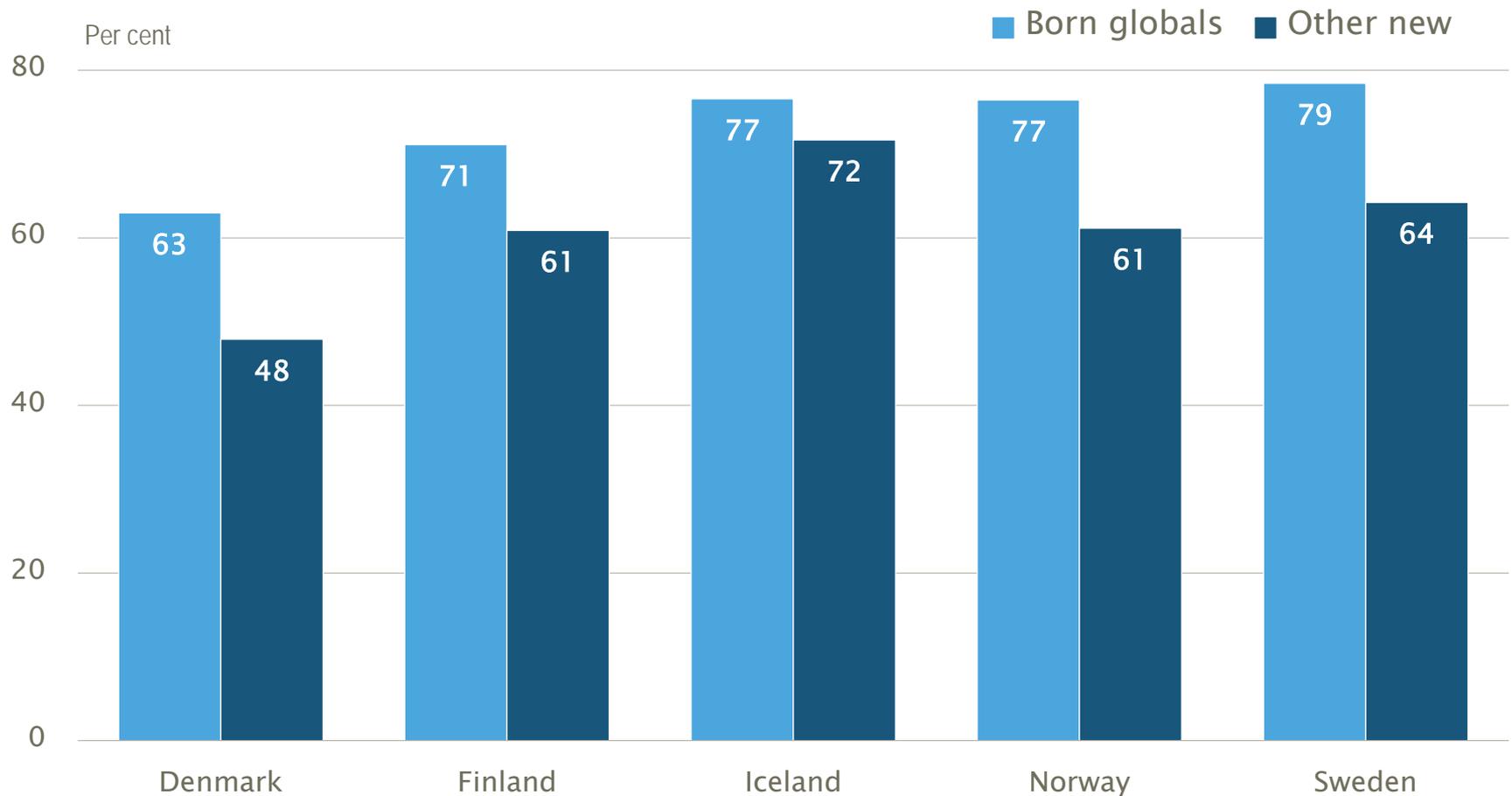
Born Globals

- 360,800 new enterprises // 9,100 born globals (2008-2011)
- Born globals: new enterprises with exports (goods) in birth year or year after
- Higher share in Denmark, Iceland
- Significantly higher survival rates
- Average employment at least twice as high and grows faster
- Very few new enterprises begin to export in year 2-3 after birth



Survival rates: born globals and other new enterprises

Three years after birth year



The road ahead?

- The established database a rich source for analysis: more detailed activity breakdowns, focus on the Nordic transactions, detailed country analysis, etc.
- Update the database with services trade firm level information and with new information on processing and merchanting activities
- New topics...??
- Investigate and expand the micro- macro link to further analysis of the importance of firm heterogeneity
- Introduce social statistics variables (wages, age, gender, education) to the database



Thank you!

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