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NOTE

From: Trio Presidencies
To: The High Level Working Group on Competitiveness and Growth
Subject: Monitoring Industrial Strategy - Draft Indicator Framework

Delegations will find in Annex a discussion paper from the Trio Presidencies on Monitoring Industrial Strategy -Draft Indicator Framework, in view of the meeting of the High Level Working Group on Competitiveness and Growth on 26 April 2018.

MONITORING INDUSTRIAL STRATEGY - DRAFT INDICATOR-FRAMEWORK (TRIO-PRESIDENCY)

The Council welcomed the Commission's Communication on "*Investing in a smart, innovative and sustainable Industry: A renewed EU Industrial Policy Strategy*" as a first step in the right direction¹ and also emphasised the need to monitor the implementation of the industrial policy and the trends in the development of the EU industry by means of appropriate indicators.² The High-Level Group on Competiveness and Growth (HLG) has been mandated by the Council to facilitate the establishment of a viable monitoring tool for the above-mentioned purpose.

This note provides a proposal for a general indicator framework and is structured as follows: 1. Principles, 2. Structure, 3. Proposal for Indicators. As the number of indicators used should be limited, the proposed list of indicators can only give some indications, and thus does not provide a comprehensive picture. Details and definitions are in the Annex.

1. Principles

The indicator framework shall be chosen based on existing Eurostat data and other official data sources and shall be incorporate the following set of principles:

- focus on the most relevant dimensions of industrial competitiveness
- high statistical quality in terms of measurement and timeliness
- as far as data is available: focus on comparing the EU to the main global partners rather than on intra-EU comparison (may be added as a complementary element)
- also highlight areas with a need to improve competitiveness
- given its important communication role, the set of indicators shall consist of a limited number of simple and straightforward indicators.

An isolated interpretation of indicators would be misleading - especially as the ongoing digital transformation as well as automation change the nature of employment and economic growth. Meaningful conclusions can only be drawn from indicators used in combination. Therefore, the set of headline indicators should be complemented with targeted policy-related indicators. The HLG provides a proposal for a set of possible policy-related indicators, which should be regarded as a starting point for flexible future adaptations and amendments. Further efforts to improve the extra-EU comparison are urgently needed.

Considering the major role of services for the manufacturing sector (servitisation), this note also considers selected services in relevant areas. A lack of timely data on the joint-production of manufacturing and services³ does not allow for a direct monitoring of the role of services. As a broad proxy for industry related services NACE/ISIC Sections G-N (see table in Annex II) are used. Further research in this area would be of utmost importance to guarantee a viable monitoring tool.

¹ Doc. 15223/17

² Doc. 7043/18

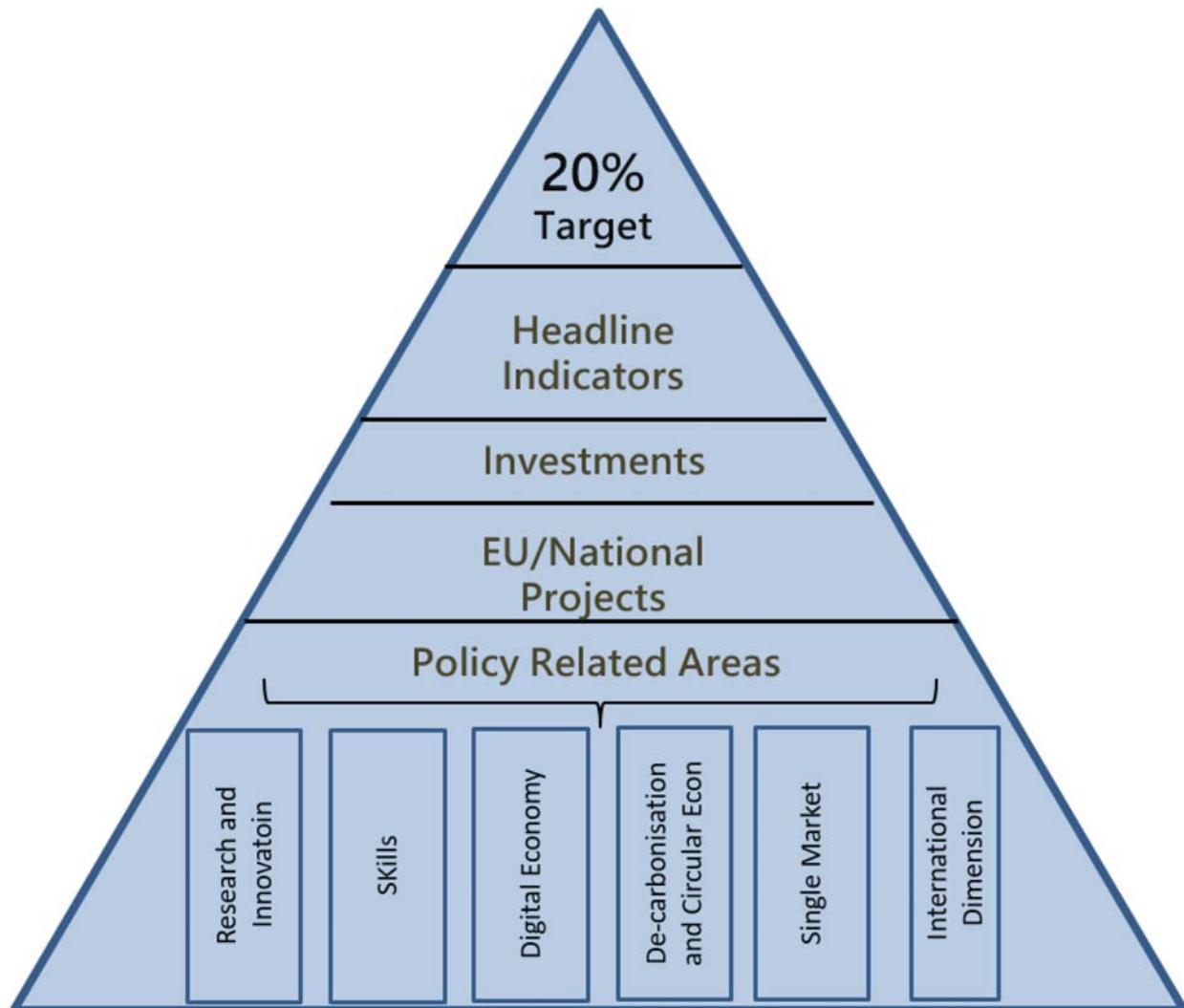
³ Data based on WIOD (such as the joint-production from iw-Köln, which was suggested by Business Europe) is not available after 2014 and thus does not meet the requirements for this exercise.

2. Structure

We propose a multi-layered structure of indicators:

1. Headline indicators focusing on outcomes in the industrial sector
2. Investments as a key enabling factor
3. EU/national projects shall stimulate investment activities (e.g. CMU, EFSI, FP9, Cohesion Policy, IPCEIs on EU-Level.)
4. Policy related indicators to capture how the EU and its Member States perform in the areas based on the Communication on a renewed industrial policy strategy.⁴

Increasing industrial competitiveness of the EU



The pyramid should serve as a viable monitoring tool, which assesses the implementation of the industrial policy and the trends in the development of the EU industry. As far as data is available, the EU shall be compared with global competitors (i.e. China, USA, Japan and Korea). In order to draw profound conclusions and to keep the ongoing industrial transformation in mind, the different layers of the pyramid should complement each other. The final goal is to reach the 20% share of manufacturing in GDP.

⁴ COM(2017) 479 final

Issues for discussion:

This paper summarizes the input given by HLG Members and is based on a broad discussion with Stakeholders and the European Commission.

For the discussion in the meeting on 26 April, the HLG Chair intends to find a compromise on the headline indicators as well as investment indicators. HLG Members are invited to give their remarks and feedback on the proposed framework.

3. List of Indicators

Based on a broad consultation with Member States, Stakeholders and the European Commission the set of indicators shall consist of the non-exhaustive list illustrated below:

I) **Headline Indicators:**

Gross Value Added of manufacturing as a % of GDP NACE/ISIC C
Manufacturing Value Added per Capita (in current US-\$)
Gross Value Added of Services of the Business Economy as a % of GDP (NACE/ISIC G-N)
Annual % change of Gross Value Added Manufacturing (NACE/ISIC C); Services of the Business Economy (NACE/ISIC G-N)
Gross Value Added per person employed constant prices; % change (5-year moving average), Manufacturing (NACE/ISIC C); Services of the Business Economy (NACE/ISIC G-N)
Number of employees (domestic concept) (annual % change) Manufacturing (NACE/ISIC C), Services of the Business Economy (NACE/ISIC G-N)
Share of EU Exports in world Exports (%) all products

II) **Indicators on industry related investments**

Gross Fixed Capital Formation as a % of GDP - total
Investment rate (investment/total value added at factor cost) in %, Manufacturing
Gross Expenditure on R&D in % of GDP , business enterprise sector and total
Intellectual property products - Investments in % of total Investments
ICT Investments in % of total Investments

III) Policy Related Indicators

As regards the policy-related areas, the monitoring tool shall remain flexible, so as to reflect changes in the political priorities as well as the structure of the economy. We call on the European Commission to work on indicators related to current trends including digitalisation, globalisation, decarbonisation and demographics. The policy related areas shall reveal not only the strengths of the industrial sectors but - more importantly - point to the most pressing issues for the competitiveness of EU industries. A set of possible indicators for each policy area could include:

i) Research and Innovation

The innovation capacity is at the heart of a competitive industrial base. Besides investments in R&D (see investment-layer), access to knowledge (e.g. # of researchers), outcomes (e.g. patents, share of enterprises introducing innovation, # of unicorns) and the degree of automatization (e.g. # industrial robot density) would serve the purpose of tracking the innovative strength of EU industries.

- **Total Researchers per 1.000 employees (total employment)**
- **Patent application (PCT) per billion GDP**
- **Share of Enterprises introducing Innovation**
- **Number of unicorns created**
- **Number of installed industrial robots per 10.000 employees in the manufacturing industry**

ii) Skills

Industry relies heavily on employees with the right set of skills in order to stay competitive. The ongoing process of digitization and automatization will require a highly skilled labour force, as routine jobs will be replaced by machines/algorithms. There will be a number of new jobs and tasks in industry that are not known presently. However, STEM skills (science, technology, engineering and maths) and ICT related knowledge as well as life-long learning (LLL) will be necessary throughout production sectors to generate new, better and marketable products. Therefore, the set of indicators should track the employability of the labour force as well as employment shifts across skills levels.

- **Tertiary Graduates in science, math., computing, engineering, manufacturing, construction** (per 1.000 of population aged 20-29,% change)
- **Adult participation in learning** (% of population aged 25 to 64)
- **Employment shifts in manufacturing by education**

iii) Digital Economy

Progress in digital technologies will continue to change the way we design, produce and commercialise products and related services. The combination of advanced sensors and big data in industrial processes will reduce energy consumption and the use of raw materials. Similarly, 3D-printing will shorten transportation routes, IoT (Internet of Things) and 5G mobile networks will trigger automated driving and efficient manufacturing. The Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) as well as the Digital Transformation Enablers' Index (DTEI) summarise relevant indicators on digital performance. Related to industrial competitiveness the monitoring tool could include the following composite indices:

- **Digital Transformation Enablers' Index (DTEI)**
- **Human Capital/digital skills (Sub-index of DESI)**
- **Integration of digital Technology (Sub-index of DESI)**

iv) De-carbonisation and Circular Economy

Facing one of the megatrends of ours and next generations, climate change and sustainable development will affect the way we operate in our economy. The decarbonisation and the circular economy have the potential to substantially increase GDP and household income, while reducing CO2 emissions, by avoiding waste and increasing productivity. The opportunities from the circular economy are clear, but harnessing them is more difficult. It requires innovation by businesses, policymakers and households.

- **Electricity price for medium sized industries (€/kWh)**
- **Air emission intensities, kg per euro, chain linked volumes (2010), (% change) - Selected Sectors: NACE Rev. 2 C; G-N**
- **Gross investments in in activities of circular economy sectors, %-change**
- **Trade in recyclable raw material**
- **Persons employed related to circular economy sectors**
- **Energy productivity (GDP per Unit of TPES), %-change**

v) Single Market

A fully integrated European Single Market remains one of the key challenges to further improve standards for citizens and businesses throughout the EU. The internal Market aims at contributing to investments and economic growth, employment and reducing costs as well as the regulatory burden. The monitoring tool could track Intra-EU trade, real wage dispersion in member states as well as the infringement cases.

- **Intra-EU28 trade in goods and services (imports plus exports, % share of total trade)**
- **Real wages per hour in manufacturing**
- **Infringement cases**

vi) **International Dimension**

Globalisation and the growing integration of industrial value chains across borders and global regions are key to creating jobs and growth. A robust trade policy upholding an open and rules-based multilateral trading system are essential. In this respect, trade in value added, stock of FDI (inward) as a measure of the attractiveness as an investment location and high-technology exports (in % of manufactured exports) are key measures of external competitiveness.

- **Domestic value added in gross exports (Trade in Value Added)**
- **High-technology exports (in % of manufactured exports)**
- **Stock of FDI inward, as a % of GDP (manufacturing)**

The choice of indicators depends on the significance for the purpose of monitoring industrial transformation and - in many instances - on the availability of data. The section below provides the economic rationale underlying the inclusion of each indicator.

1. HEADLINE INDICATORS

- **Gross Value Added of manufacturing as a % of GDP**

While GDP provides an important point of reference for the analysis of a region's overall economic development, it does not reveal any specific information on sectoral composition and, in particular, the different degrees of industrial development. In autumn 2012, the European Commission set its sights on increasing the share of manufacturing (NACE code C) in GDP in the EU to 20%. Therefore, this indicator shall feature in the dashboard.

- **Manufacturing Value Added per Capita (based on current US-\$)**

Manufacturing value added per capita (based on current US-\$) hints at the competitiveness of the manufacturing sector in each region, as it is affected not only by the share of manufacturing in GDP but also by the labour productivity in the sector.

- **Gross Value Added of Services of the Business Economy as a % of GDP**

The role of services for the manufacturing sector is particularly strong in the EU. Therefore, the set of indicators shall also track the performance of industry related services. A lack of timely data on the joint-production of manufacturing and services does not allow for a direct monitoring of the role of services. As a broad proxy for industry related services, the share of services for NACE/ISIC Sections G-N (see Annex II) in GDP shall be added to the list of indicators. However, further work on improving the quality/availability of relevant data remains a crucial task for the future.

- **Annual % change of Gross Value Added in manufacturing (Section C) and Services of the Business Economy (Sections G-N)**

Whereas the share of manufacturing and related services addresses the sectoral composition of total GDP, the set of indicators shall also capture the actual growth of the industrial sector in order to capture the dynamics.

- **⁵Gross value added per person employed (constant prices) - % change (5-year moving average) in manufacturing (Section C) and Services of the Business Economy (Sections G-N)**

⁵ no data for per hour worked (JP, USA)

This indicator shall analyse industry`s contribution to economy-wide labour productivity and economic growth. It shows the time profile of how productively labour is used to generate value added. Labour productivity changes reflect the joint influence of changes in capital, as well as technical, organizational and efficiency change within and between firms, the influence of economies of scale, varying degrees of capacity utilization and measurement errors. Because labour productivity measures reflect the combined effects of changes in capital inputs, intermediate inputs and overall productivity, they do not leave out any direct effects of technical change, be they embodied or disembodied. The average over 5 years is used so as to control for short-term fluctuations of the annual figures.

- **Number of employees; annual % change** in manufacturing (Section C) and Services of the Business Economy (Sections G-N)

Shows the impact of global shifts in manufacturing and related services as well as the ongoing digital transformation (automatization) on jobs. This indicator is calculated as the annual percentage change of persons employed. (Remark: data on hours worked - taking account of part time jobs - is not available).

- **Share of EU Exports in world Exports (%) - all products**

The export market share presents the share of the EU in total world exports of goods. This indicator measures the degree of importance of a region within the total exports of the world. For the calculation at current prices, the market share refers to the world trade (world export market share). Losses in export market shares can occur not only because one country sees a decline in its exports but also when domestic exports and world exports do not grow at the same rate, creating a deterioration of the relative position at the global level. This indicator aims at capturing structural losses in competitiveness.

2. INVESTMENT RELATED INDICATORS

After several years of weak investment activity, we need to provide the right conditions to revive industrial investments. Hence, the set of indicators should track the success of the strategy in MS regarding both tangible and intangible capital formation. Monitoring the past and present evolution of investment is necessary to ensure that market incentives and policies channel capital to high productivity occupations avoiding the resource misallocations observed before the crisis. Low investment is not only a cyclical problem, but in the long run deteriorates competitiveness when enterprises do not upgrade, replace and expand their equipment and facilities sufficiently.

- **Gross Fixed Capital Formation in % of GDP - Total Economy**
- **Investment rate in the manufacturing sector - Investment/total value added at factor costs**

Intangible assets (e.g. R&D, ICT and intellectual property products) are at the heart of what makes firms competitive. Investments in intangibles are vital in two ways: as a production factor and/or as a driver for innovation. Thus, the spending on intangibles has a direct (short-run/one-off) effect on output levels and an indirect (long-run) growth effect through capital accumulation and TFP (total factor productivity).

- **Gross Expenditure on R&D in % of GDP, business enterprise sector and total**
- **Intellectual property products - Investments in % of total Investments**
- **ICT - Investments in % of total Investments**

HEADLINE INDICATORS

The table below presents the economic sectors (NACE Rev.2, ISIC. Rev. 4) under analysis for the headline indicators.

C	Manufacturing
G-N	Services of the Business Economy
G-I	Wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food service activities
J	Information and communication
K	Financial and insurance activities
L	Real estate activities
M-N	Professional, scientific and technical activities; admin. a support service activities

Gross Value Added of manufacturing as a % of GDP Source: Eurostat; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> [nama_10_a10]

NACE Rev 2: Section C Manufacturing. The standard followed is the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010).

For US, JP, Korea: ISIC Rev. 4 Section C Manufacturing; Source: OECD http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DatasetCode=SNA_TABLE6A

For China: UN National Accounts; <https://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/selbasicFast.asp>

Value Added by Economic Activity, Percentage Distribution (Shares) Data refer to **ISIC Rev 3.1 Section D**

Manufacturing Value Added per Capita (based on current US-\$)

Source: World Bank - <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NV.IND.MANF.CD>

This Indicator is calculated as the ratio of manufacturing value added (in current US-\$) over total population. Manufacturing refers to industries belonging to ISIC divisions 15-37. Value added is the net output of a sector after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated assets or depletion and degradation of natural resources. The origin of value added is determined by the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC), revision 3. Data are in current U.S. dollars. Data for OECD countries are based on ISIC, revision 4. Data may differ from those UNIDO uses to calculate shares of value added by industry, in part because of differences in exchange rates. Thus value added in a particular industry estimated by applying the shares to total manufacturing value added will not match those from UNIDO sources.

Gross Value Added of Services of the Business Economy as a % of GDP

NACE Rev. 2/ ISIC Rev. 4 G-N

Source: Eurostat; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> [nama_10_a10]

For US, JP, Korea, Source OECD: http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DatasetCode=SNA_TABLE6A

For China; Source: UN National Accounts; <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/snaama/resQuery.asp>; Value Added by Economic Activity, Percentage Distribution (Shares); Data refer to **ISIC Rev 3.1 Sections G-P**

Gross Value Added; % change, Manufacturing

Source: Eurostat; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> [nama_10_a10]

NACE Rev 2: Section C Manufacturing.

For US, JP, Korea: ISIC Rev. 4 Section C Manufacturing

http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DatasetCode=SNA_TABLE6A

Gross Value Added, % change; Services of the Business Economy (NACE G-N)

Source: Eurostat; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/data/database> [nama_10_a10]

For US, JP, Korea: http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DatasetCode=SNA_TABLE6A

Gross value added per person employed; Manufacturing

calculated based on constant prices; % change (5-year moving average)

Source: OECD http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DatasetCode=PDBI_I4

ISIC Rev. 4 Section C Manufacturing

Gross value added per person employed, Business Sector Services excluding real estate -, constant prices; % change (5-year moving average)

Source: OECD http://stats.oecd.org/index.aspx?DatasetCode=PDBI_I4

ISIC Rev. 4 Sections G-N excluding real estate (L)

Number of employees (domestic concept), percentage change, Manufacturing

calculated as the yoy %-change

Source: Eurostat: [nama_10_a10_e](#); OECD: [STAN database for structural Analyses](#)

NACE Rev. 2; ISIC Rev. 4 Section C - Manufacturing; employment domestic concept,

Number of employees (domestic concept), percentage change, Business Services

calculated as the yoy %-change

Source: Eurostat: [nama_10_a10_e](#); OECD: [STAN database for structural Analyses](#)

NACE Rev. 2; ISIC Rev. 4 Section G-N - Services of the Business Economy; employment domestic concept

Share of EU Exports in world Exports (%) - all products

Source: Eurostat - Share of EU in the World Trade - ext_lt_introle

Goods cover physical, produced items over which ownership rights can be established and whose economic ownership can be passed from one institutional unit to another by engaging in transactions. The change of ownership occurs between residents and non-residents. It includes general merchandise, net exports of goods under merchanting, non-monetary gold. An export is marked as a credit (money coming in) and an import is noted as a debit (money going out).

Investment Indicators

Gross Fixed Capital Formation in % of GDP

Eurostat: nama_10_gdp - EU, MS

Source: OECD http://stats.oecd.org/viewhtml.aspx?datasetcode=SNA_TABLE1&lang=en

For US, JP, Korea the ratio is calculated based on current prices PPP. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) is defined as the acquisition (including purchases of new or second-hand assets) and creation of assets by producers for their own use, minus disposals of produced fixed assets. The relevant assets relate to products that are intended for use in the production of other goods and services for a period of more than a year. The term "produced assets" means that only those assets that come into existence as a result of a production process recognised in the national accounts are included.

Investment rate in manufacturing in % of total Value Added

Source: Eurostat - Annual detailed enterprise statistics (sbs_na_ind_r2)

Calculated as the ratio of investment over total value added at factor cost in the manufacturing sector (NACE C)

Gross domestic expenditure on R&D, % of GDP

Source: Eurostat/Europe 2020; <http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/web/europe-2020-indicators/europe-2020-strategy/main-tables>

Total gross domestic expenditure on research and experimental development (GERD) as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP). R&D data are compiled in accordance to the guidelines laid down in the Proposed standard practice for surveys of research and experimental development - Frascati Manual (FM), OECD, 2002.

Total R&D expenditure, business enterprise sector

Source: Eurostat sdg_09_10

The indicator is part of the EU Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) indicator set. The business enterprise sector includes: all firms, organisations and institutions whose primary activity is the market production of goods or services (other than higher education) for sale to the general public at an economically significant price, and, the private non-profit institutes mainly serving them.

ICT Investments in % of total Investments

Source: Eurostat nama_10_an6

ICT investment is defined as the acquisition of equipment and computer software that is used in production for more than one year. ICT has three components: information technology equipment (computers and related hardware); communications equipment; and software. Software includes acquisition of pre-packaged software, customised software and software developed in-house. This indicator is measured as a percentage of total non-residential gross fixed capital formation.

Intellectual property products - Investments in % of total Investments

Source: Eurostat nama_10_an6

According to the SNA2008/ESA2010 standards, the Systems of National Accounts currently captures under the asset category "intellectual property products" a range of specific intangible assets, namely R&D, mineral exploration, computer software and databases, entertainment, literary and artistic originals.

Indicator Framework				
Core Areas	Indicator	Source	Code	most recent data
Headline Indicators	Gross Value Added of manufacturing as a % of GDP	Eurostat/OECD/UN	[nama_10_a10]; [SNA_TABLE6A]	2017, USA, JP, Korea 2016, China % of VA
	Manufacturing Value Added per Capita (in current US-\$)	World Bank	World Development	2016
	Gross Value Added % of GDP Selected Sectors: G-N	Eurostat/OECD/UN	[nama_10_a10]; [SNA_TABLE6A]	2017, USA, JP, Korea 2016, China % of VA
	Gross Value Added annual % change Selected Sectors: C, G-N	Eurostat/OECD	[nama_10_a10]; [SNA_TABLE6A]	2017, USA, JP, Korea 2015, China n.a.
	Productivity Gross Value Added per person employed (5 year MA) Selected Sectors: C; G-N excl. real estate	OECD	[PDBI_I4]	2017, US 2015, JP, Korea 2016, China n.a.
	Employment Number of employees (domestic concept), % change Selected Sectors: C; G-N	Eurostat/OECD	[nama_10_a10_e]; [STANI4_2016]	EU, JP, Korea 2016, USA 2015, China n.a.
	Share of national exports in world exports (%) all products	Eurostat	[ext_lt_intrrole]	2016
Investments	Gross Fixed Capital Formation - total % GDP	Eurostat/OECD	[nama_10_gdp]; [SNA_TABLE6A]	2017, USA, JP, Korea 2015, China n.a.
	Investment rate in % investment/total value added at factor costs NACE Sector C	Eurostat	[sbs_na_ind_r2]	2015, USA, JP, China, Korea n.a.
	Gross Expenditure on R&D in % of GDP total	Eurostat	t2020_20	2016, USA, Japan, Korea 2015, China n.a.
	Total R&D expenditure, business enterprise sector % GDP	Eurostat	[sdg_09_10]	2017, USA, JP, Korea China 2015
	Intellectual property products (total Economy) Investments in % of total Investments	Eurostat; OECD	[nama_10_an6]	2017, EU only
	ICT investments (total Economy) Investments in % of total Investments	Eurostat; OECD	[nama_10_an6]	2017, EU only
Policy related Areas				
Research and Innovation	Total Researchers per 1.000 employees (total employment)	OECD	[MSTI]	2016, China 2015
	PCT Patent Applications filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty	EIS	Indicator 3.3.1	2013
	Share of Enterprises introducing innovations "Innovation core activities (Com.Reg. 995/2012)"	Eurostat	[inn_cis9_type]	2014, EU only
	Number of Unicorns created by year and region	CBInsights		2017
	Number of installed industrial robots per 10.000 persons in the manufacturing industry (ISIC Rev. 4 - Section C)	IFR (International Federation of Robotics)	Executive_Summary	2016, no EU-aggregate, Europe available
Skills	Tertiary Graduates in science, math., computing, engineering, manufacturing, construction per 1.000 of population aged 20-29, % change	Eurostat	[educ_uoe_grad04]	2015, EU only
	Adult participation in learning (% of population aged 25 to 64)	Eurostat	[sdg_04_60]	2017, EU only
	Employment shifts in manufacturing by education	Eurofound		2016, EU only
Digital Economy	Digital Transformation Enablers Index	DTEI	Digital Transformation Scoreboard	2017, intra-EU
	Human Capital/digital skills	DESI	composite index	2017, intra-EU
	Integration of digital Technology	DESI	composite index	2017, intra EU
Decarbonisation and Circular Economy	Electricity price for medium sized industries Euro per kWh	Eurostat	[ten00117]	2016, EU only
	Air emission intensities Kilograms per euro, chain linked volumes (2010)	Eurostat	[env_ac_aeint_r2]	205 EU, 2016 MS, EU only
	Gross investment in activities of circular economy change in p.p.	Eurostat	[cei_cie010]	2015, EU only
	Trade in recyclable raw material	Eurostat	[cei_srm020]	2015, EU only
	Persons employed related to circular economy sectors	Eurostat	[cei_cie010]	EU only, 2014/2015
	Energy productivity GDP per unit of TPES, % change	OECD	Green Growth Indicators	2015, China 2014
Single Market	Intra-EU28 trade in goods and services % share of total trade, imports plus exports	Eurostat	[ext_lt_intratrd]	2017, EU only
	Price dispersion across Member States Coefficient of variation	Eurostat	[prc_ppp_ind]	2017, EU only
	Infringement cases	Eurostat	Single Market Integration Scoreboard	2016, EU only
International Dimension	Domestic value added in gross exports % Total Value, change in p.p.	OECD	doi: 10.1787/3959a0c6-en	2014, EU n.a.
	High-technology exports (in % of manufactured exports)	World Bank	TX.VAL.TECH.M	2016
	Stock of FDI inward, % of GDP (manufacturing)	Eurostat	[bop_fdi6_pos]	2016, China, Korea n.a.