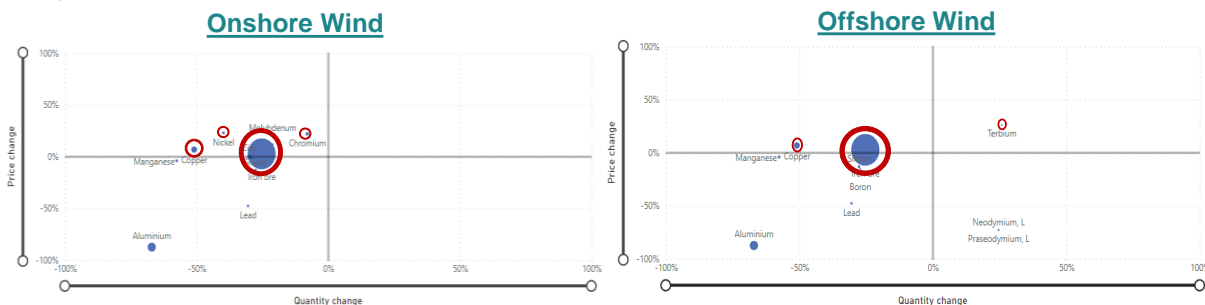


Distress – monitoring raw materials for wind



Note: GROW A1's computations based on Surveillance data.

The quadrant chart illustrates price and quantity changes of raw materials in a particular technology. It compares data from January to March of the current year (2024) with the same period from the previous three years (2021, 2022, and 2023).

Continuous monitoring of supply chain distress for Net-Zero Technologies: [SCAN Dashboard](#)

3



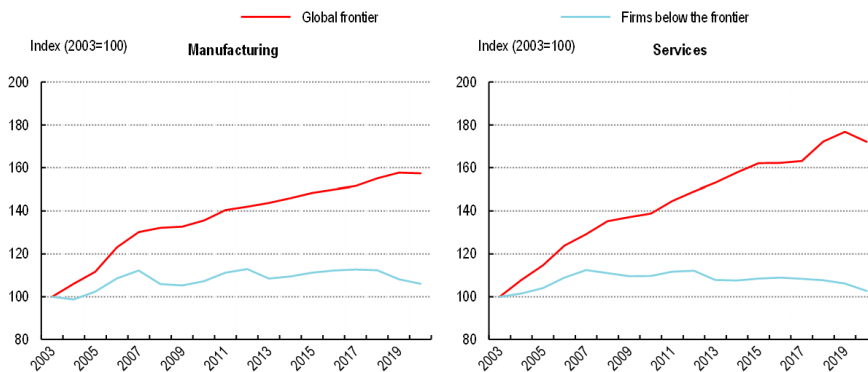
Source for the methodology: Single Market Economy [WP2022/03](#) – “SCAN” (Supply Chain Alert Notification) monitoring system

3

Diffusion – curbing the productivity gap

Figure 2.2. Productivity divergence of the global frontier

Labour productivity – frontier vs. the rest



Source: forthcoming “SRIP” Report 2024, DG Research & Innovation, European Commission

Note: Index (2003 = 100) of productivity at the frontier and below the frontier, approximated by changes in logs. Average across detailed industries using firm-level data, and 3-year moving average. Labour productivity is defined as value added per employee. The “Global frontier” is defined as the average of the productivity for the top 5% firms in the productivity distribution within each detailed (2-digit) NACE Rev.2 industry from 24 OECD countries for which firm level data is available. “Firms below the frontier” is the average productivity of all other firms within the detailed industry. See more details in the paper cited in the source.

Source: André and Gal (2024_[34]). Updated calculations following the methodology in Andrews, Criscuolo and Gal (2016_[3]).



4