Dependencies - distribution of 204 goods across origins (in terms of number of products)





Source: DG GROW Chief Economist Team's computations based on the *Trade-Figaro-Eurostat* Dataset; Arjona, Connell, and Herghelegiu (2023), SMEP Paper Series WP14, DG GROW, European Commission

1

Distress - tech designs for offshore and onshore wind



Onshore Wind

2 designs relevant

Manganese (Mn),Chromium (Cr), Copper (Cu), Molybdenum (Mb), Aluminium (Al) Nickel (Ni), Phosphorus (P), Zinc (Zn), Lead (Pb), Silicon (Si) Iron ore (Fe),

Manganese (Mn), Chromium (Cr), Copper (Cu),
Dysprosium (Dy), Molybdenum (Mb),
Aluminium (Al), Praseodymium (Pr),
Terbium (Tb), Boron (B), Neodymium (Nd),
Nickel (Ni), Phosphorus (P), Niobium (Nb),
Zinc (Zn), Lead (Pb), Titanium (Ti),
Vanadium (Va), Silicon (Si)
Iron ore (Fe),

Technological
Designs

Onshore Offshore

Offshore wind

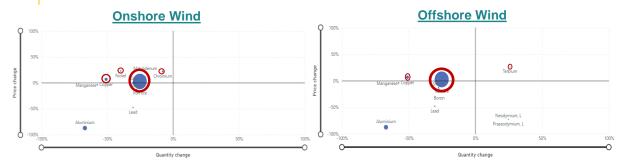
1 design relevant

Manganese (Mn), Chromium (Cr), Terbium (Tb), Boron (B), Phosphorus (P), Lead (Pb), Praseodymium (Pr), Silicon (Si), Neodymium (Nd), Iron ore (Fe), Copper (Cu), Dysprosium (Dy)

Source: DG GROW, Chief Economist Team

2

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



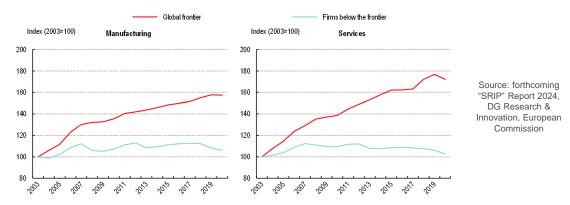
Source for the methodology: Single Market Economy WP2022/03 - "SCAN" (Supply Chain Alert Notification) monitoring system

3

Diffusion – curbing the productivity gap

Figure 2.2. Productivity divergence of the global frontier

Labour productivity - frontier vs. the rest



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₎).



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