

JRC TECHNICAL REPORTS

PREDICT 2016 Country Factsheets: EU Member States -Benchmarking with Non-EU Countries

Andrea de Panizza, Ibrahim Rohman Kholilul

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Contact information

Address: Edificio Expo, C/ Inca Garcilaso 3, E-41092 Seville, Spain

E-mail: <u>b06-sec@jrc.ec.europa.eu</u>

Tel.: +34 954 488318

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Foreword

PREDICT: Prospective Insights on R&D in ICT

PREDICT produces statistics and analyses on ICT industries and their R&D in Europe since 2006. The project covers major world competitors including 40 advanced and emerging countries – the EU28 plus Norway, Russia and Switzerland in Europe, Canada, the United States and Brazil in the Americas, China, India, Japan, Korea and Taiwan in Asia, and Australia – as well as a growing array of indicators related to the ICT content of economic activities.

Rationale

ICTs determine competitive power in the knowledge economy. The ICT sector alone originates almost one fourth of total Business expenditure in R&D (BERD) for the aggregate of the 40 economies under scrutiny in the project. It also has a huge enabling role for innovation in other technological domains, let aside the impact of ICT uptake in the organisation of businesses. This is reflected at the EU policy level, where the Digital Agenda for Europe in 2010 was identified as one of the seven pillars of the Europe 2020 Strategy for growth in the Union and the achievement of a <u>Digital Single Market</u> (DSM) is one of the 10 political priorities set by the Commission since 2015.

Statistics and indicators

PREDICT provides indicators in a wide variety of topics, including value added, employment, labour productivity and BERD, distinguishing fine grain economic activities in ICT and media and content industries (up to 22 individual activities, 14 of which at the class level, i.e. at 4 digits in the ISIC classification) and at a higher level of aggregation for all the other industries in the economy. It also produces data on Government financing of R&D in ICTs, and total R&D expenditure at the country level. Now-casting of more relevant data in these domains is also being performed.

Team

PREDICT is a collaboration between the JRC and the European Commission Communications Networks, Content and Technology (CNECT) Directorate General. Since 2013 data collection and analysis has been carried out jointly by JRC and the Valencian Institute of Economic Research (Instituto Valenciano de Investigaciones Económicas - Ivie).

Abstract

The PREDICT 2016 Factsheets present essential statistical data regarding the performance of the EU ICT sector. These Factsheets are the subject of three reports. The first report on 'Data in Current Prices', and the second on 'Purchasing Power Standard' present sets of Factsheets with data on each EU Member State, in comparison to the EU average. This third report presents Factsheets on the EU average and 12 non-EU countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Korea, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Taiwan and the United States.

Reading Notes

The figures at the top of each Factsheet display the information presented in the statistical tables. The left-hand figure gives a snapshot of country performance in ICT specialisation (VA/GDP), ICT productivity and ICT R&D as compared to the EU (EU absolute values listed below = Index 100). The right-hand figure gives a dynamic image (evolution 2006-2013) of the country ICT VA and GDP, and also ICT BERD and Total BERD. In this figure, ICT data is also presented by subsector.

Together these 2 figures allow us to assess very rapidly:

- the ICT sector's profile in each country in Europe (2013) as regards value added, productivity, R&D intensity.
- the evolution of the ICT sector since 2006: i.e. whether the sector as a whole and also its subsectors have emerged or declined in terms of value added and R&D expenditures, as compared to the overall dynamics of each country's economy.

The statistical tables provide the full data on which these figures are based. They are divided into two main blocks:

- the first shows **Economic and Industry Trends**: Gross Value Added (GVA), Employment and Productivity.
- the second concentrates on **R&D performance** showing R&D expenditures in terms of both the actual spending and R&D intensity, calculated as the ratio of R&D spending to GVA.

Additionally, the horizontal reading of the tables conveys three further items of information:

- The time coverage (2006-2013) allows us to assess the progress of the variables during the pre and post-crisis years.
- The column headed '2013 vs EU-%shares' displays the relative performance of each variable (expressed as a proportion) as compared to the EU.
- The double column headed '2013 vs 2006 (=100)' offers indices comparing the 2013 performance of each variable with its initial level in 2006 (Index: 100) for each Member State and the EU.

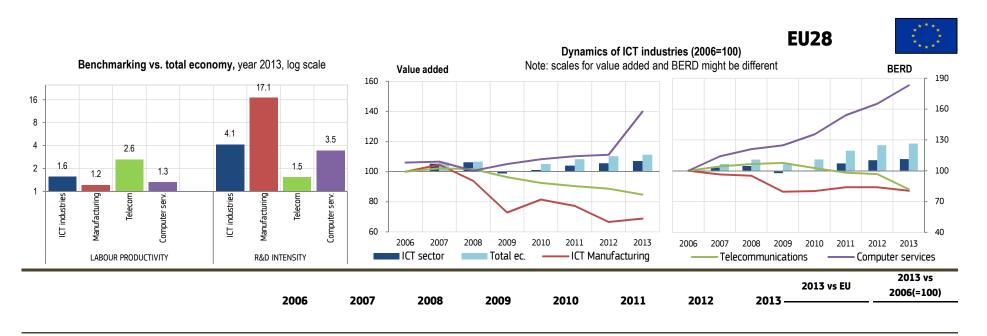
Methodological Notes

These benchmarking Factsheets present essential statistical data regarding the performance of the EU ICT sector in EU and 12 non-EU countries: Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, India, Japan, Korea, Norway, Russia, Switzerland, Taiwan, and the United States. The data is presented in Purchasing Power Standard (PPS) to allow comparability.

The PPS is an artificial currency unit. Theoretically, one PPS can buy the same amount of goods and services in each country. PPS are derived by dividing any economic aggregate of a country in national currency by its respective purchasing power parities. PPS is the technical term used by Eurostat for the common currency in which national accounts aggregates are expressed when adjusted for price level differences. (See EUROSTAT – Glossary: Purchasing power standard (PPS)).

These Factsheets are based on the latest available official data from EUROSTAT. Data sources and methods are fully described in the metadata of PREDICT 2016.

The ICT sector is classified in four sub-categories to facilitate the reading: ICT manufacturing (NACE 261-264, 268), telecommunications (NACE 61), and computer services (5820, 62, 631, 951). The classification method follows <u>OECD (2007)</u>.



Economic and industry trends

12,177

12,909

12,994

Value added (€ bn)

Total economy (GDP)

	,	,_	,	,	, -	,	,	,_		
ICT sector	494	520	524	488	500	513	522	529		107
Manufacturing	72	75	68	52	59	56	48	50	0.4%	69
Telecommunications	201	206	205	194	186	182	179	171	1.3%	85
Computer services	220	239	252	241	255	276	295	308	2.3%	140
ICT sector as a % of Total	4.1%	4.0%	4.0%	4.0%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%	3.9%		96.3
Employment (thousands)										
Total economy	224,538	228,831	231,179	227,192	225,673	225,993	225,129	224,472		100
ICT sector	5,200	5,397	5,511	5,417	5,360	5,489	5,576	5,651		109
Manufacturing	924	947	918	781	741	738	713	681	0.3%	74
Telecommunications	1,221	1,253	1,235	1,185	1,123	1,105	1,099	1,084	0.5%	89
Computer services	3,055	3,197	3,358	3,451	3,496	3,646	3,764	3,887	1.7%	127
ICT sector as a % of Total	2.3%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%		108.7
Productivity of labour (\in thous./person employed))									
Total economy	54	56	56	54	57	58	60	60	(1.00)	111
ICT sector	95	96	95	90	93	94	94	94	(1.55)	99
Manufacturing	78	80	74	67	79	75	67	73	(1.21)	93
Telecommunications	165	164	166	164	166	165	162	158	(2.61)	96
Computer & information services	72	75	75	70	73	76	78	79	(1.32)	110

12,250

12,794

13,177

13,429

13,542

111

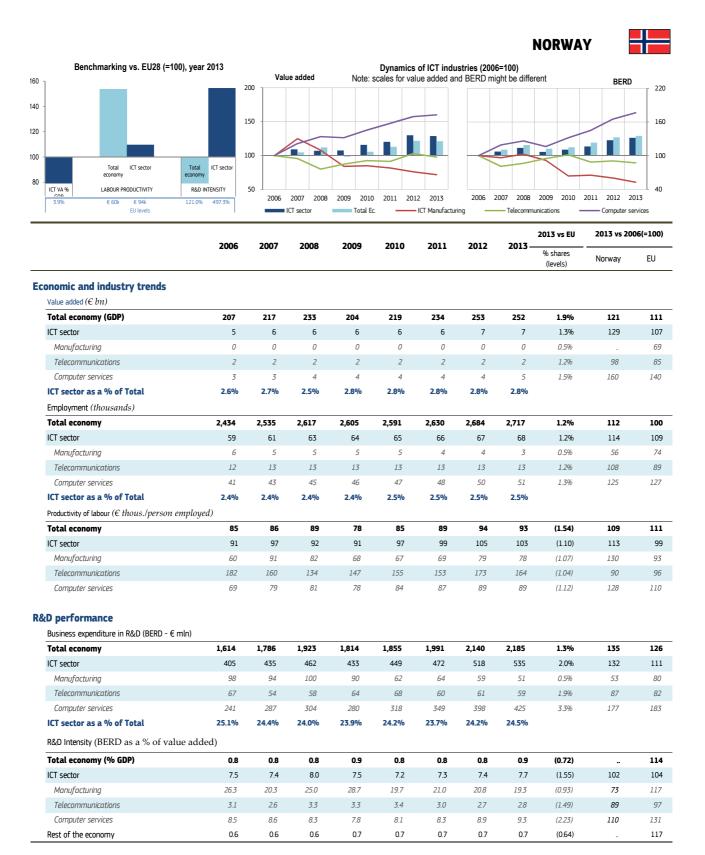
R&D performance

Business expenditure in R&D (BERD - € mln)

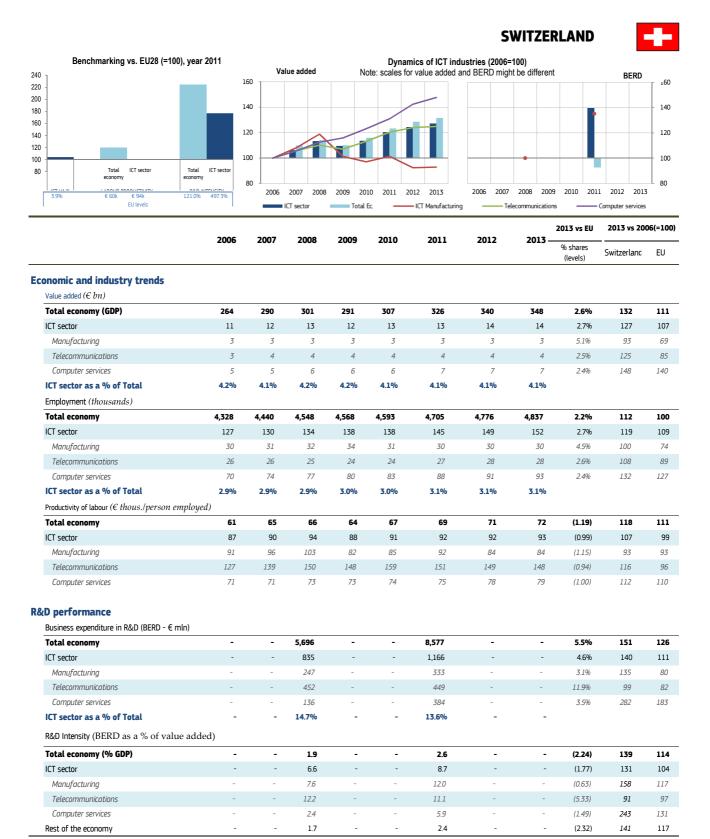
Total economy	129,584	138,256	143,659	137,675	143,986	154,838	161,939	163,866	100.0%	126
Total economy	123,304	130,230	143,033	137,073	143,300	134,030	101,555	103,000	100.070	120
ICT sector	23,617	24,311	24,727	23,057	23,698	25,297	26,052	26,295	16.0%	111
Manufacturing	12,720	12,267	12,100	10,118	10,210	10,672	10,687	10,237	6.2%	80
Telecommunications	3,854	4,017	4,106	4,151	3,958	3,783	3,730	3,159	1.9%	82
Computer services	7,042	8,027	8,521	8,788	9,530	10,842	11,635	12,899	7.9%	183
ICT sector as a % of Total	18.2%	17.6%	17.2%	16.7%	16.5%	16.3%	16.1%	16.0%		88.0
R&D Intensity (BERD as a % of value added)										
Total economy (% GDP)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	(1.00)	114
ICT sector	4.8	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	(4.11)	104
Manufacturing	17.6	16.3	17.9	19.3	17.4	19.2	22.3	20.6	(17.05)	117
Telecommunications	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	(1.53)	97
Computer services	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.2	(3.46)	131
Rest of the economy	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	(0.87)	117

Note: all monetary variables are expressed in euros at current prices and exchange rates.

% shares and (levels) correspond to the (%) ratio between the value of a variable (x) in country (i) and in the EU economy [= χ/χ_{EU}]. Percentage shares portray the weight of each country in the EU aggregate, the EU being equal to 100%. Levels, computed for productivity and R&D intensity, portray the performance vs. the EU aggregate, and are expressed as a simple ratio, the EU level being equal to (1.00)

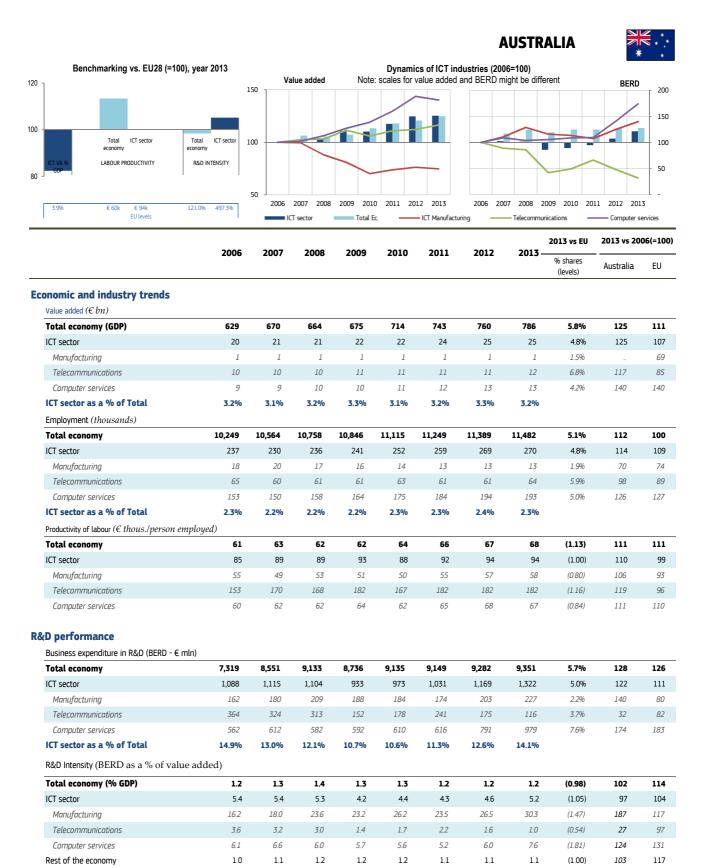


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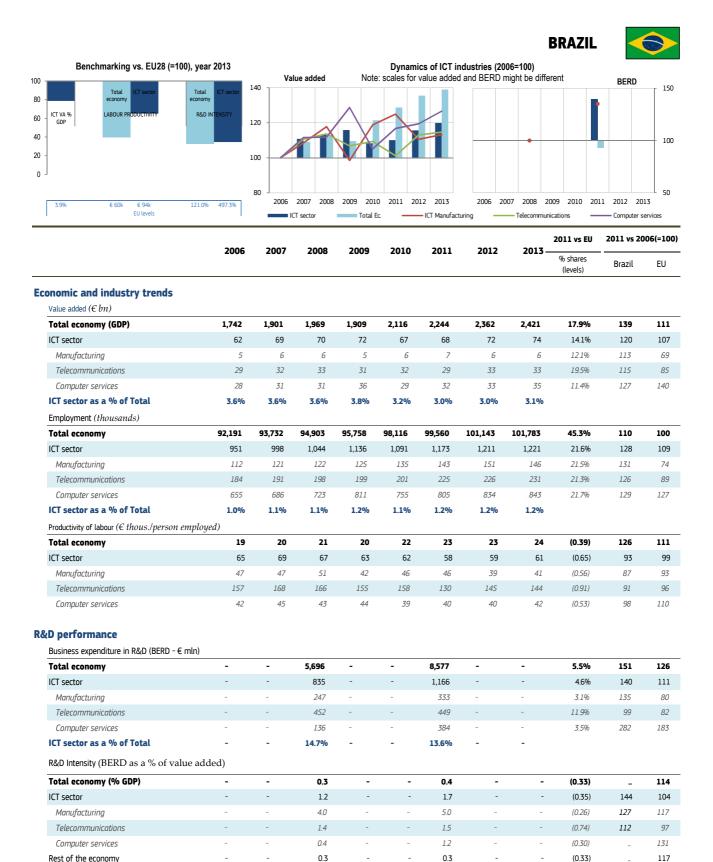
^{*)} Switzerland R&D data refers to 2011, comparison is performed between 2011 and 2008 figures.

[%] shares and (levels) correspond to the (%) ratio between the value of a variable (x) in country (i) and in the EU economy [= x_i/x_{EU}.) Percentage shares portray the weight of each country in the EU aggregate, the EU being equal to 100%. Levels, computed for productivity and R&D intensity, portray the performance vs. the EU aggregate, and are expressed as a simple ratio, the EU level being equal to (1.00)



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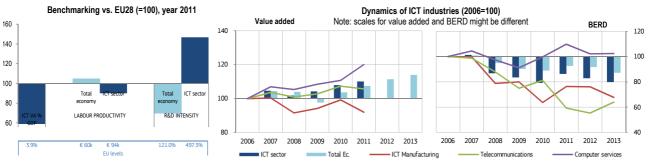
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^{*)} Brazil data refers to 2011, comparison is performed between 2011 and 2008 figures

[%] shares and (levels) correspond to the (%) ratio between the value of a variable (x) in country (i) and in the EU economy [= x/x_{EU}]. Percentage shares portray the weight of each country in the EU aggregate, the EU being equal to 100%. Levels, computed for productivity and R&D intensity, portray the performance vs. the EU aggregate, and are expressed as a simple ratio, the EU level being equal to (1.00)





							2011 vs E	U 2013 vs 20	006(=100)
200	5 2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	% shares	Canada	EU

Economic and industry trends

Value added ($\in bn$)

Total economy (GDP)	1,002	1,047	1,042	979	1,040	1,077	1,117	1,142	8.4%	114	111
ICT sector	36	37	36	37	39	39	-	-	7.7%	110	107
Manufacturing	3	3	3	3	3	3	-	-	5.4%	92	69
Telecommunications	18	19	19	19	20	19	-	-	10.7%	106	85
Computer services	14	15	15	15	16	17	-	-	6.1%	120	140
ICT sector as a % of Total	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.8%	3.7%	3.7%					
Employment (thousands)											
Total economy	16,702	17,077	17,363	17,067	17,372	17,661	17,829	18,045	8.0%	108	100
ICT sector	432	437	446	441	450	468	460	469	8.3%	109	109
Manufacturing	58	55	50	47	43	43	41	41	6.0%	70	74
Telecommunications	126	129	134	128	135	132	132	137	12.6%	109	89
Computer services	248	253	261	265	272	292	287	292	7.5%	118	127
ICT sector as a % of Total	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%	2.6%			
Productivity of labour (\in thous./person e	mployed)										
Total economy	60	61	60	57	60	61	63	63	(1.05)	106	111
ICT sector	83	85	82	85	86	84	-	-	(0.90)	102	99
Manufacturing	57	60	60	66	76	71	-	-	(0.93)	124	93
Telecommunications	146	147	138	147	145	147	-	-	(0.89)	101	96
Computer services	57	60	57	58	57	58	-	-	(0.77)	102	110

R&D performance

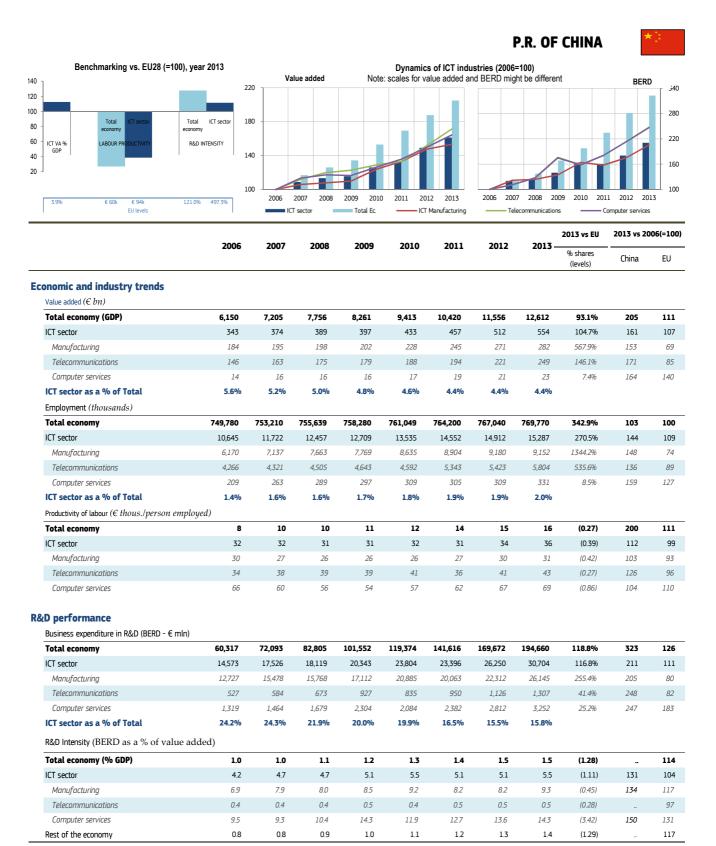
Business expenditure in R&D (BERD - € mln)

Total economy	11,103	11,201	10,533	10,021	9,881	10,281	10,188	9,672	5.9%	87	126
ICT sector	3,300	3,344	2,865	2,754	2,613	2,847	2,733	2,636	10.0%	80	111
Manufacturing	1,651	1,647	1,301	1,322	1,051	1,261	1,256	1,117	10.9%	68	80
Telecommunications	443	437	389	332	359	262	245	283	9.0%	64	82
Computer services	1,206	1,260	1,175	1,100	1,203	1,324	1,232	1,235	9.6%	102	183
ICT sector as a % of Total	29.7%	29.9%	27.2%	27.5%	26.4%	27.7%	26.8%	27.3%			
R&D Intensity (BERD as a % of value	ue added)										
Total economy (% GDP)	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	(0.70)		114
ICT sector	9.2	8.9	7.9	7.4	6.8	7.2	-	-	(1.47)	78	104
Manufacturing	50.2	49.9	43.2	42.7	32.2	41.7	-	-	(2.17)	83	117
Telecommunications	2.4	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.4	-	-	(0.65)	56	97
Computer services	8.6	8.4	7.9	7.2	7.7	7.8	-	-	(1.99)	91	131
Rest of the economy	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	(0.58)		117

India data refers to 2013 or 2011 whenever the last data is available

Note: all monetary variables are expressed in euros at current prices and exchange rates.

% shares and (levels) correspond to the (%) ratio between the value of a variable (x) in country (i) and in the EU economy [= x_i/x_{EU}]. Percentage shares portray the weight of each country in the EU aggregate, the EU being equal to 100%. Levels, computed for productivity and R&D intensity, portray the performance vs. the EU aggregate, and are expressed as a simple ratio, the EU level being equal to (1.00)



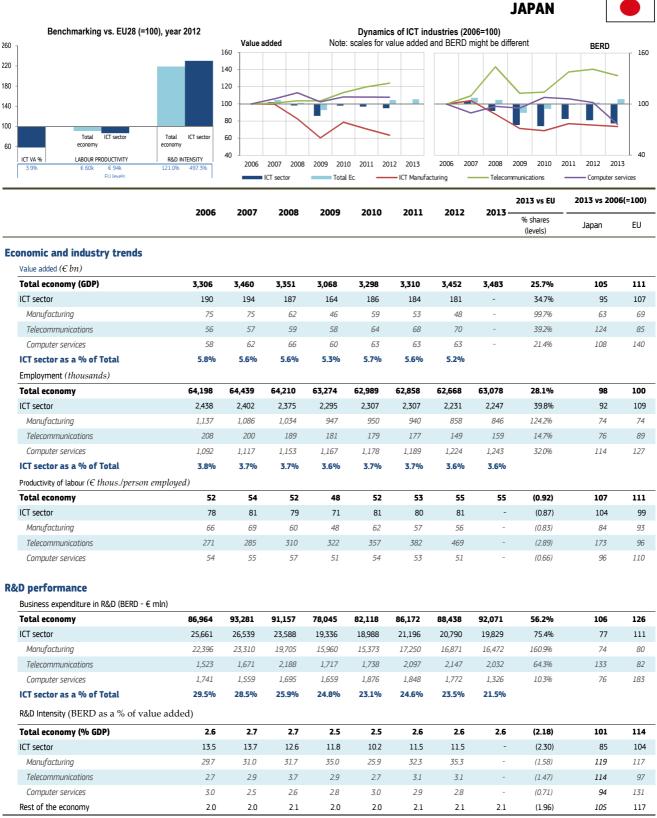
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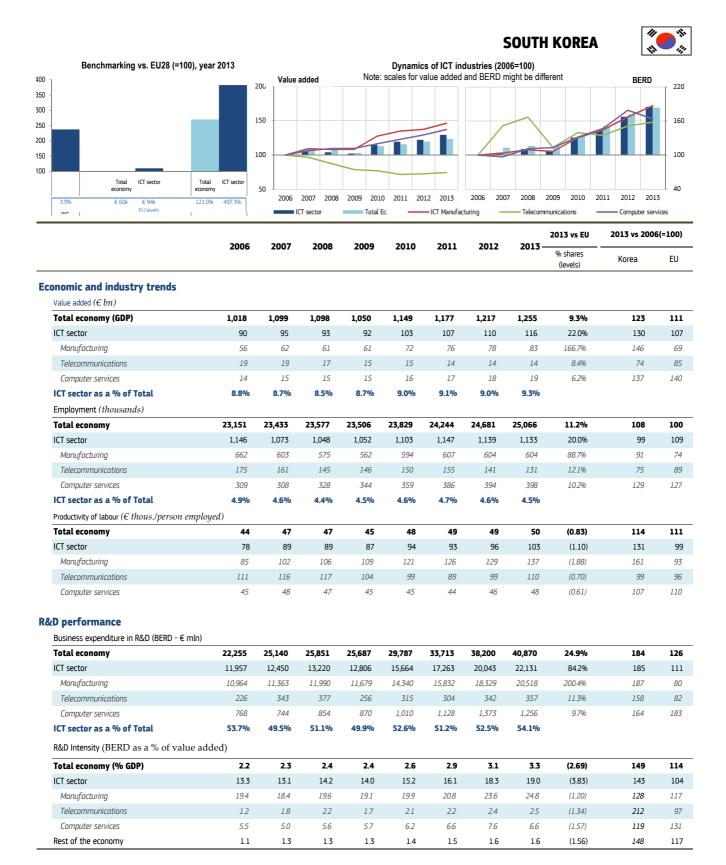
India data refers to 2013 or 2012 whenever the last data is available

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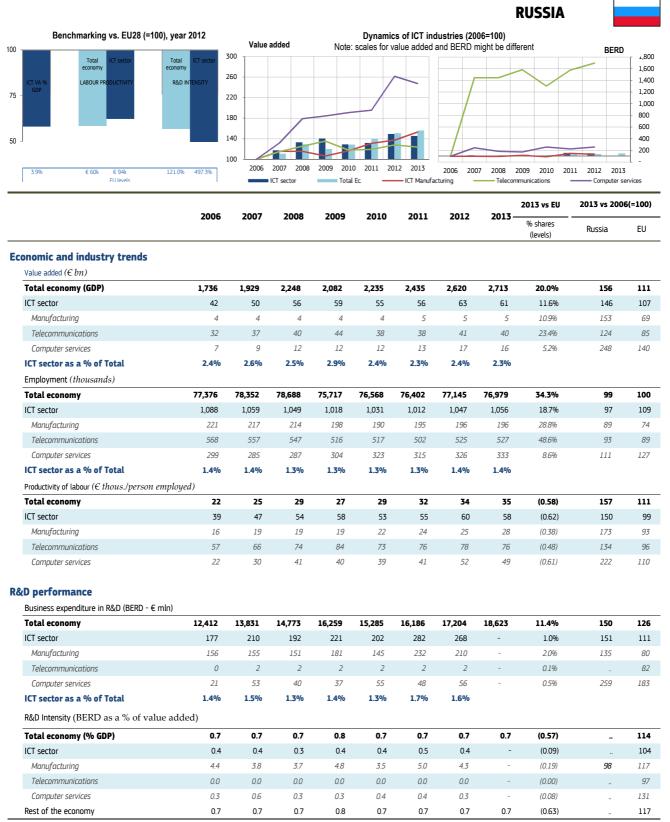


Japan data refers to 2013 or 2012 whenever the last data is available

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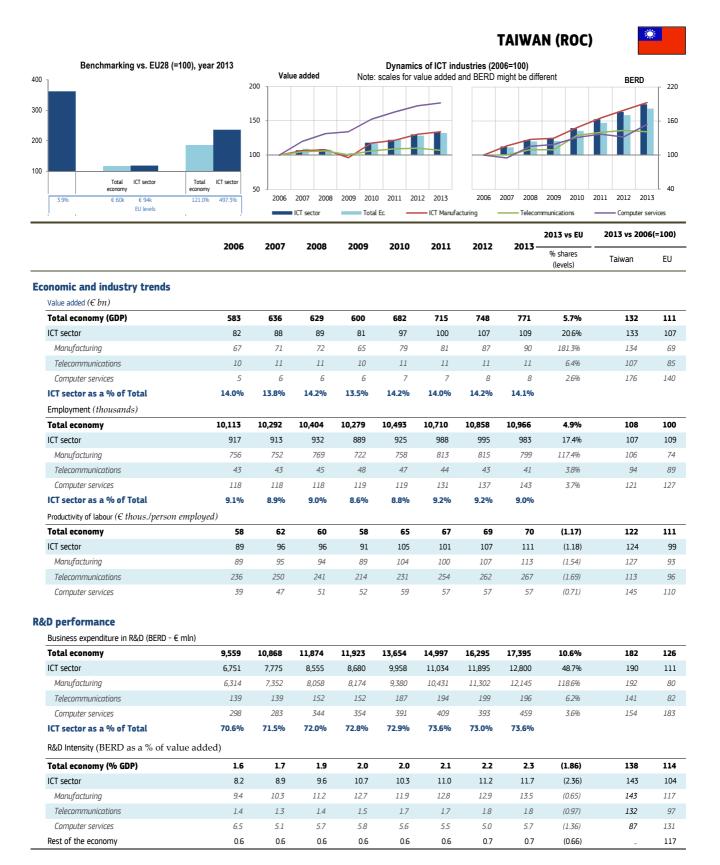


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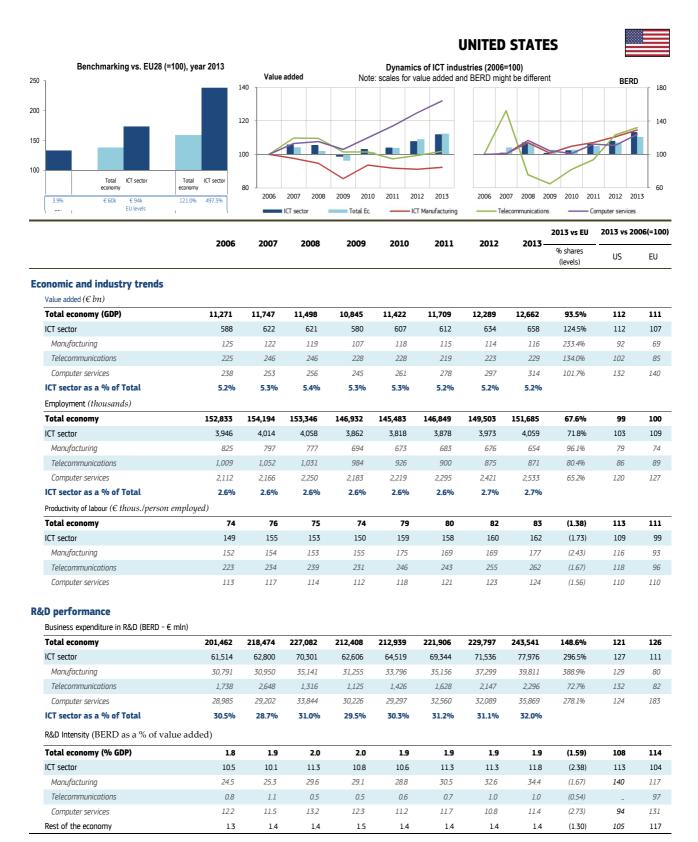
Russian data refers to 2013 or 2012 whenever the last data is available

[%] shares and (levels) correspond to the (%) ratio between the value of a variable (x) in country (i) and in the EU economy [= x/X_{EU}]. Percentage shares portray the weight of each country in the EU aggregate, the EU being equal to 100%. Levels, computed for productivity and R&D intensity, portray the performance vs. the EU aggregate, and are expressed as a simple ratio, the EU level being equal to (1.00)



Note: all monetary variables are expressed in euros at current prices and exchange rates.

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References

The 2016 PREDICT Report

Both the report and the database can be accessed through the following web page: $\frac{https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/predict/data}{}$

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