

Economic globalisation indicators

Statistics Explained

Data extracted in March 2024.

Planned article update: June 2024.

"Smaller EU economies exhibited the highest shares of employment in globalised businesses and value-added supported by exports in the period 2019-2021."

"International trade trends remained relatively stable until 2020, after which significant trade intensity variations were observed."

"The EU remains a net lender in direct investments in the world with relatively stable values of inward and outward FDI stocks as a percentage of GDP in the period 2018-2022."

This article describes the construction of a set of [European Union \(EU\) economic globalisation indicators](#). It presents results for the selected indicators, illustrating the type of information which could be used to track different aspects of globalisation. The article also explains the methodological issues of developing globalisation indicators and presents detailed information about the data sources and data breakdowns available. The economic globalisation indicators are displayed in Eurostat's [Globalisation Dashboard](#) (21 indicators) and in the dedicated section on [globalisation of businesses](#) (additional two indicators). These indicators present EU citizens, policymakers and businesses with trends in business dynamics and characteristics, international trade and investments in an easily accessible format. The interactive dashboard shows the EU's role in globalisation within three main topics:

- Global business hub;
- Global trading partnerships;
- Global investments.

The dashboard is updated automatically when new or revised data become available in Eurostat's database, thus always showing the most up-to-date picture.

Overview

The results show that:

- Employment shares in foreign-controlled enterprises in 2021 are generally lower compared with 2020 in the largest EU economies.
- There was an increase in the number of persons employed in multinational enterprise groups (MNE groups) in 2021 as recorded in the EuroGroups register. However, the share of the persons working in MNE groups in the total employment in Europe is stable.
- A declining trend in EU enterprises sourcing abroad was exhibited, from the peak of 11.7 % (2002-2006) to the lowest share of 2.7 % (2018-2020).
- The highest share of value-added supported by EU exports in 2021 was observed in small, open EU economies.
- A declining trend in CO₂ emissions was observed in the EU from both consumption (footprint) and production perspectives, in the period 2012-2021 (-18 % for both perspectives for this period).

- EU export-to-import ratio has rebounded in 2023 after experiencing a slight drop in 2022 and it remains positive, indicating a consistent trend of the EU countries exporting slightly more than importing.
- The proportion of both trade in intermediate goods as a share of total goods trade and trade in intermediate services as a share of total services had an upward trend in the period 2017-2022.
- The share of the trade with the top five partner countries shows that the EU is much more reliant on a limited number of trading partners for trade in services than for trade in goods.
- The EU remains a net foreign direct investor in the world with relatively stable values of inward and outward FDI stocks as a percentage of GDP in the period 2017-2022.
- In the years 2020-2022, foreign investors investing in the EU generally had a higher return on their investments compared with investors in the EU investing abroad.

Global business hub

Employment

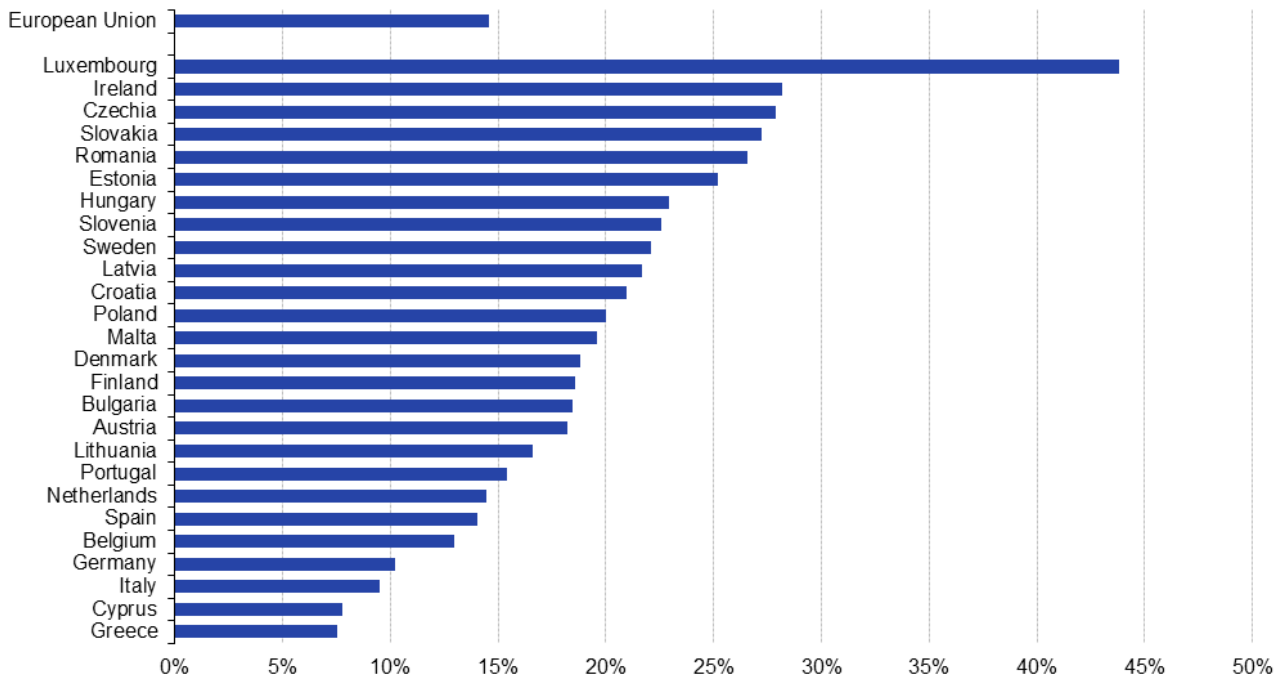
Employment plays a critical role in driving economic growth and prosperity, and it is influenced by various factors, including the presence of foreign-controlled enterprises, foreign affiliates, and multinational enterprise (MNE) groups. These entities contribute significantly to job creation and employment opportunities, particularly in the context of EU exports.

Employment in foreign-controlled enterprises in the EU significantly varies from one EU country to another. This variation is highlighted by different levels of foreign investment and presence of foreign-controlled enterprises in domestic labour markets. Higher employment shares in foreign-controlled enterprises can contribute to job creation, knowledge transfer, and economic growth, while lower percentages may reflect a greater reliance on domestic enterprises (or domestically controlled multinational enterprise groups) and industries. Understanding these dynamics is crucial for policymakers and economic stakeholders to make informed decisions regarding economic strategies and labour market policies.

Figure 1 presents the percentages of employment shares of foreign-controlled enterprises, excluding the reporting country, in the total domestic employment in each EU country for the year 2021.

Employment shares of foreign controlled enterprises in total employment in business economy, 2021

(percentage of total employment in business economy)



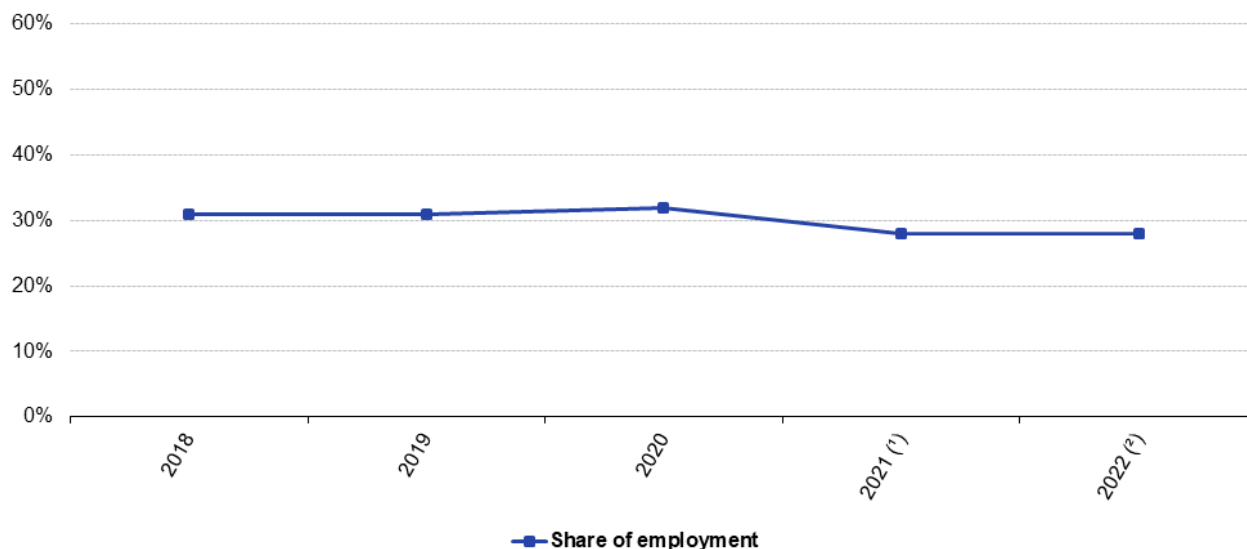
Source: Eurostat (egi_em1)

eurostat

Figure 1: Employment shares of foreign controlled enterprises in total employment in business economy, 2021 Source: Eurostat (egi_em1)

According to the EuroGroups Register (EGR), employment in MNE groups within the EU has increased over the past few years reaching over 45 million persons in 2022 compared with 40 million in 2018. However, the share of the persons working in MNE groups in the EU is rather stable. [Recent data](#) highlight this stability, revealing a consistency in employment share figures: 31 % in 2018 and 2019, 32 % in 2020, and a slight drop to 28 % in in 2021 and 2022. In 2021, a break in series was recorded caused by the extended scope of the NACE sections used for the total employment (i.e. the denominator). Since 2021, the total employment encompassed the employment in the NACE activity sections B to S (excluding O and S94), while before 2021 only the non-financial business economy was covered (NACE sections from B to N excluding K).

Employment in multinational enterprise groups in the EU as a share of total employment, 2018-2022 (percentage of total employment)



(*) Break in series
 (**) Provisional data
 Source: Eurostat (egr_emp)

eurostat 

Figure 2: Employment in multinational enterprise groups in the EU as a share of total employment, 2018-2022
 Source: Eurostat (egr_emp)

The EU has long been considered a magnet for MNE groups, attracting businesses from around the world. The MNE groups capitalise on the EU's robust economy, highly skilled workforce, and strategic location, enabling them to establish a strong presence across multiple countries. The increase of employment in the MNE groups reflects the attraction of European enterprises for the MNE groups – MNE groups expand their control over more European enterprises – e.g. via restructuring events such as mergers or acquisitions. In addition, the EU is able to create an environment favourable to business growth and job creation. Finally, the employment in the MNE groups is highly concentrated - less than 6 % of the MNE groups employ more than 82 % of the persons working for MNE groups in Europe.

Foreign affiliates play a significant role in shaping EU's employment landscape. [Data for 2021](#) highlight the diverse contributions of foreign affiliates across EU countries, with some countries experiencing higher employment shares than others. These figures show how many jobs foreign affiliates support abroad as a share of the domestic jobs in the reporting country. In 2021, Ireland and Denmark emerged as front-runners, boasting the highest share of employment in foreign affiliates at 38 % and 36 %, respectively. Conversely, Romania and Slovakia reported the lowest shares, falling below 1 %.

EU exports play a crucial role in driving economic prosperity by facilitating trade relationships and opening new markets for EU countries. [Recent data](#) reveals a consistent and steady contribution of EU exports to employment figures over the years, with percentages ranging from 14 % to 15 % between 2015 and 2021.

Finally, the employment opportunities generated by EU businesses facilitate the production and trade of goods and services for both domestic and international markets. As EU enterprises expand their operations and engage in cross-border trade, they contribute to economic interdependence and the integration of global value chains.

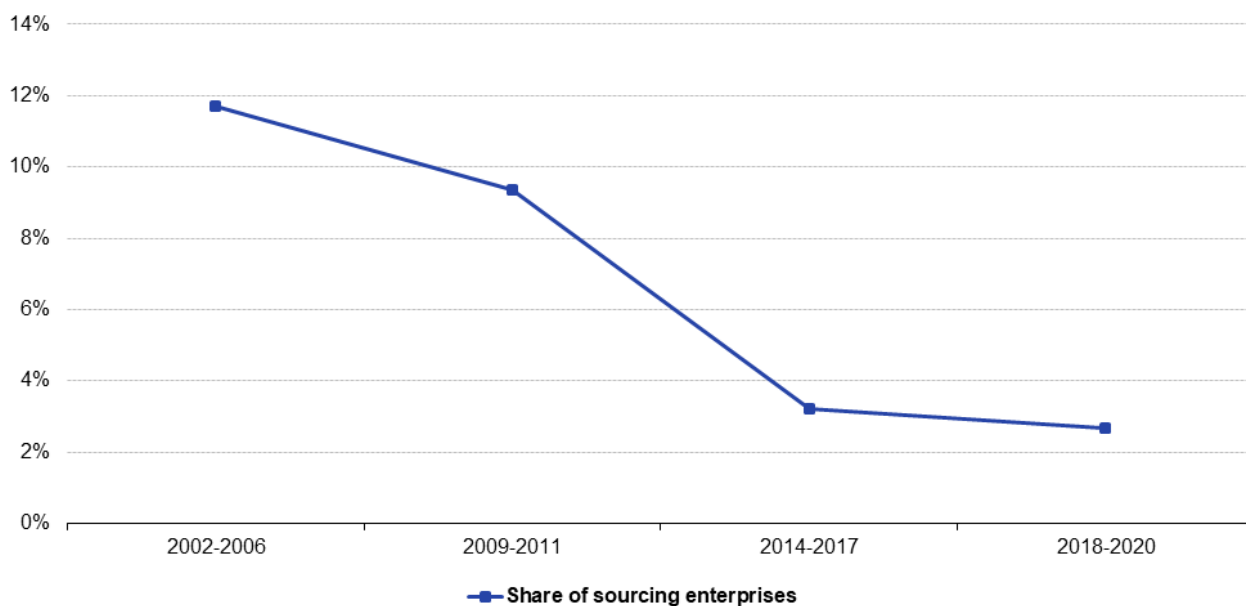
Enterprise activity

Within the European Union (EU), enterprises play a pivotal role in driving and shaping the process of globalisation. The exploration of the contributions of EU enterprises to globalisation highlights the significance of enterprises outsourcing and insourcing abroad, and the role of research and development in enterprises.

Foreign-controlled enterprises, enterprises which are a part of MNE groups and domestic enterprises often engage in international sourcing of business functions. This practice enables enterprises to tap into international expertise, achieve cost efficiency, and expand their market reach. Within the EU, the trend of enterprises sourcing business functions abroad has been observed over various periods, as reported in the [Global Value Chains survey](#) .

Figure 3 shows that over the years, there has been a significant decline in the reported share of enterprises sourcing abroad in different periods, from the highest reported share of enterprises sourcing abroad in the period 2002-2006 of 11.7 % to the lowest share in the most recent period, 2018-2020 (2.7 %)¹. It is essential to recognise that the reported shares only reflect the number of new sourcing occurrences and do not account for past sourcing activities. Consequently, while the proportion of enterprises engaging in sourcing within a single period might appear low, the cumulative impact across all periods should not be underestimated.

EU enterprises sourcing abroad, 2002-2020
(number of enterprises as a share of all enterprises sourcing abroad)



Source: Eurostat (egi_so1)

eurostat

Figure 3: Enterprises sourcing abroad in different periods, 2002-2020 Source: Eurostat (egi_so1)

The figures reflect the fact that there has been a general downward trend in the percentage of enterprises sourcing business functions abroad when comparing different periods. However, as noted before international sourcing is a cumulative structural process and many jobs, mostly manufacturing or ICT jobs, were already sourced abroad at the beginning of the century.

Value-added

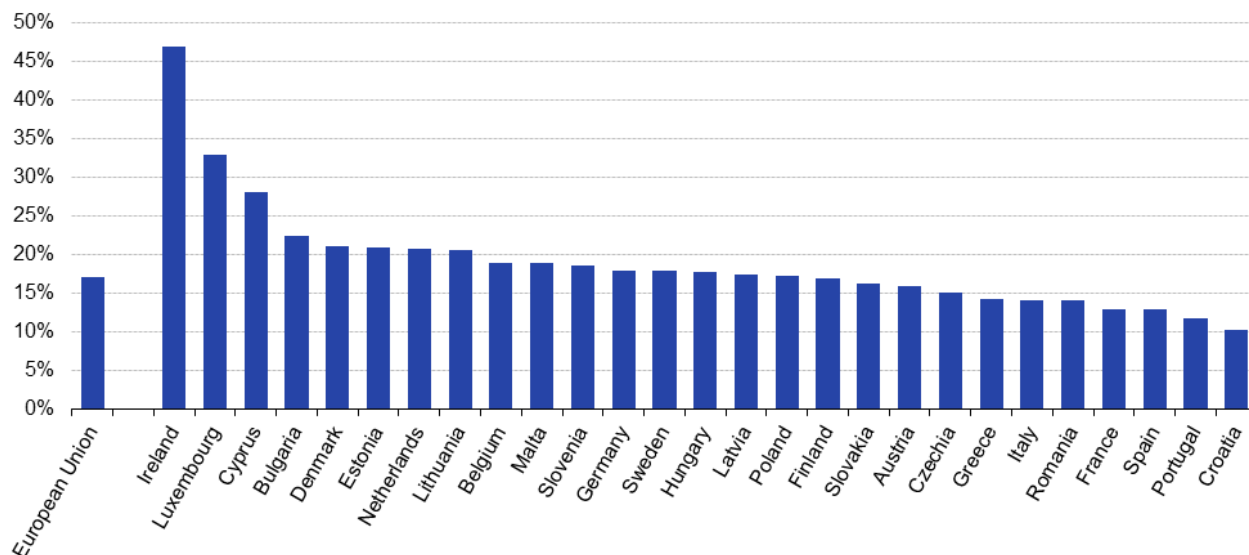
[Value-added supported by EU exports](#) of goods and services acts as an important indicator of the role of exports in the process of globalisation. In 2021, there were significant variations across EU countries in terms of the contribution of exports to total value added. Ireland stood out with the highest share, where EU exports accounted for 46.9 % of its total value-added. Luxembourg and Cyprus followed behind with 33.0 % and 28.1 % respectively. Conversely, Croatia and Portugal had the lowest shares in 2021, with EU exports supporting 10.3 % and 11.8 % of their respective total value-added. Countries with high shares point to strong integration into global markets, where exports drive economic growth and development. On the other hand, countries with lower

¹Until 2021, the global value chains statistics were considered experimental statistics, meaning that the methodology of data collection significantly changes over the reference periods.

shares may have a more diversified economic base or face different challenges in exporting their goods and services.

Value added supported by EU exports as a share of total value-added, 2021

(percentage of total value-added)



Source: Eurostat (egi_va2)

eurostat

Figure 4: Value-added supported by EU exports as a share of total value added, 2021 Source: Eurostat (egi_va2)

In turn, the share of [value-added in foreign-controlled enterprises](#) as a part of the total value-added provides insights into the contribution of foreign investment to national economies. The data for 2021 reveals notable variations across EU countries. Ireland reported the highest share of value added in foreign-controlled enterprises, standing at 73.5 %. On the other hand, Cyprus and Italy reported the lowest shares of value added in foreign-controlled enterprises in 2021, with 12.6 % and 17.2 %, respectively. These contrasting figures highlight the varying role of foreign-controlled enterprises and the resulting impact on value-added across EU countries.

Environmental impact of globalisation

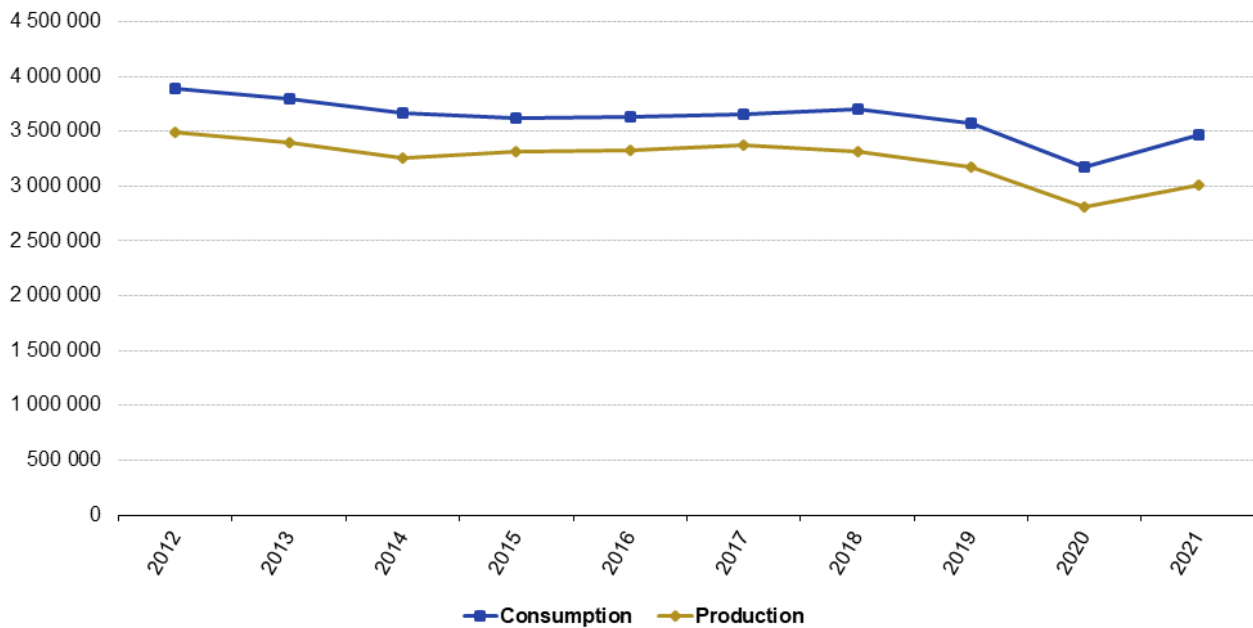
Globalisation has significant environmental impacts, particularly in terms of [CO2 emissions](#). Figure 5 presents CO2 emissions from two perspectives: production and consumption (commonly termed 'footprints'). The CO2 emission footprints are related to final consumption and investment of goods and services in the EU. This means it includes all emissions that occur anywhere in the EU or the rest of the world throughout the production chain of goods and services that are used for final consumption or investment in the EU.

When examining EU CO2 emissions from a consumption perspective the highest recorded emissions were in 2012 at 3.9 billion tonnes. However, emissions have been gradually decreasing since then, with the latest level observed in 2021 at 3.5 billion tonnes.

From a production perspective, EU CO2 emissions experienced a similar trend. The highest level of emissions occurred in 2012, reaching 3.5 billion tonnes. Subsequently, there was a consistent reduction, with the latest emissions data recorded in 2021 at 3.0 billion tonnes.

The figure also shows higher emissions from a consumption perspective ('footprints') than from a production perspective. This is due to the fact that the emissions embodied in imported goods and services for the EU's domestic consumption have been higher than the emissions embodied in the EU's exports, i.e. the EU has been a net importer of CO2 emissions.

EU CO2 emissions from the "production" and "consumption" (footprint) perspectives, 2012-2021
(in thousand tonnes)



Source: Eurostat (egi_co2_1)



Figure 5: EU CO2 emissions from the

These findings indicate a positive trajectory in the EU's efforts to mitigate CO2 emissions, accelerated in recent years by the decreased emissions during the COVID-19 pandemic. The long-term gradual decrease in both consumption and production-based emissions signifies a potential shift towards more sustainable practices and a growing awareness of the environmental consequences of economic activities. This reduction also highlights the effect of EU policymaking, especially in adopting cleaner energy sources, promoting energy efficiency, encouraging sustainable production and consumption patterns, and fostering international cooperation to address global climate challenges.

Global trading partnerships

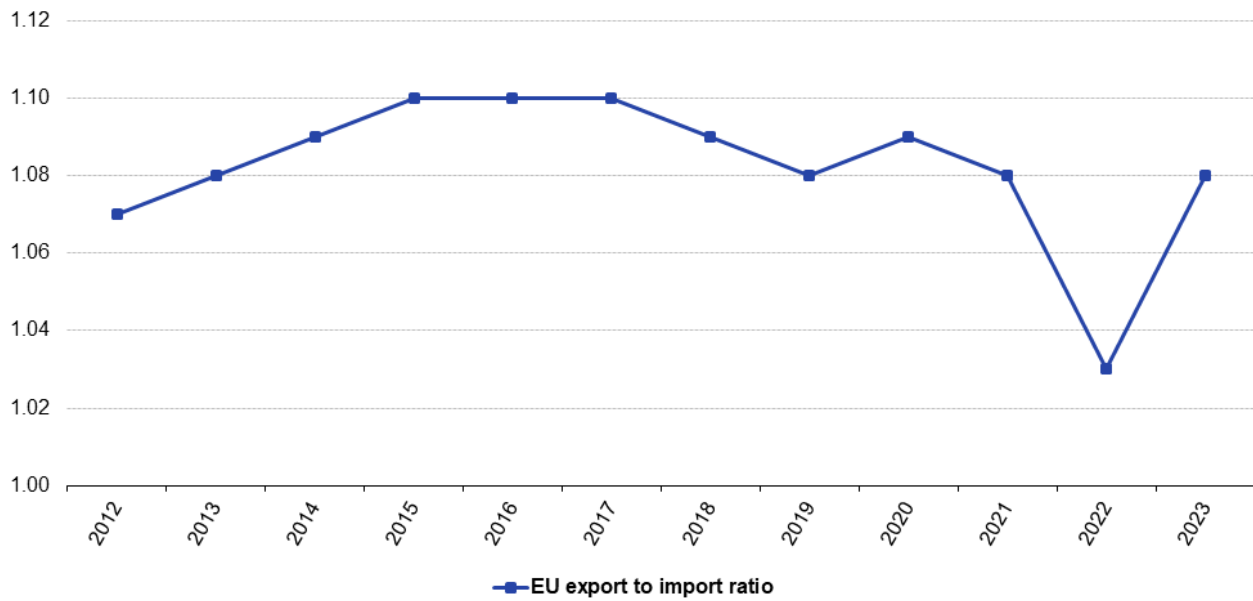
Trade balance

International trade plays a significant role in developing the European Union economy as it is considered a key tool for the economic growth of open economies. International trade in goods has traditionally been the principal channel for economic integration, but in the recent times international trade in services is becoming increasingly important.

Figure 6 presents the export to import ratio for the period 2012-2023 (goods and services). In this period, the ratio ranged from 1.03 to 1.10, indicating a consistent pattern of the EU exporting slightly more goods and services than it imports. In the year 2023, a sharp increase in the ratio was observed, indicating the return to levels from before the events of 2022 (e.g. the energy crisis).

A more detailed analysis shows that 9 out of 27 EU countries are net importers, meaning they import more goods and services than they export. Being a net importer could present an issue for particular countries since they would have to borrow externally to maintain the balance of payments. However, the rest of the EU countries export more than they import.

EU export to import, 2012-2023 (ratio)



Note: (vertical) y-axis does not start at 0.

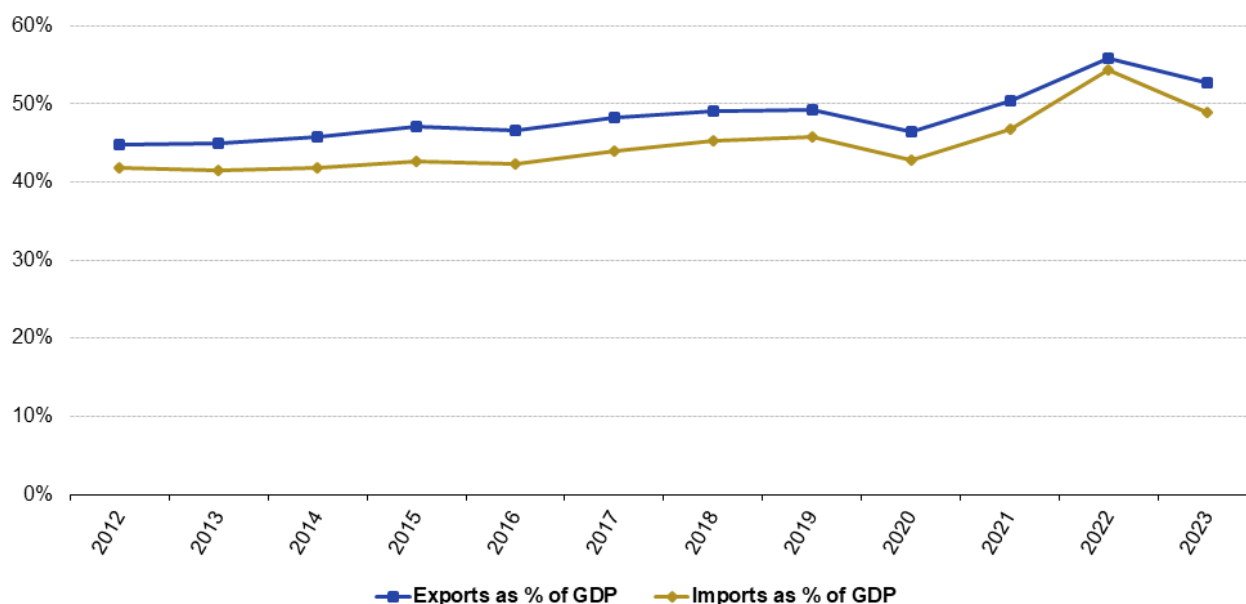
Source: Eurostat (egi_tr1)

eurostat 

Figure 6: EU export to import ratio, 2012-2023 Source: Eurostat (egi_tr1)

As shown in Figure 7, the development of the EU's international trade in goods and services as a percentage of [gross domestic product \(GDP\)](#) has recovered to a level higher than before the COVID-19 pandemic, although there has been a slight decrease in 2023, with the value of exports as a percentage of GDP at 52.7 % and the value of imports as a percentage of GDP at 48.9 % (including both goods and services). The overall performance for the period 2012-2023 shows that the EU is a stable trade partner and remains a net exporter to the rest of the world. The imports and exports include both [intra-EU](#) and [extra-EU](#) trade.

EU imports and exports of goods and services, 2012-2023 (percentage of GDP)



Source: Eurostat (tet00003) and (tet00004)

eurostat 

Figure 7: EU imports and exports of goods and services in percentage of GDP, 2012-2023 Source: Eurostat (tet00003) and (tet00004)

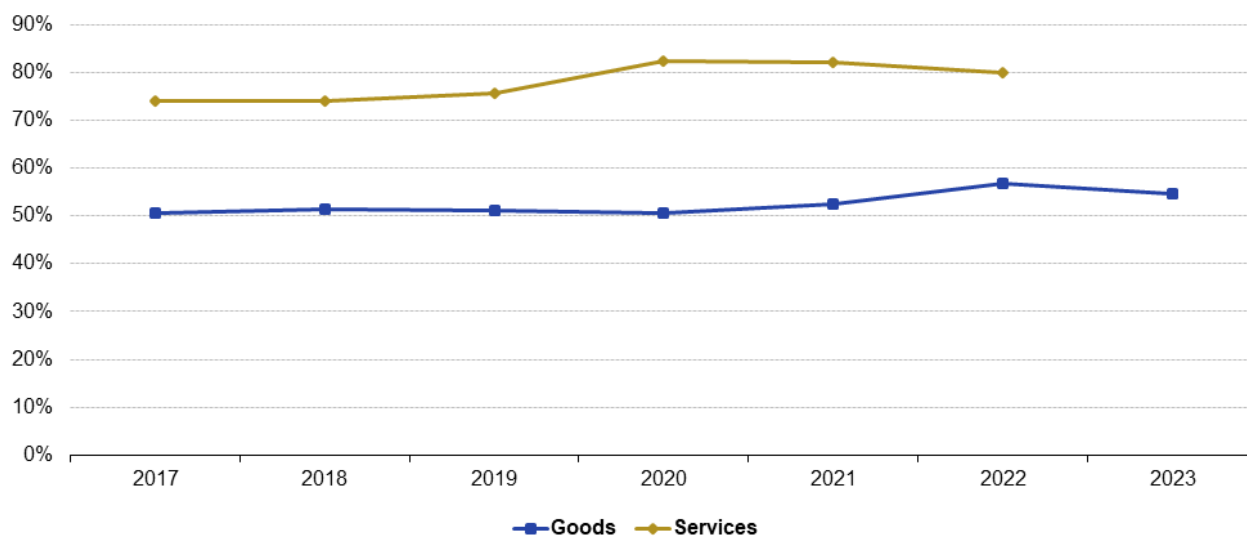
Trade balance

Trade in intermediate goods and services is a vital aspect of globalisation, reflecting the interconnectedness of economies and the complex supply chains across EU countries. The percentage of trade in intermediate goods trade with non-EU countries as a proportion of total trade in goods has displayed an upward trend over the years. In 2017, it stood at 50.5 %, increasing slightly to 51.4 % in 2018 and then decreasing to 51.1 % in 2019. In 2020, it reached 50.6 %, followed by a moderate rise to 52.6 % in 2021 and reaching 56.8 % in 2022, before dropping slightly again to 54.7 % in 2023.

When it comes to trade in intermediate services trade with non-EU countries, the values have shown a more consistent upward trend. In 2017 and 2018, trade in intermediate services accounted for 74.1 % of total services trade. This figure increased further to 75.8 % in 2019. In 2020, there was a significant jump to 82.5 %, indicating a greater reliance on intermediate services for economic activities. The figure slightly decreased to 79.9 % by 2022 but remained at a high level. It is important to note that in 2020, the volume of final services experienced a significant decline, reaching its lowest levels for the period, primarily due to the impact of COVID-19 from early to mid-2020. This decline in trade in final services was predominantly driven by reduced spending from foreign tourists and travellers, as travel was severely limited or non-existent for much of the year. Consequently, this circumstance can account for the notable increase in the share of intermediate services in total trade in services (total services include trade in final services – e.g. travel).

Trade of intermediate goods as a share of total trade in goods vs trade of intermediate services as a share of total trade in services, 2017-2023

(percentage of total trade in services)



Source: Eurostat (egi_tr2) and (egi_tr4)

eurostat 

Figure 8: Trade of intermediate goods as a share of total trade in goods vs trade of intermediate services as a share of total trade in services, 2017-2023 Source: Eurostat (egi_tr2) and (egi_tr4)

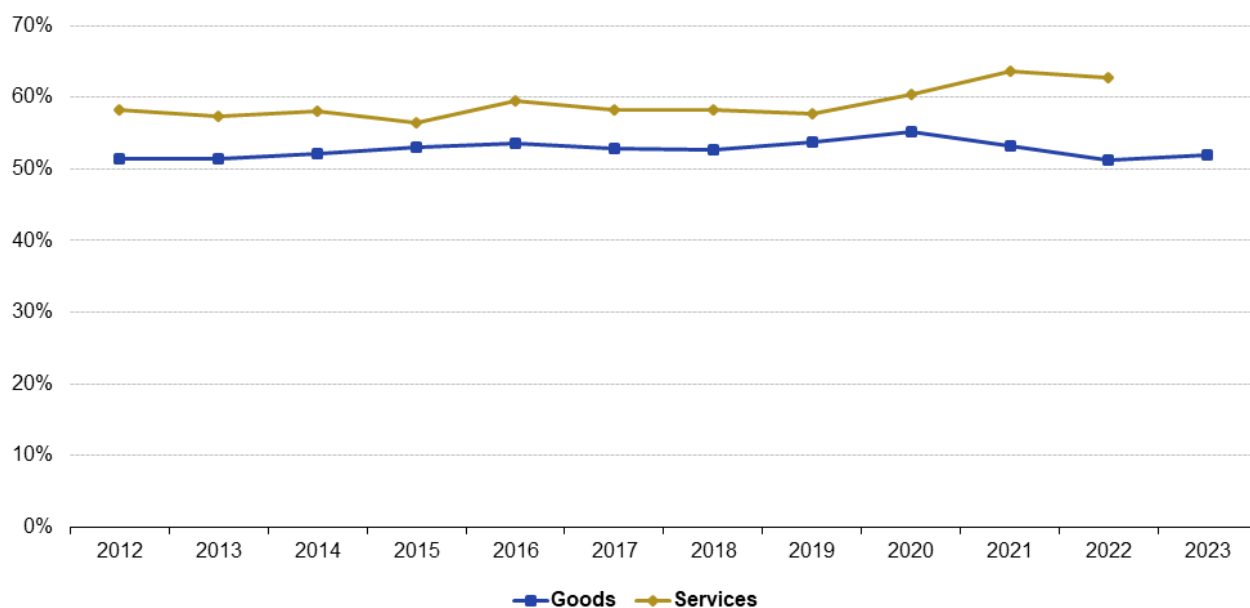
These figures highlight the importance of trade in intermediate goods and services as a driving force behind globalisation. EU countries rely on such trade to access necessary inputs, components, and services for the production of final goods and services. The increasing share of trade in intermediate services underscores the expanding role of services in the global economy.

Trade in goods and services with the top five non-EU trading partners shows the level of the EU's trade concentration or reliance on a small set of trading partner countries. The percentage of trade in goods with the top five trading partners as a proportion of total trade in goods has shown fluctuations over the years. In 2012, it accounted for 51.4 %, which increased to 53.5 % in 2016. Subsequently, it slightly decreased to 52.7 % in 2018 before reaching 55.2 % in 2020. In 2022 and 2023, the figures decreased to 51.3 % and 52.0 % subsequently, fuelled by a sharp decline in trade in goods with Russia².

When it comes to trade in services with the top five non-EU trading partners, the values have exhibited some variations as well. In 2012, trade in services with these partners accounted for 58.2 % of total services trade. It then decreased to 56.4 % in 2015 before rising to 59.4 % in 2016. In 2019, it slightly declined to 57.6 %, but saw a significant increase to 62.8 % in 2022, with a peak year 2021 (63.6 %).

²The Statistics Explained article [EU trade with Russia - latest developments](#) shows a more detailed description of the trade statistics with Russia.

Trade with top 5 partners in goods vs in services, 2012-2023 (percentage of all trade partner countries)



Source: Eurostat (egi_tr3) and (egi_tr5)

eurostat 

Figure 9: Trade with top 5 partners in goods vs in services, 2012-2023 Source: Eurostat (egi_tr3) and (egi_tr5)

A relatively high trade partner concentration in the EU potentially indicates a need for the EU to strengthen bilateral and multilateral trade agreements and promote a conducive trade environment. Finally, diversifying the trading partners and thus lowering the percentage of trade with the top five partners is key to reducing global trade dependency and increasing trade resilience.

The role of the euro currency in international trade

The euro currency facilitates international trade in the EU and enforces the role of EU countries in the world. In 2022, the euro's influence on international trade was evident in the exports of goods from EU countries. During this year, the euro was the most used currency for EU exports with a share of 50.5 % ahead of the US dollar with 32.6 %. Slovenia led the pack, with 88.8 % of its goods exports being denominated in euros. Lithuania followed closely behind, with 77.4 % of its goods exports conducted in euros. Among the EU countries, Ireland (15.0 %) and Denmark³ (21.7 %) reported the lowest percentage of goods exports denominated in euros.

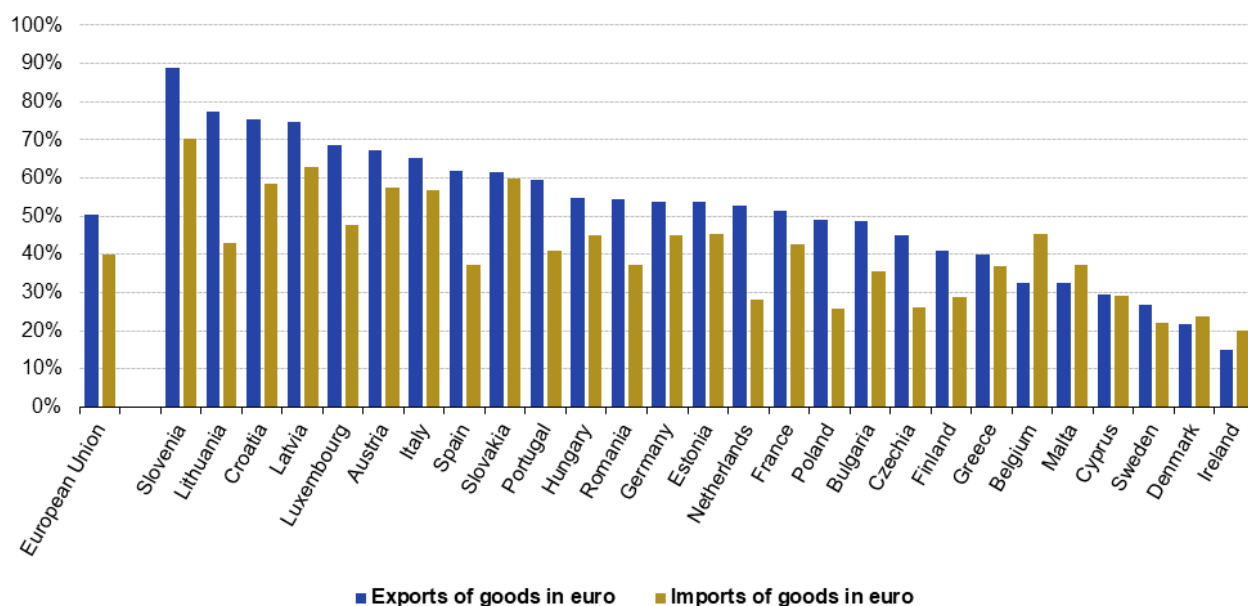
When it comes to imports of goods, the US dollar was the most used currency for imports into the EU with a share of 51.8 % in 2022 ahead of the euro with 39.9 %⁴. Slovenia recorded 70.2 % of its goods imports being denominated in euros, indicating a high reliance on the euro as the preferred currency for trade, with Latvia following (62.9 %). Ireland, again, reported the lowest percentage of goods imports denominated in euros, with a figure of 20.0 %. Sweden⁵ followed closely behind, with 22.2 % of its goods imports invoiced in euros.

³Denmark is not part of the Euro area.

⁴The Statistics Explained article [Extra-EU trade by invoicing currency](#) provides more details.

⁵Sweden is not part of the Euro area.

Export vs imports of goods in euro by country, 2022 (percentage of trade in all currencies)



Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_invcur)

eurostat 

Figure 10: Exports vs imports of goods in euro by country, 2022 Source: Eurostat (ext_lt_invcur)

The euro's widespread use in international trade demonstrates its acceptance as a stable and trusted currency for conducting business transactions, enhancing trade relations, and promoting economic cooperation among EU countries and with non-EU countries. Maintaining the stability and strength of the euro remains a priority for the EU countries as it continues to contribute to the further integration and global reach of the EU economies.

Global investments

Investments in the EU and abroad

The international investment position is a vital aspect of globalisation for EU countries, representing the stock of cross-border investments and financial foreign assets held by a country. It reflects the extent of a nation's economic relationships and its position in the global financial landscape.

The [international investment positions](#) of EU countries have experienced fluctuations over the years. From 2014 to 2022, the positions consistently showed negative values, indicating that EU countries had more liabilities to foreign investors than assets held abroad. However, EU's investment position has been gradually improving, from the lowest value of -€ 2.1 trillion recorded in 2015, to the highest valued of -€ 0.4 trillion in 2021⁶.

[Stocks of foreign direct investment \(FDI\)](#) show the value of the investment at a specific point in time (end of the year)⁷. Figure 11 shows the development of direct investment stocks in the EU by countries from outside the EU (inward FDI) and of direct investment stocks by the EU countries in countries outside the EU (outward FDI) for the years 2013–2022. Both inward and outward investment grew steadily relative to GDP until 2016. In 2017 and 2018,

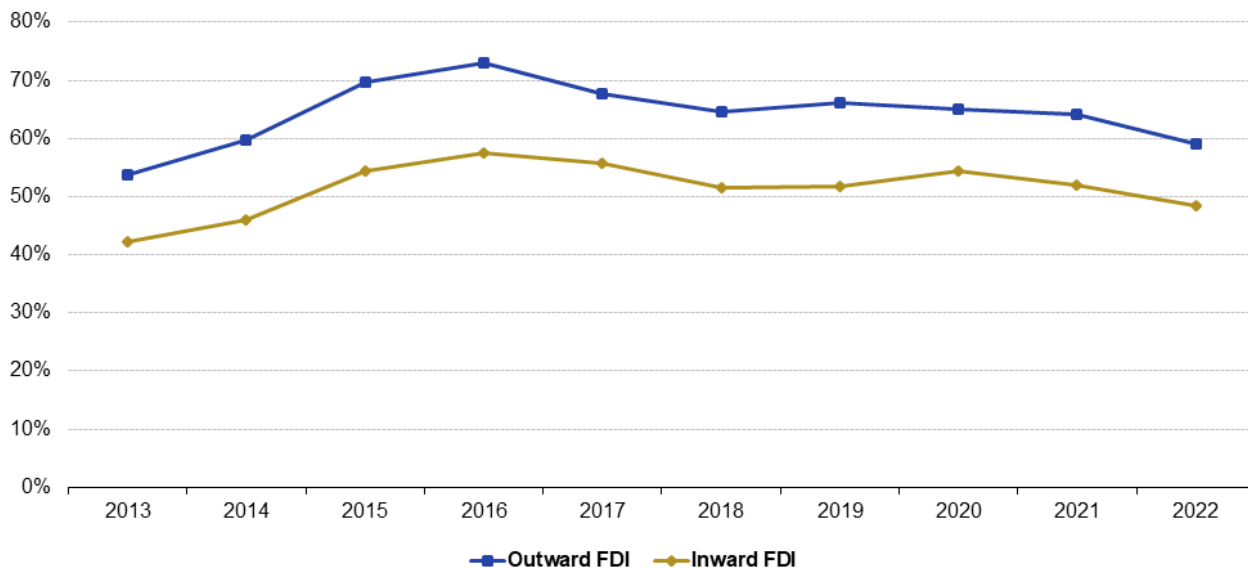
⁶These values do not include reserve assets for the EU; taking them into account would likely shift the EU's investment position towards positive values. More information on reserve assets can be found in the Statistics Explained article on [international investment position](#) statistics. The data can be found in the Eurostat database [bop_iip6_q](#), for the EU and for individual EU countries.

⁷The FDI stocks are reported using the directional principle reflecting the direction of influence underlying the direct investment and is different from the presentation of investments using the asset/liability principle (see the OECD benchmark definition of FDI par. 3.4.5).

a decline in both inward and outward FDI has been observed. Inward and outward FDI stocks remained at a stable level in the period 2018-2021, with a drop in 2022. Finally, outward investments remained higher than inward investments for 2022, showing the EU's role as a global net investor.

EU Inward and outward foreign direct investment stocks relative to the rest of the world as a percentage of GDP, 2013-2022

(percentage of GDP)



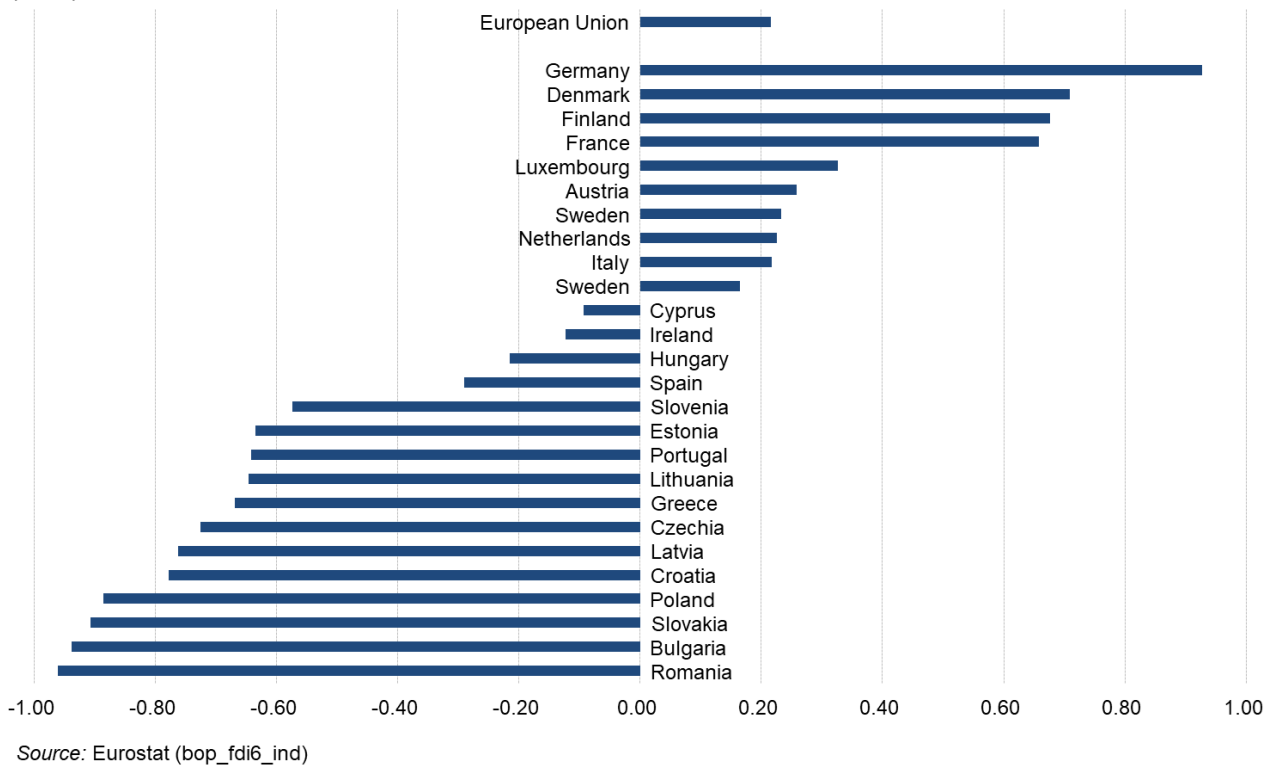
Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_ind)

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Figure 11: EU Inward and outward foreign direct investment stocks relative to the rest of the world as a percentage of GDP, 2013-2022 Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_ind)

For better understanding of inward-outward FDI, Figure 12 was created. The graph represents the balance between inward and outward FDI in each of the EU countries, with red bars representing countries that receive more FDI than they invest and blue bars representing countries that invest more in comparison with the FDI they receive. Germany, Denmark, Finland, and France are the largest net investors, while Romania, Bulgaria and Slovakia are on the other side of the extreme, being the largest net receivers of FDI.

Outward-inward FDI balance ratio by Member State, 2022 (ratio)



eurostat 

Figure 12: Outward-inward FDI balance ratio by EU country, 2022 Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_ind)

The intensity of investment integration within the international economy is measured by the [FDI flows intensity](#). This indicator represents the average of inward and outward FDI flows divided by GDP.

In the case of the EU countries, the FDI flows intensity experienced fluctuations in recent years. In 2018, the indicator showed a value of -1.6 %, indicating a negative investment integration compared with the size of the GDP. However, the following years, 2019 and 2020, there was a positive upturn with values of 1.0 % for both years, suggesting a higher level of investment integration within the international economy.

The trend reversed in 2021 and 2022, as both years recorded a negative level of FDI flows intensity of -0.8 % and -1.6 % respectively. This indicates a slightly negative investment integration compared with the size of the GDP during those periods.

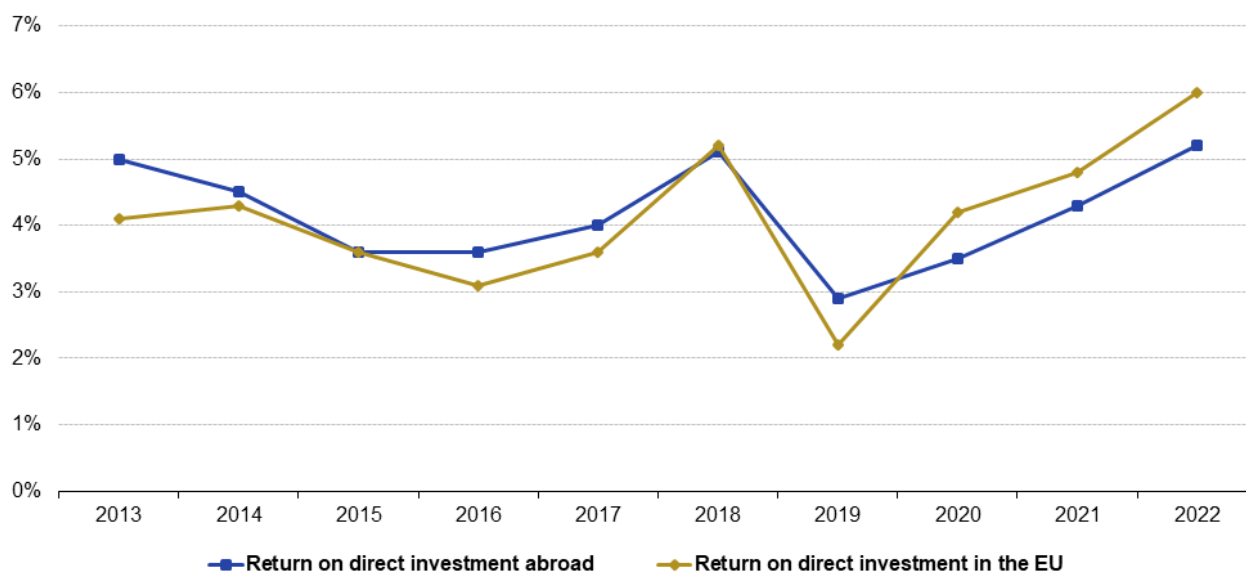
Benefits of EU investments

The rate of return on direct investment abroad and on direct investment in the EU is another significant aspect of globalisation. It represents the returns or profits gained from investments made by EU individuals or entities in foreign countries or within the EU countries. Understanding the rate of return on direct investment abroad and in the EU provides insights into the financial gains or losses associated with globalisation and the investment activities of individuals and entities across borders.

For the EU, the rate of return on **direct investment abroad** experienced fluctuations over the years. In 2013, the return stood at 5.0 %, initiating a period of stability until 2018. The highest return occurred in 2022, reaching 5.2 %, while the lowest return was observed in 2019, plummeting to 2.9 %.

Similarly, the rate of return on **direct investment in the EU** also exhibited variations during the same period. In 2013, the rate was recorded at 4.1 %, showing a return of 4.1 % on investments made within the EU countries. The rate was relatively stable until reaching a high in 2018 at 5.2 % and dropping to 2.2 % in 2019. The rate rebounded in subsequent years before reaching the highest rate in the observed period, in 2022 (6.0 %).

Investment rate of return balance – direct investment abroad vs direct investment in the EU, 2013-2022 (percentage)



Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_ind)

eurostat 

Figure 13: Investment rate of return balance – direct investment abroad vs direct investment in the EU, 2018-2022 Source: Eurostat (bop_fdi6_ind)

These fluctuations in the rate of return on direct investment abroad and in the EU highlight the changing profitability of investments made by individuals or entities in foreign countries and within the EU. Such variations can be influenced by numerous factors, including economic conditions, market dynamics, regulatory changes, and geopolitical events.

The way forward

In preparing this article, certain choices were made about which aspects of globalisation to focus on. The article's purpose is to provide some examples of economic globalisation indicators and show how they could be used.

In July 2014, Eurostat published the first set of economic globalisation indicators on a dedicated section of its website. In March 2015, globalisation indicators broken down by economic activity were added. After 2015 Eurostat focused on improving the existing statistics and developing new business statistics related to globalisation, including experimental statistics (such as global value chains statistics). Consequently, in April 2024, the list of indicators was expanded and additionally presented in the form of a Dashboard. Eurostat will continue to improve and expand the list of globalisation indicators to be able to capture the most relevant effects of globalisation in the modern, dynamic world.

Users can find these indicators in the [Globalisation dashboard](#) and their [dedicated section](#) of Eurostat.

Source data for tables and graphs

- [Figures and Tables of Economic Globalisation Indicators](#)

Data sources

The set of indicators of economic globalisation

The economic globalisation indicators aim to contribute to the analysis of globalised business which is often requested by those involved in developing future policies. Data for these indicators could be collected and published within the [European statistical system \(ESS\)](#) .

Context

Economic globalisation is the process of internationalisation caused by or experienced by [economic actors](#) in the business economy. In practice, the main indicators of economic globalisation are defined based on the variables and breakdowns the European Statistical System (ESS) is obliged to provide, under regulations such as those applying to structural business statistics, foreign affiliate statistics, national accounts and international trade in goods.

To fully understand the consequences of economic globalisation, the economic behaviour of the actors in the process should also be taken into account. The view generally held by policymakers is that the pace and direction of economic globalisation has a significant impact on employment, business dynamics, trade, investments and economic growth.

Notes

Other articles

- [All articles on employment](#)
- [All articles on globalisation](#)
- [All articles on international trade](#)
- [Foreign direct investment \(in chapter 4\)](#) .

Publications

Database

- Globalisation in business statistics ([gbs](#)), see:

Foreign controlled EU enterprises - inward FATS ([fats](#))

Foreign affiliates of EU enterprises - outward FATS ([fats_out](#))

Global value chains statistics - all activities ([iss](#))

Multinational enterprise groups in EuroGroups Register (EGR) - experimental statistics ([egr](#))

- Balance of Payments (bop), see:

EU direct investment positions, breakdown by country and economic activity ([bop_fdi6_ind](#))

- Annual national accounts (nama10), see:

GDP and main components (output, expenditure and income) ([nama_10_gdp](#))

Dedicated section

- [Globalisation of businesses](#)
- [International trade in goods](#)
- [International trade in services](#)
- [Statistical business registers](#)

External links

- [European Commission - Globalisation](#)

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