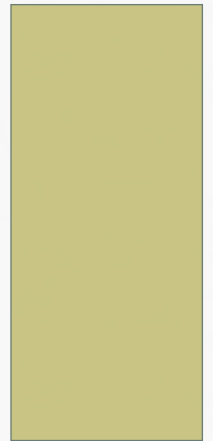


THE COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ALPINE AREA AS PART OF EUROPE'S ECONOMY

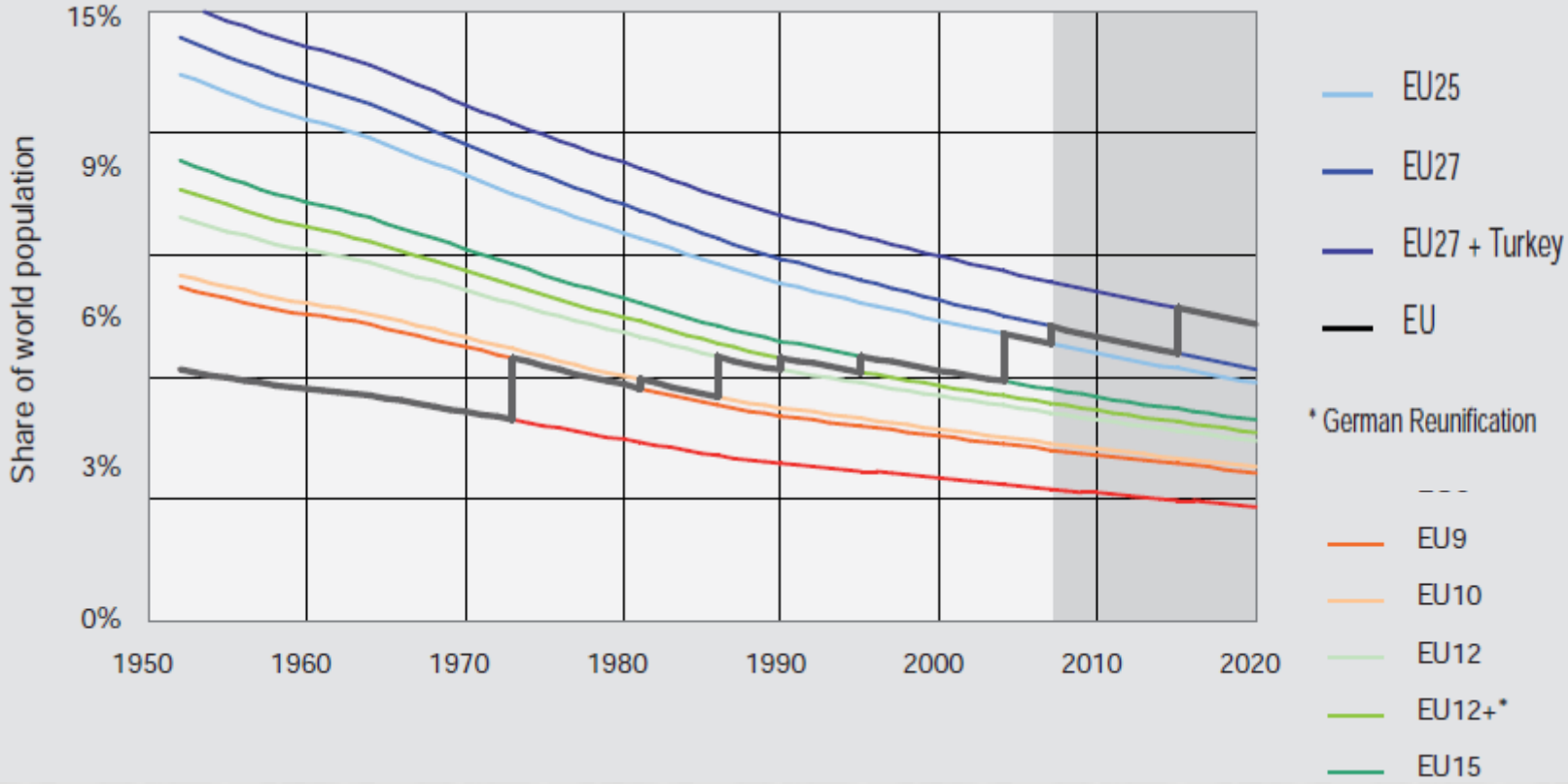
CLIFF HAGUE



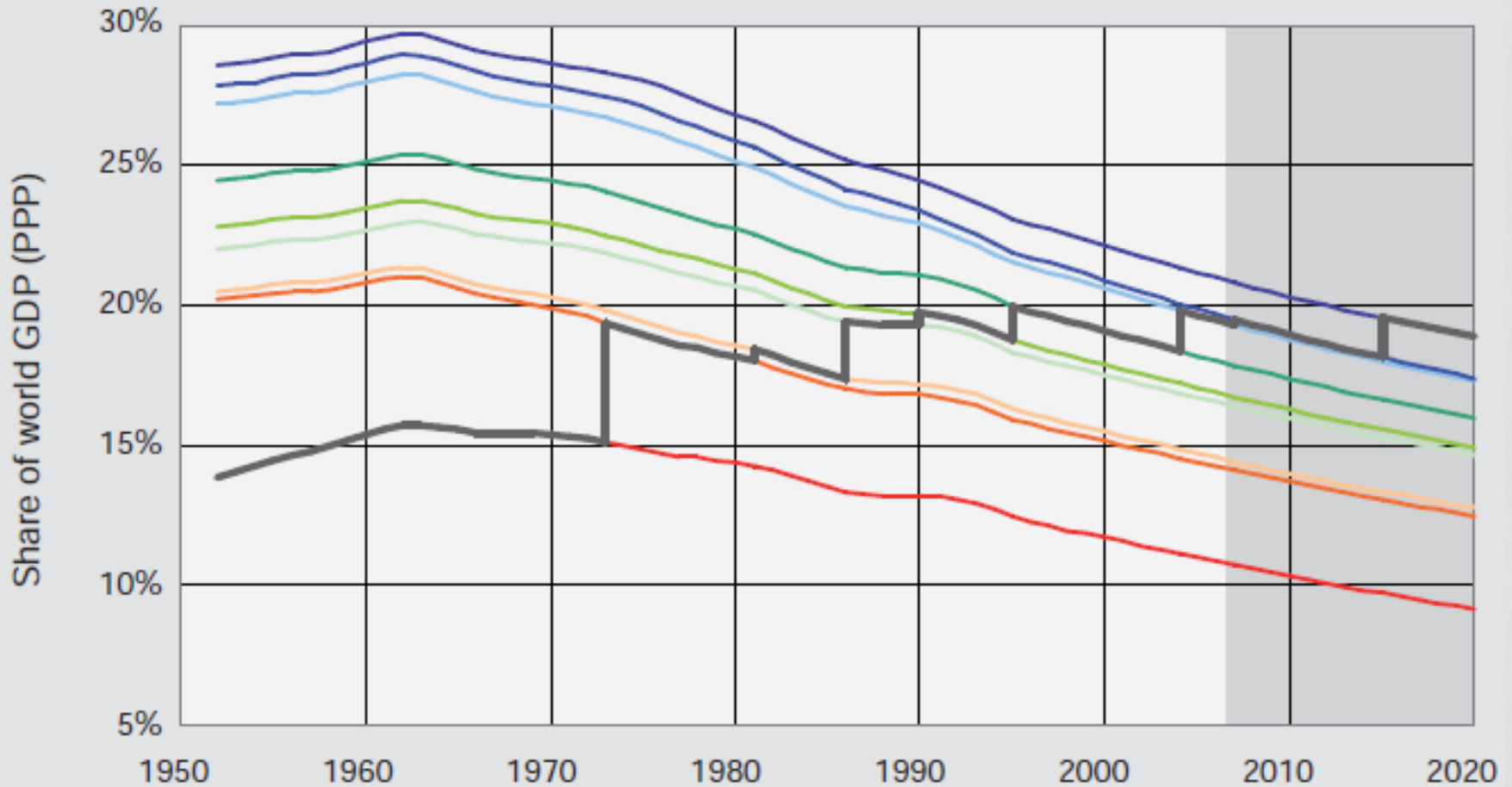
THE ALPINE SPACE AS PART OF EUROPE

- EU as a single market of 0.5 billion people.
- Positive and growing trade balance in services with the rest of the world.
- Growth of trade within EU especially between EU12 and EU15.
- Main source of growth has been in higher productivity.
- Productivity is closely tied to innovation.
- Europe 2020 target of investing 3% of GDP in R&D.

EUROPE'S SHARE OF GLOBAL POPULATION



EUROPE'S SHARE OF GLOBAL GDP



THE RISE OF CHINA



EUROPE'S GROWTH BEFORE THE CRISIS

1.1 Growth of GDP per head in real terms, 2000–2007

	<i>Annual average change (%)</i>
Brazil ¹	3.1
Russian Federation	7.7
India	5.2
China	9.9
Mexico ²	0.6
USA	1.4
Canada ²	1.4
Japan	1.5
EU-27	1.8
Highly developed MS	1.4
Moderately developed MS	2.9
Less developed MS	5.2

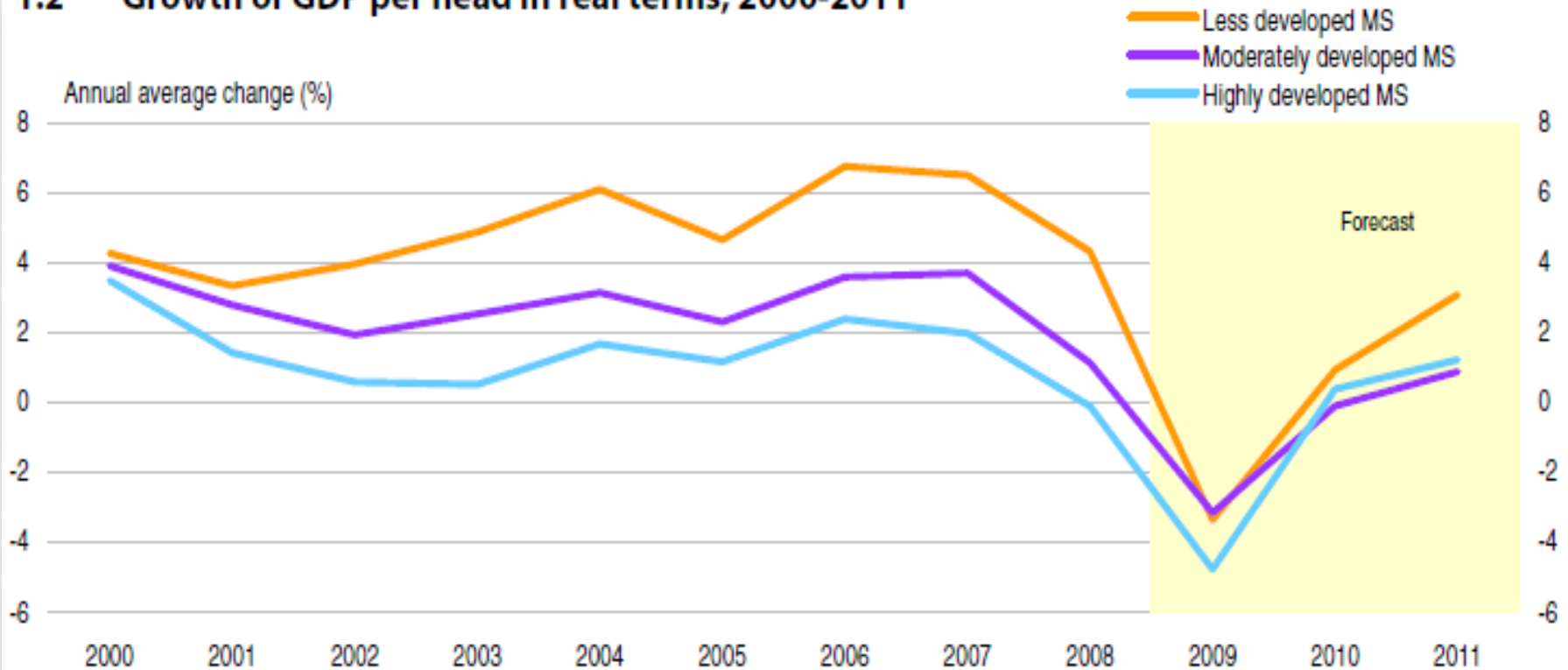
1 : 2002–2007

2: 2000–2006

Source: OECD and National Statistical Offices

THE CRISIS AND RECOVERY

1.2 Growth of GDP per head in real terms, 2000-2011



Source: Eurostat

REGIONAL IMPACTS OF THE CRISIS

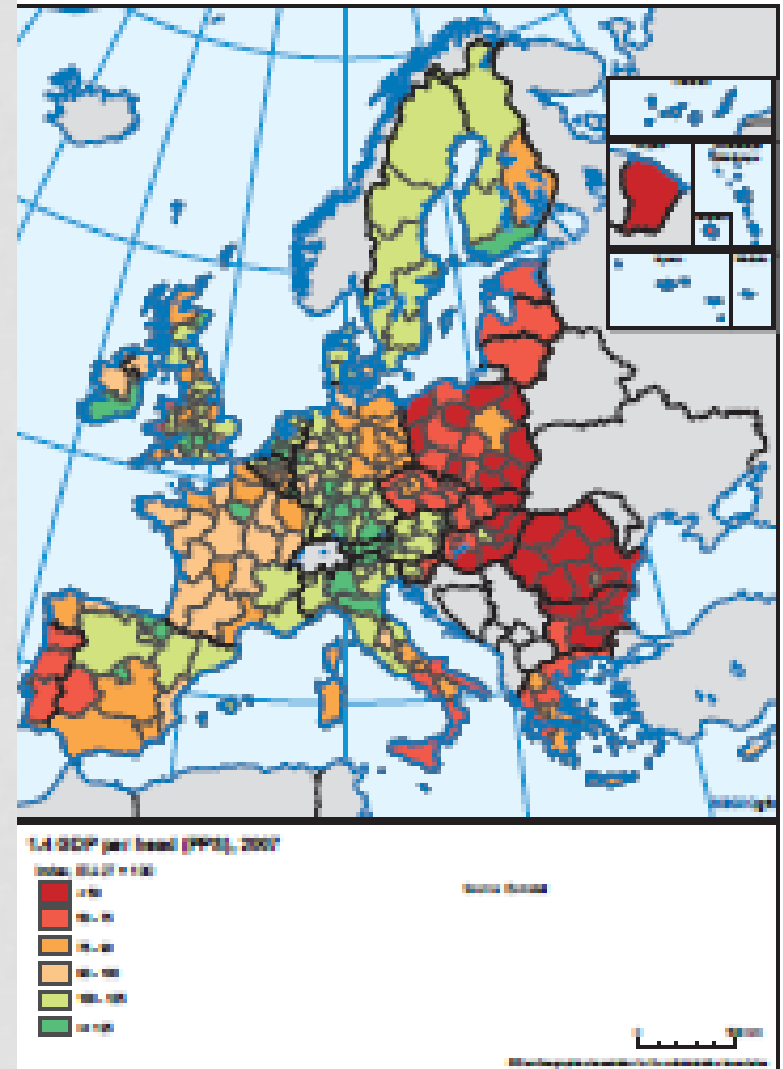
- Worst impacts in Southern Europe, including North and Central Italy.
- South Germany has continued to perform well.
- Regions strong in financial and business services (capital cities and metropolitan regions) suffered average impacts.
- Manufacturing regions were hit hard.
- Regions strong on tourism and public spending have not been badly affected – yet.
- Regions where construction was a major sector have been badly hit.

HARD TIMES ARE AHEAD

- Europe's position in the global economy is likely to decline relatively, with the rise of Asian and Latin American countries and in the face of Africa's rich resources.
- Europe's aging population contrasts with the younger demographic profiles of other global regions.
- Europe's strengths have been in services.
- Innovation remains very important for competitiveness.

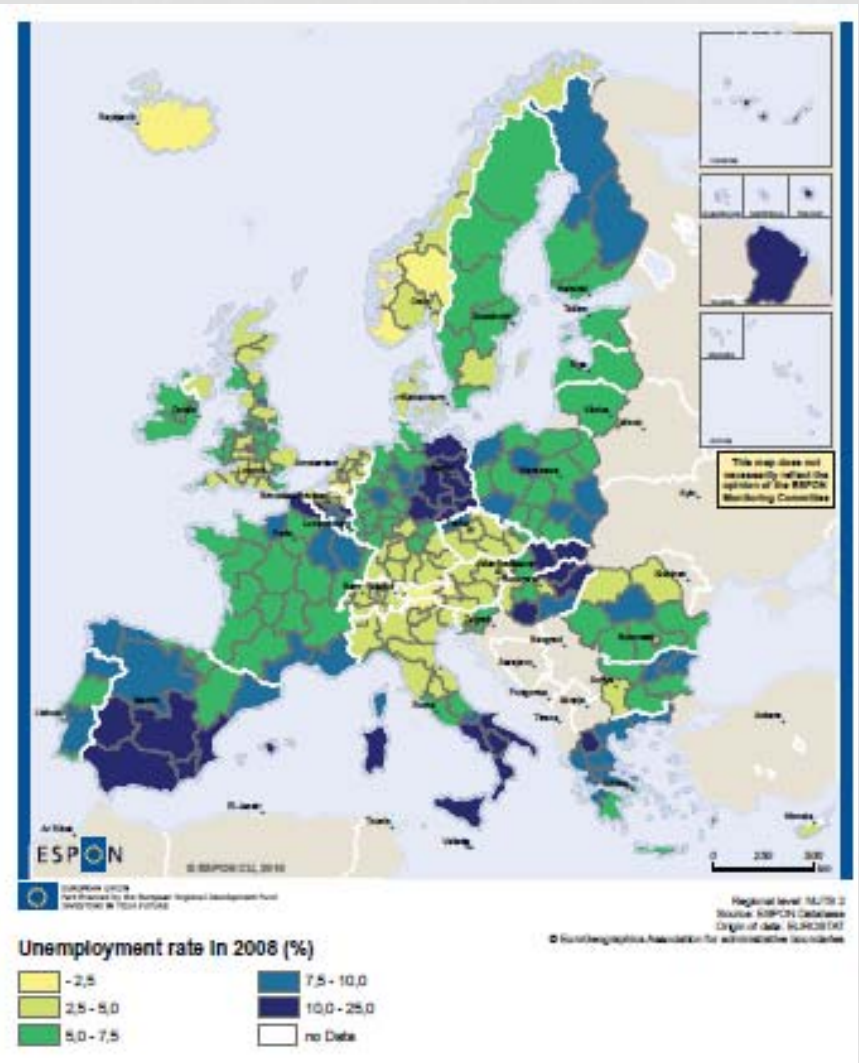
COMPETITIVENESS OF THE ALPINE SPACE WITHIN EUROPE

- On GDP per capita the Alpine Space is a prosperous part of Europe.



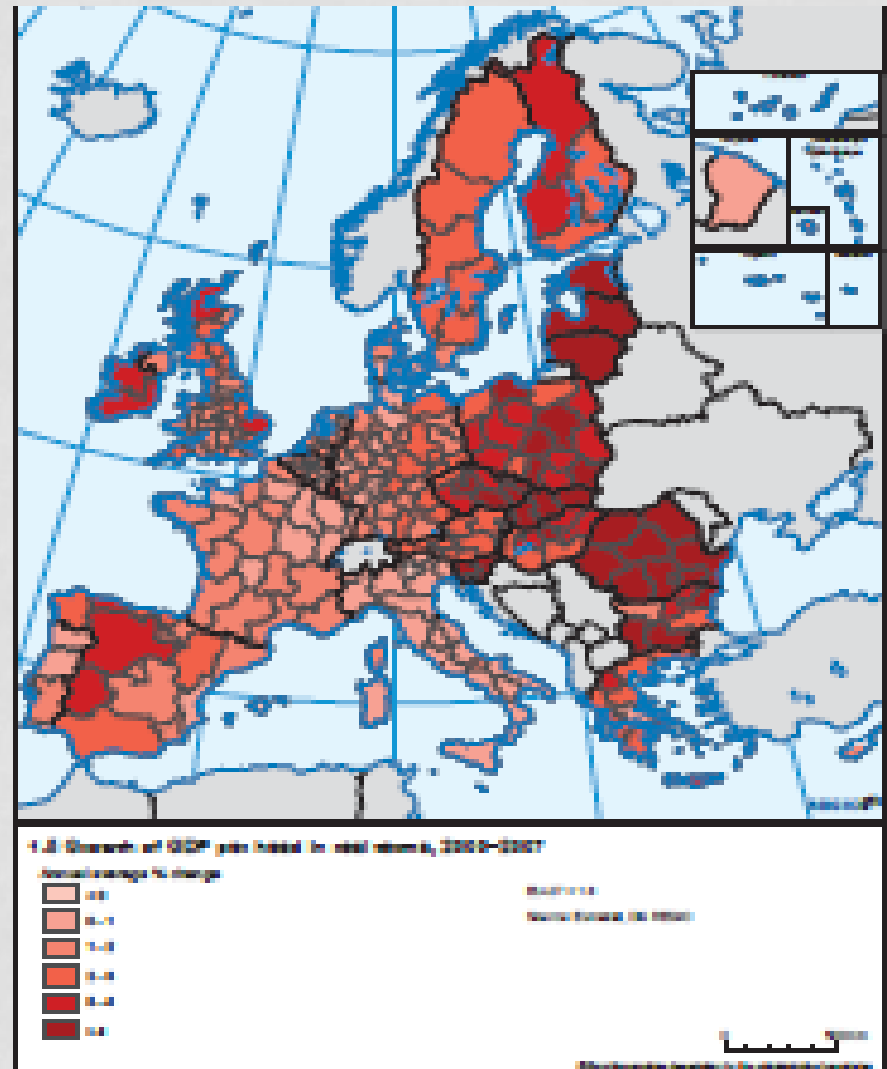
REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT 2008

- Again a positive picture for the Alpine Space overall in comparison with other parts of Europe.
- Strong correlation with GDP/head.



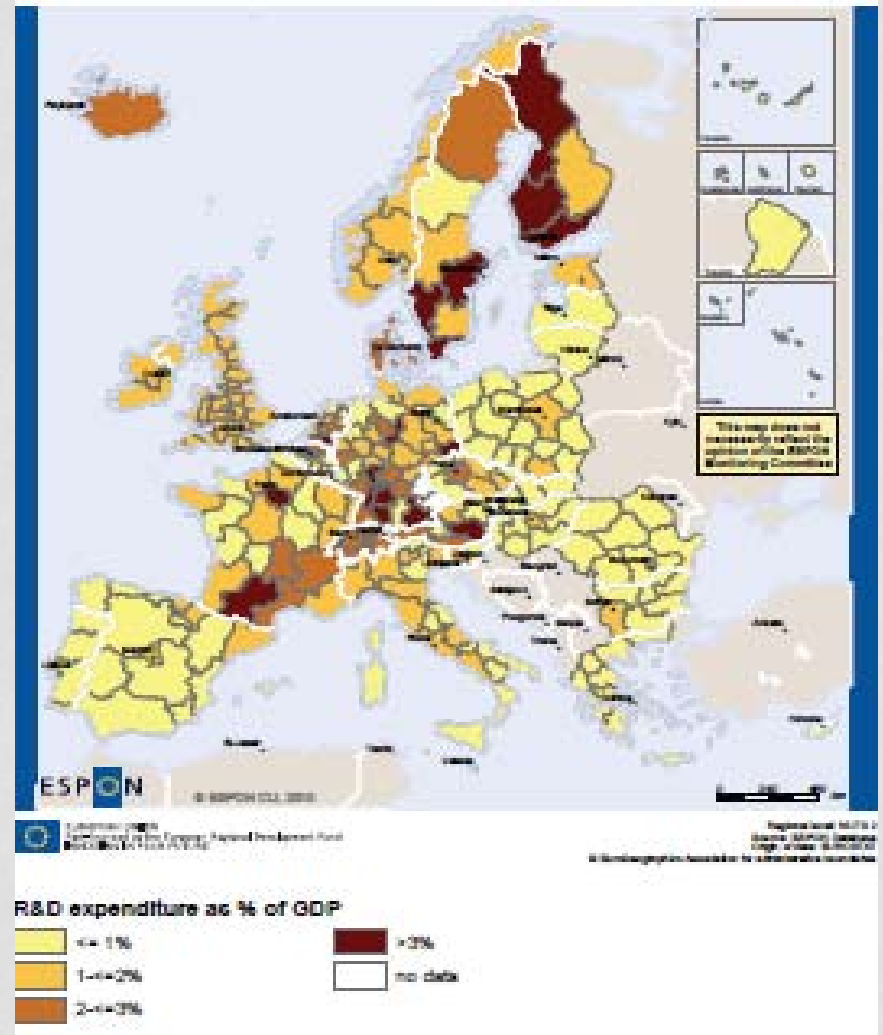
GROWTH OF GDP / HEAD IN REAL TERMS 2000-2007

- Growth was strongest in the east and north of the Alpine Space.



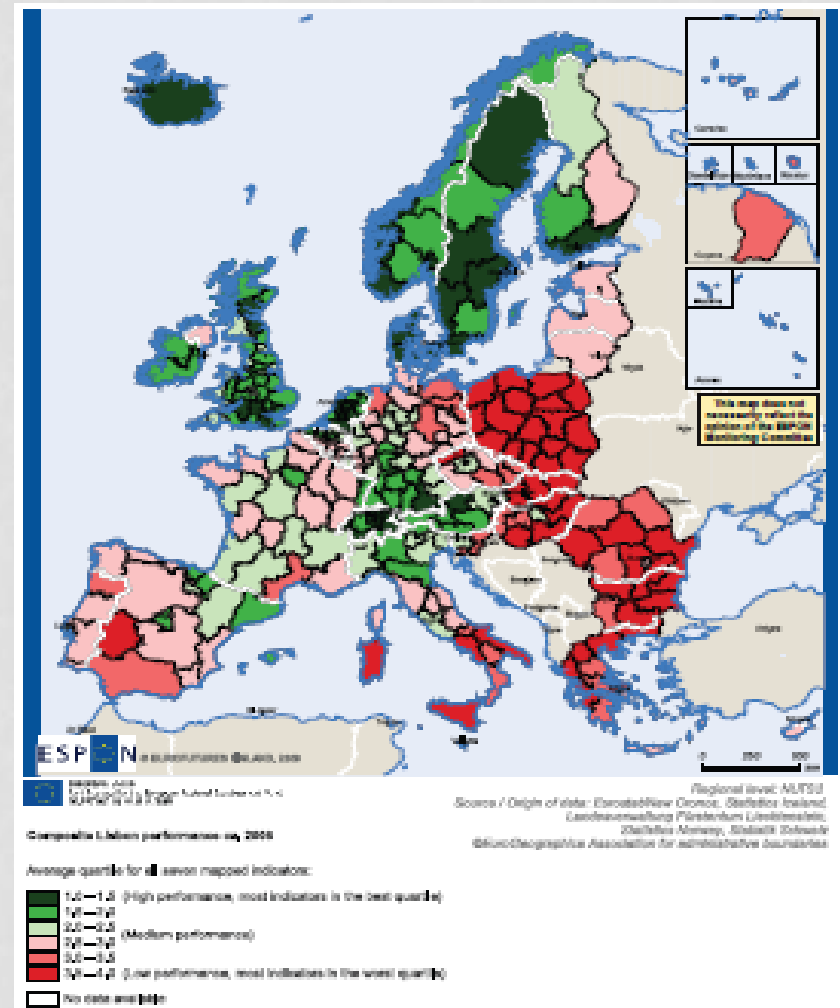
R&D EXPENDITURE AS % OF GDP 2006

- One way to measure innovation.
- Alpine Space has some of Europe's highest performing regions.



COMPOSITE LISBON INDICATOR

- Gross Domestic Product per capita; Gross Domestic Product per employed person; Employment rate; Employment rate of older workers; Gross domestic expenditure on research and development (GERD), Dispersion of regional (un)employment rates and Long-term unemployment rate.



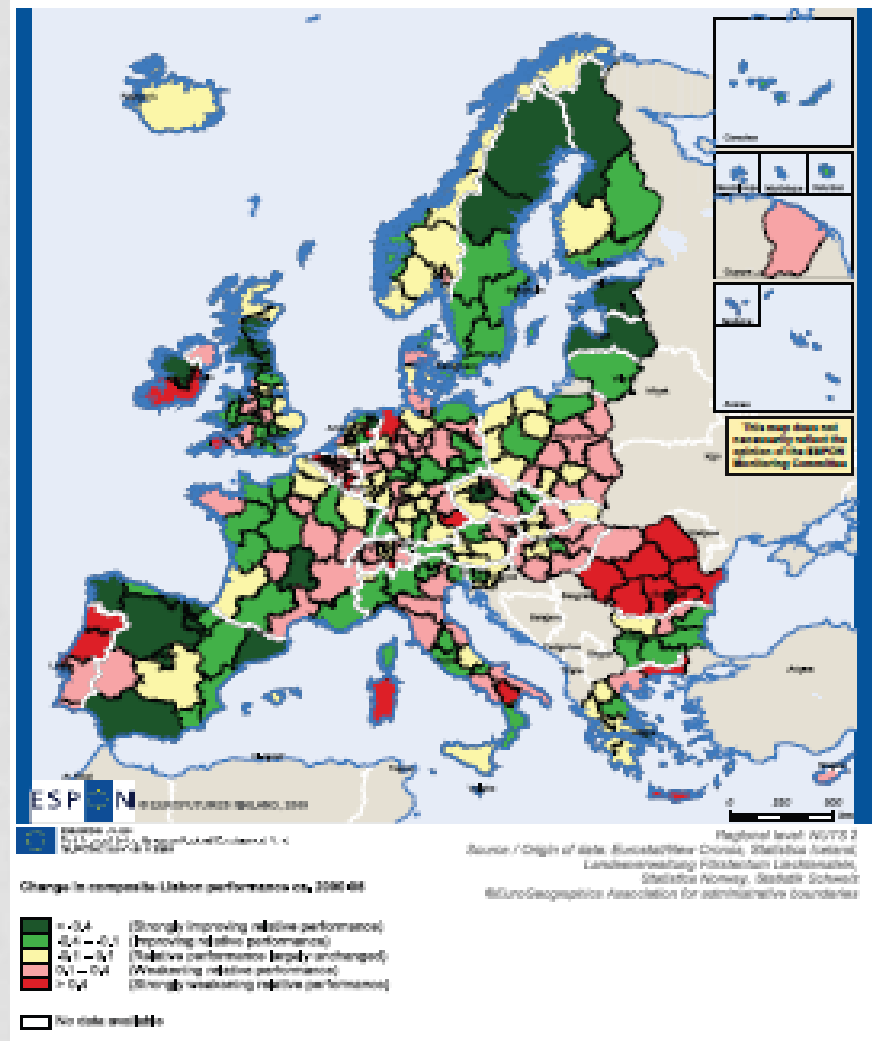
ALPINE SPACE AND LISBON INDICATORS

- In general the Alpine Space performs more like Northern Europe than southern or eastern Europe.
- In general capital city regions are the drivers on Lisbon indicators



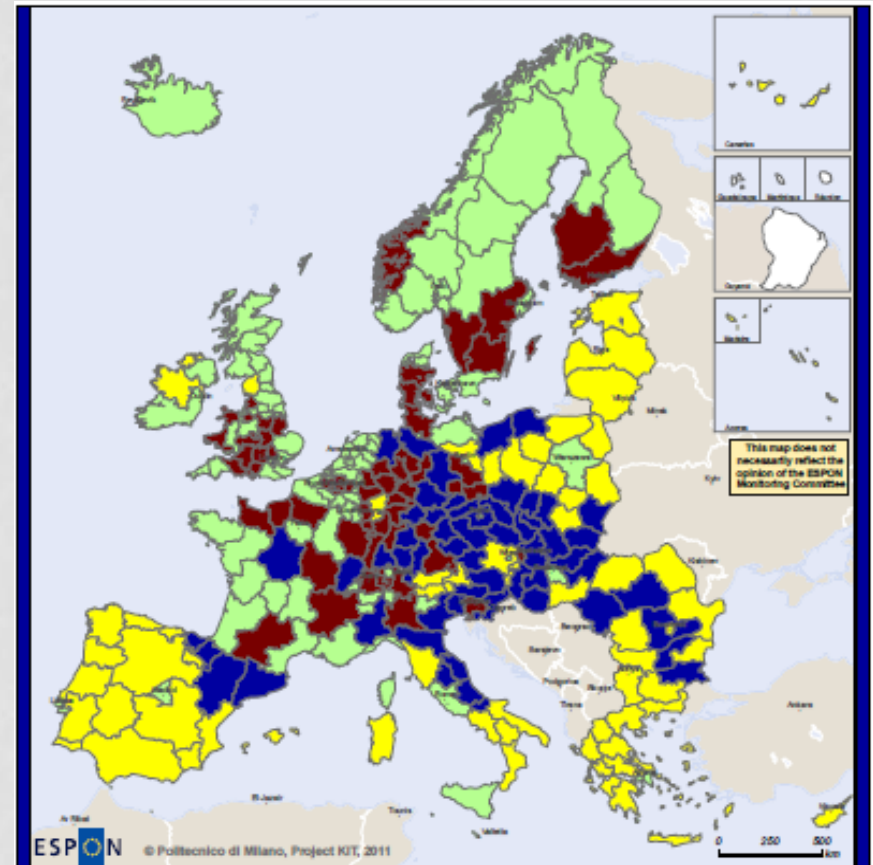
CHANGE IN COMPOSITE LISBON PERFORMANCE 2000-06

- On this measure the Alpine Space is being outperformed by other parts of Europe.
- There are variations in performance within the Alpine Space.



INNOVATION - TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED REGIONS

- Medium-High and High-Tech manufacturing and Knowledge Intensive Services above EU average.
- Diversity within Alpine Space.



EUROPEAN UNION
Investing in your future

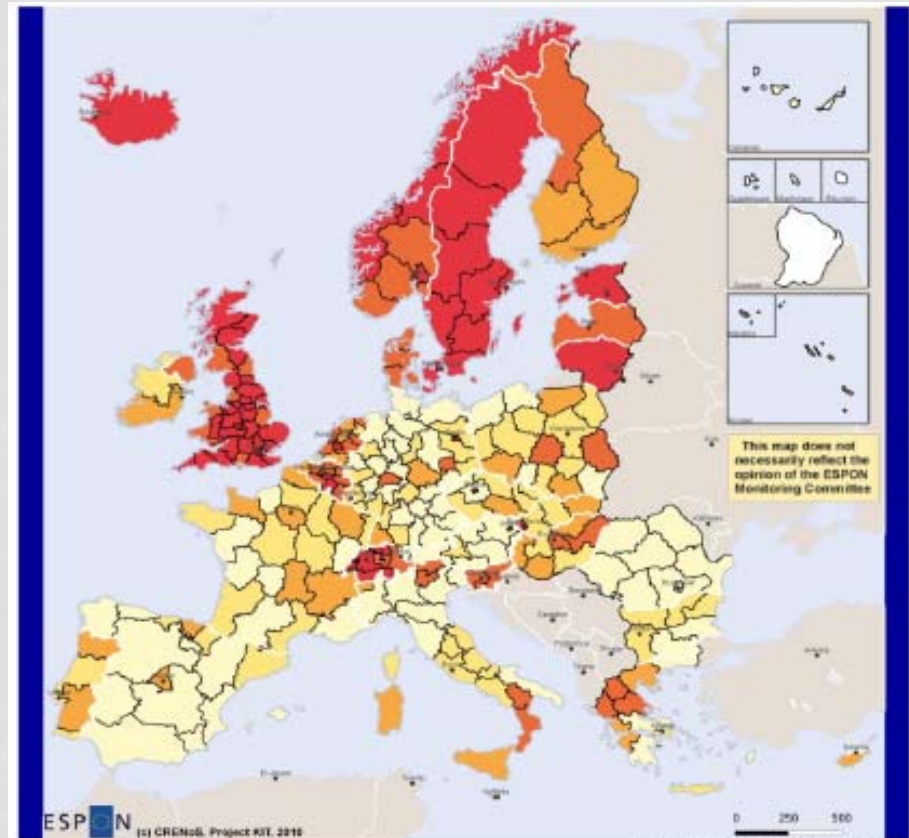
Technologically-advanced regions
2007
□ NA
■ Low tech regions
■ Advanced manufacturing regions
■ Advanced services regions
■ Technologically-advanced regions

Regional level: NUTS2
Source: Politecnico di Milano, 2011
Origin of data: EUROSTAT employment in high-tech sectors
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

Map 3.1.5. Technologically-advanced regions in Europe (2007)

INNOVATION - SCIENTIFIC REGIONS

- Regions with above average scientific activity and above average human resource quality.
- % population employed in the education sector 2005-7.
- Swiss/Austrian contrast + urban/rural.



European Union
Not financed by the European Regional Development Fund
Investing in your future

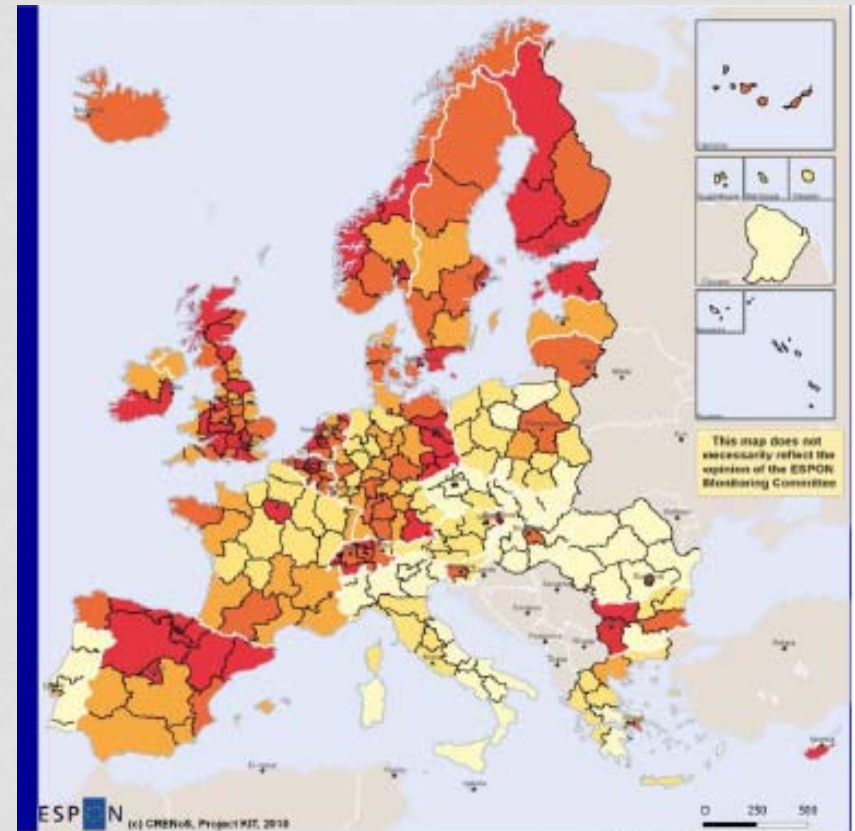
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Source: CRENOB elaboration, 2016
Data of Aelia Bavelle
Regional level NUTS 2

Legend

- no data
- 0.00 - 2.71
- 2.71 - 3.00
- 3.00 - 3.33
- 3.33 - 4.00
- 4.00 - 6.20

SCIENTIFIC REGIONS - TERTIARY EDUCATION

- % population in tertiary education 2005-07.
- Again some significant variations between regions within the Alpine Space.



EUROPEAN UNION
FINANCED BY THE EUROPEAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT FUND
INSTRUMENT OF TRANSFORMING

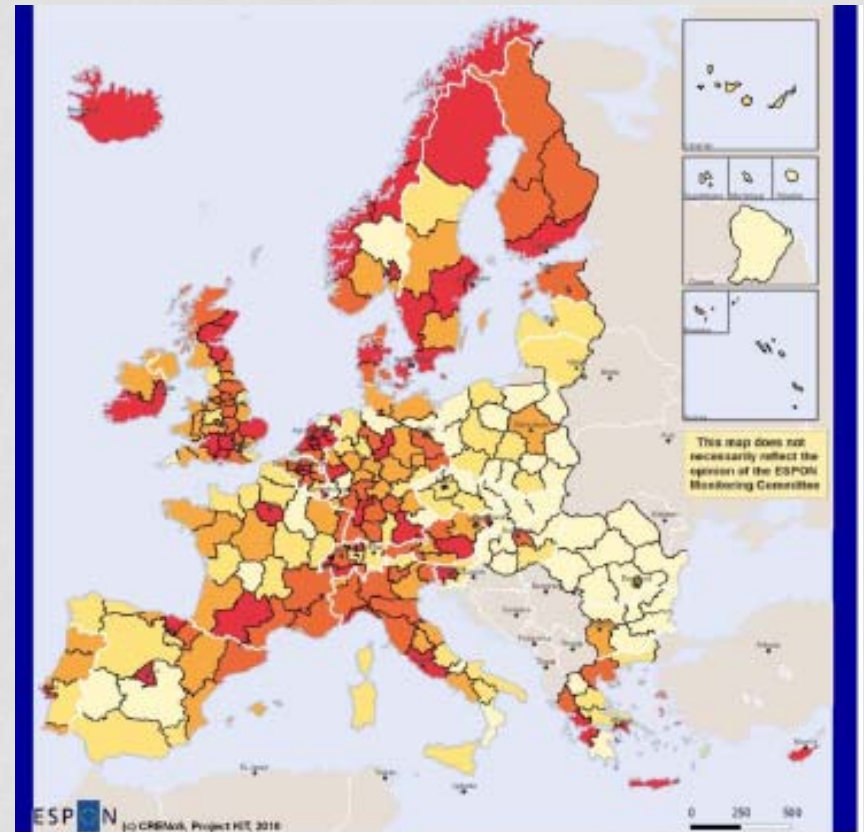
Legend

□	no data
□	0.00 - 7.94
□	7.94 - 10.66
□	10.66 - 13.67
□	13.67 - 15.99
□	15.99 - 33.10

(*) EuroGeographics Association for administrative issues
Source: (INEC) elaboration
Origin of data: For
United Nations de la Organisation of the States European, F
Regional level 3d

SCIENTIFIC REGIONS – FP5

- Funding in 5th Framework programme 1998-2002 per 1000 population.
- Strong spatial concentrations.
- North-south differences within AS.

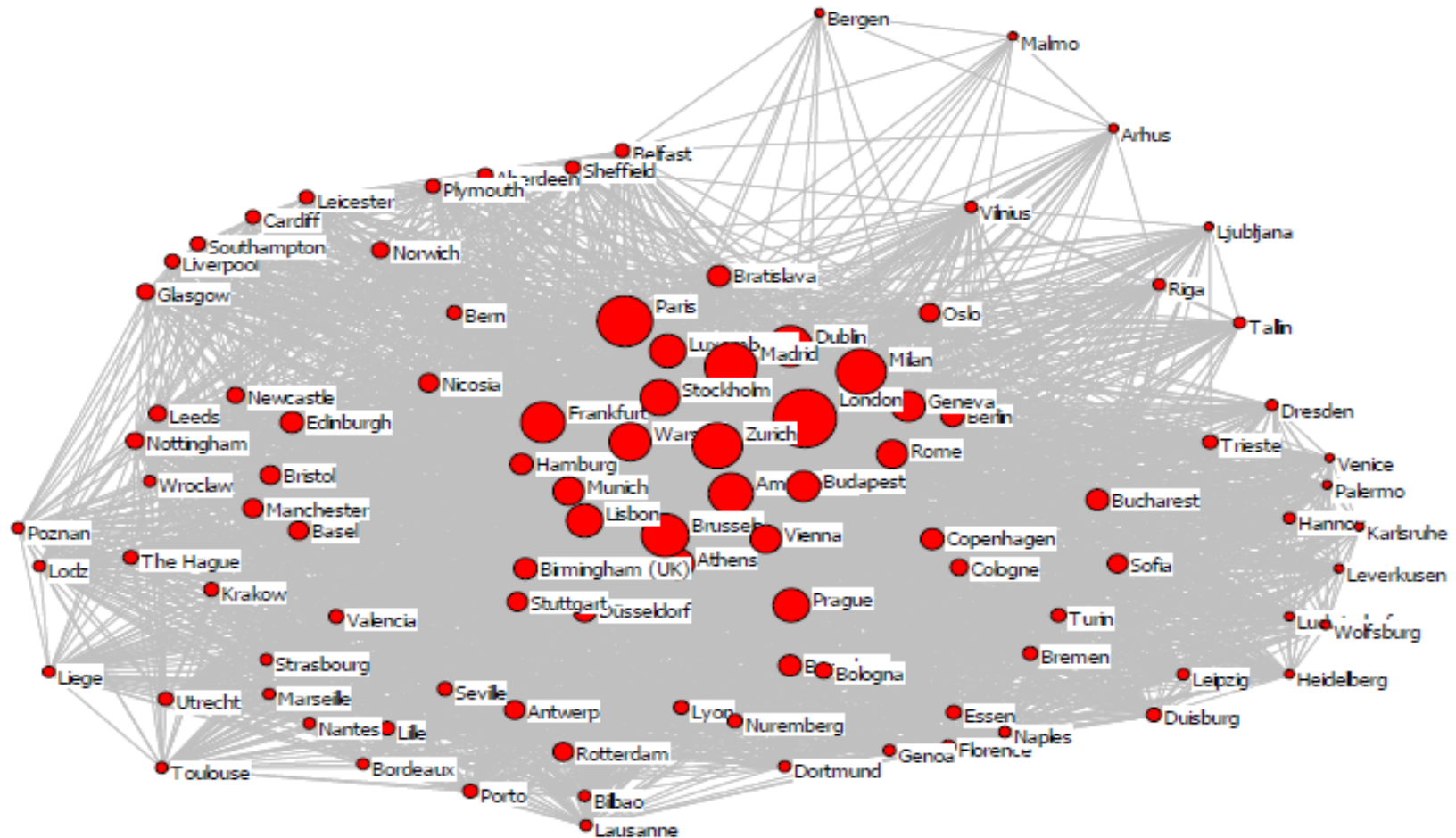


European Union
financed by the European Regional Development Fund
under the ERDF (2000-2006)

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Source: CRRES elaboration, 2010
Date of data: 2000-2002
Regional level: NUTS 2

Legend	
	no data
	0.0 - 3.6
	3.6 - 9.1
	9.1 - 18.0
	18.0 - 37.4
	37.4 - 207.8

FINANCIAL SERVICES NETWORK



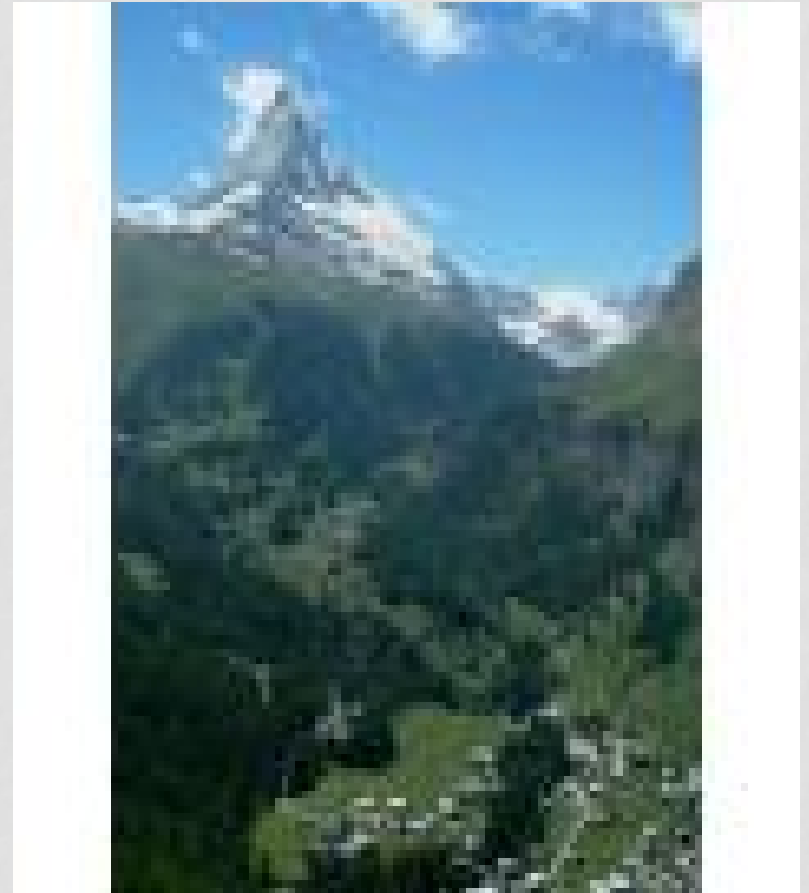
ALPINE SPACE ASSETS

- The Alpine Space inherited a strong economy.
- Some areas show high investment in R&D.
- Some key nodes in financial services.
- Educated labour force.
- Attractive environments.



DIVERSITY

- Territorial diversity is seen as a strength.
- Place-based approach stresses endogenous development based on local knowledge.
- Innovation in large cities and metropolitan regions will be different than in smaller towns and more rural regions.
- Look for development strategies that fit the place.
- Institutions and governance are important.
- Challenge of borders.



DIVERSITY OF APPROACHES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



- Policy aims – priority to economic efficiency or to environment and social inclusion.
- Performance of the market.
- Forms of governance.

FOUR APPROACHES TO REGIONAL AND LOCAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Strong development state seeking inward investment.

Eco-modernization through smart planning and regulation.

Regeneration through partnerships in the project state.

Pro-poor economic development achieved despite the state.

SCALE AND FOCUS

- From one person creating one job to mega-projects.
- Economic development is not a separate activity – it is there in the work of agencies dealing with environment, leisure and culture, transport, housing, planning etc.



SUMMARY

- The Alpine Space is a prosperous part of Europe that performs well on indicators of competitiveness.
- However, while Europe's position in the international division of labour has been stable, overall Europe faces challenges from other global regions – both in economy and in demography.
- As elsewhere, the main urban centres are the main focus of innovation and economic performance.
- The diversity of the region is an asset: place-based policies are needed to capitalise on territorial potentials.