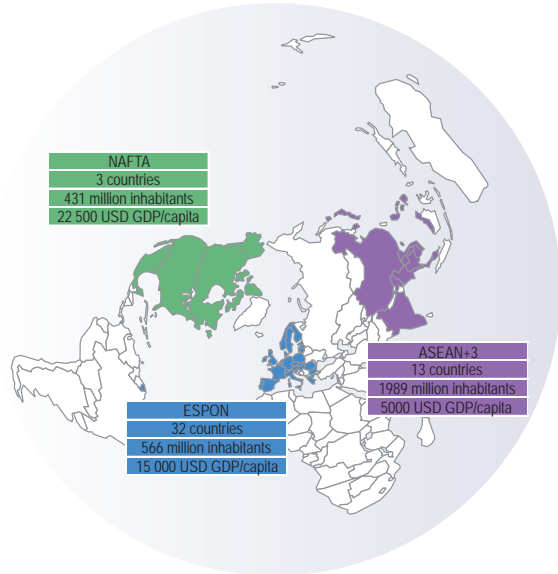


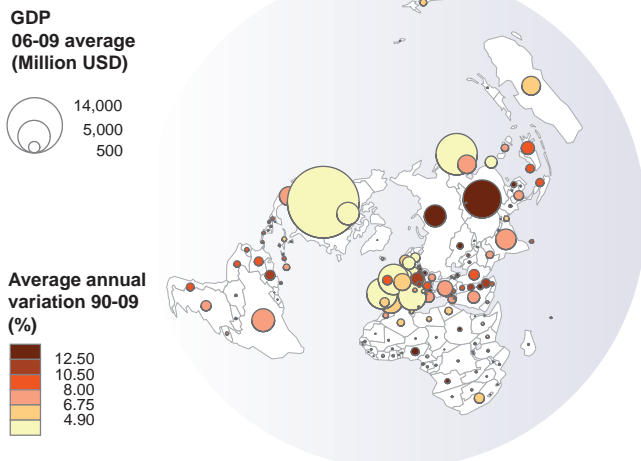
# Europe and its regions on the global stage

**18%** of the world GDP was produced within the EU-27 area by 7% of the world population in 2010. In 1950 the figures for the same geographical ensemble amounted to respectively 15% and 28%.

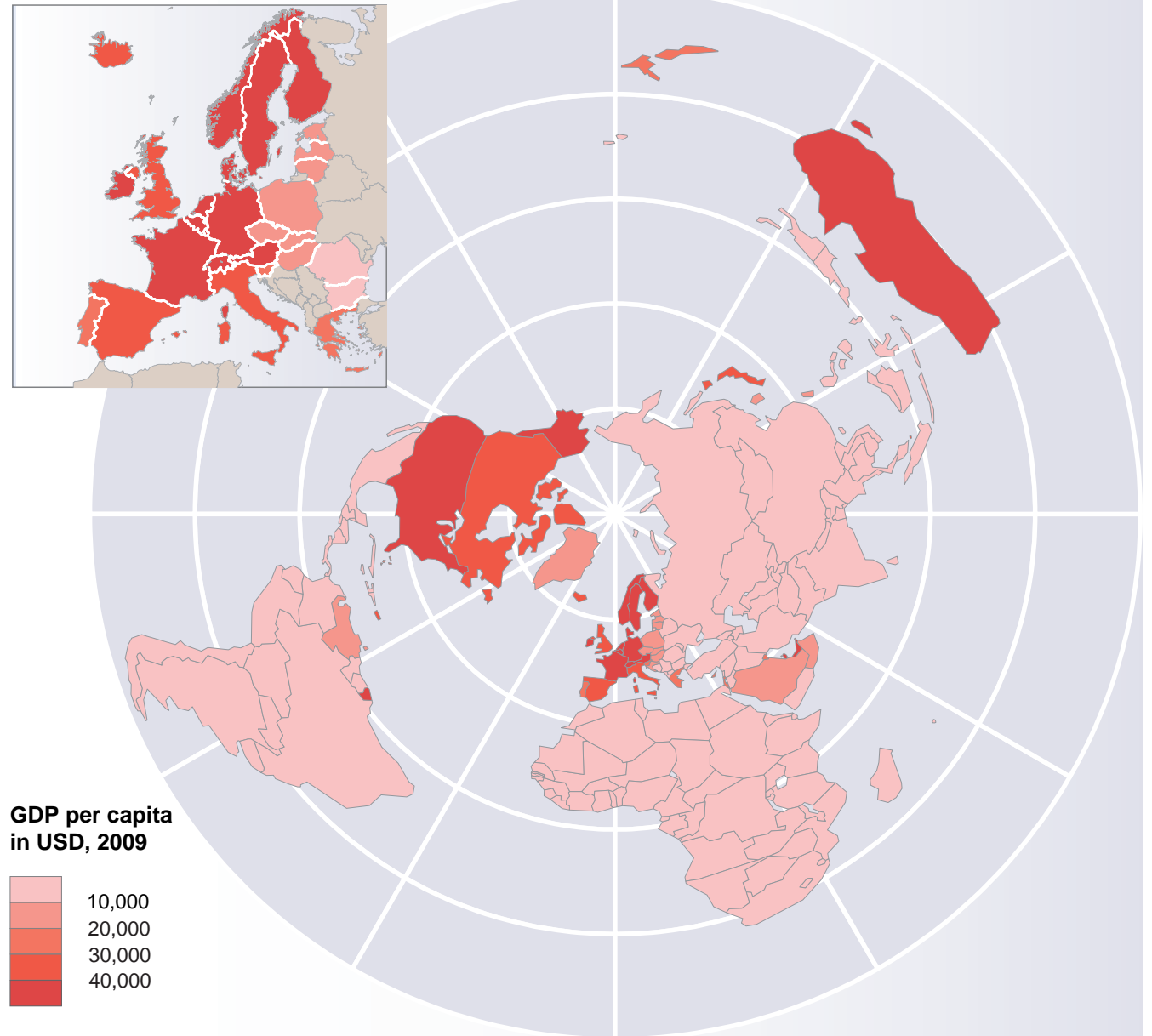
## ESPON compared to worlds regions



## Wealth in the world



## World distribution of GDP



Regional level: NUTS 0  
 Source: ESPON TIGER, 2011  
 Origin of data: ESPON Database, World Bank  
 © EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

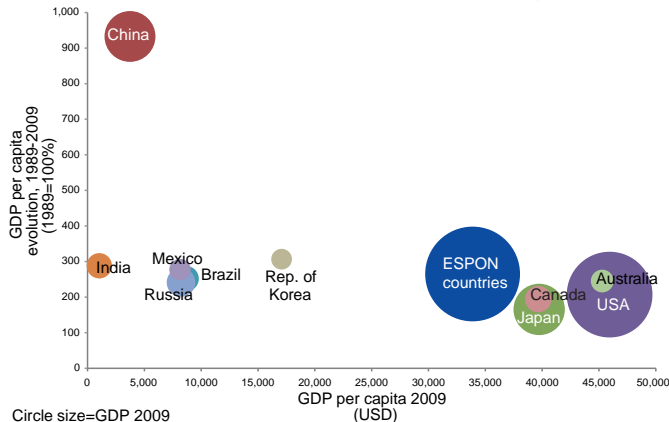
ESPON © VATI, ESPON ATLAS, 2013

0 750 1 500 km

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## Economic evolution

### Economic development of the ESPON Space and the 10 largest economy



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Globalization depicts the role of states, regions and cities as a decisive actor in the global economy.

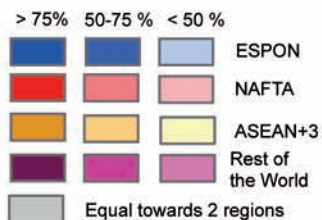
The most direct expressions of globalisation are the increase or decrease of GDP. In this sense GDP per capita is very often used as a competitiveness indicator. Thus the most competitive areas are North America, European countries (ESPON space), Australia, Japan, and some major countries in the Middle East. However it is clear that long-term evolution of this indicator reflects wider contrast. In the last two decades China demonstrated the most impressive economic growth in the world, while developed countries such as Japan, the USA, or Western Europe demonstrated only moderate growth or almost stagnation. Apart from this consideration, traditionally competitive regions still owns the largest share of global production; however major changes are already on the horizon.

Orientation of enterprises is a basic concept in the analysis of globalisation effects of business dynamics

Foreign subsidiaries in FUAs reveal the hegemony of London to attract foreign companies. The second city in this rank, Paris only reaches one quarter of the number of London's foreign subsidiaries. This system of international subsidiaries is particularly complex and multi-scale: Europe /World, Western Europe/ Eastern Europe, exchanges between European countries and inside each country. The balance and the connection between all these levels are the condition of the harmonized development of competitiveness of European cities. De facto, Northern America is by far the most important region for Europe, especially when firms, services and foreign direct investments are considered. In contrast, the influence of Asian subsidiaries is comparatively lower in Europe; however a growing tendency is foreseen.

# World FDI flows

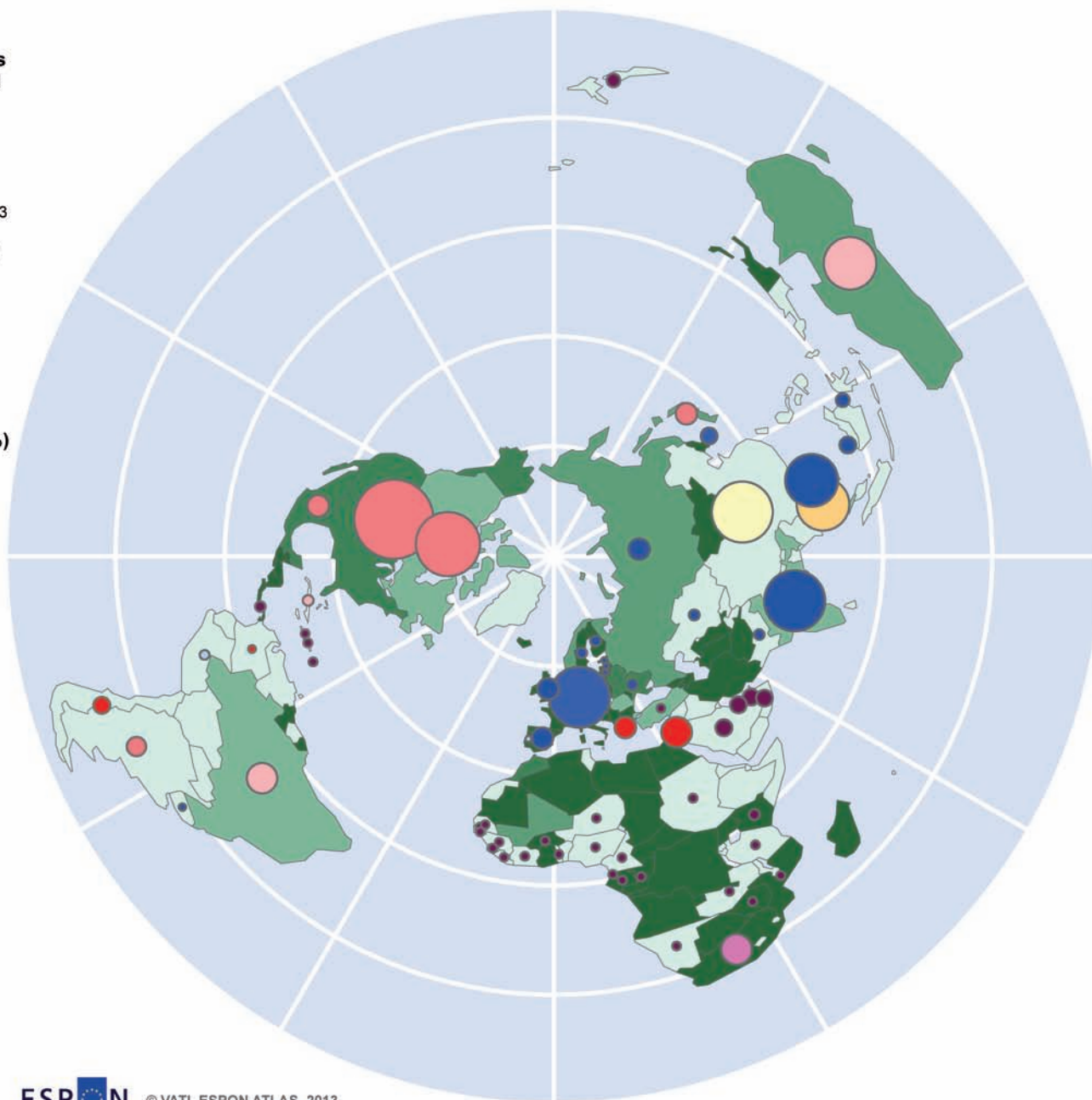
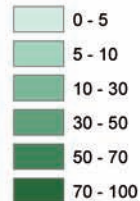
## Main destination of the firms to list their shares abroad



## Number of active issuers (headquarters per country)



## Share of FDI with ESPON (%)



Regional level: NUTS 0  
Source: ESPON TIGER, 2011  
Origin of data: ESPON Database  
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## Stock exchanges' profiles

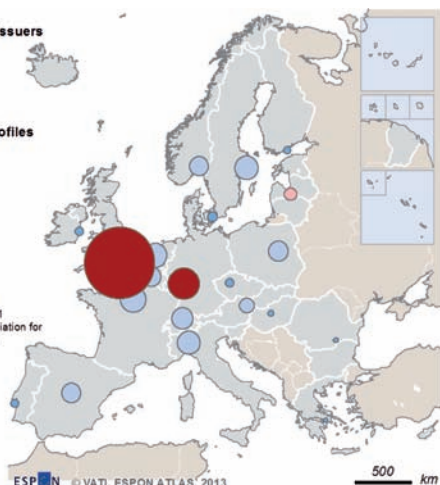
### Number of foreign issuers



### Stock exchanges profiles



Regional level: LAU2  
Source: TIGER, 2011  
Origin of data: TIGER, 2011  
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500 km

## North American subsidiaries in Europe

### Location of direct North America subsidiaries (in % of the total number of direct foreign subsidiaries)

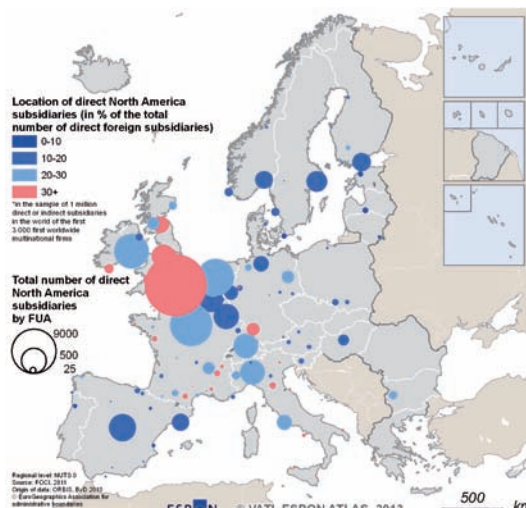


\*In the sample of 1 million direct or indirect subsidiaries in the world of the first 3,000 first worldwide multinational firms

### Total number of direct North America subsidiaries by FUA



Regional level: NUTS 0  
Source: FDI, 2011  
Origin of data: CERS, 8-0-2011  
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500 km

## Asian subsidiaries in Europe

### Location of direct Asian subsidiaries\* (in % of the total number of direct foreign subsidiaries)

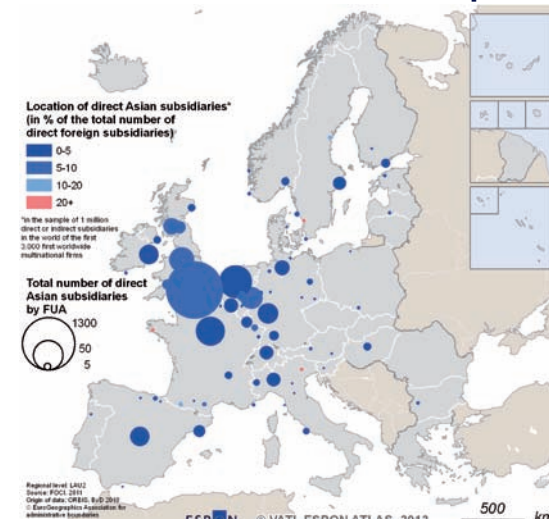


\*In the sample of 1 million direct or indirect subsidiaries in the world of the first 3,000 first worldwide multinational firms

### Total number of direct Asian subsidiaries by FUA



Regional level: LAU2  
Source: FDI, 2011  
Origin of data: CERS, 8-0-2011  
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

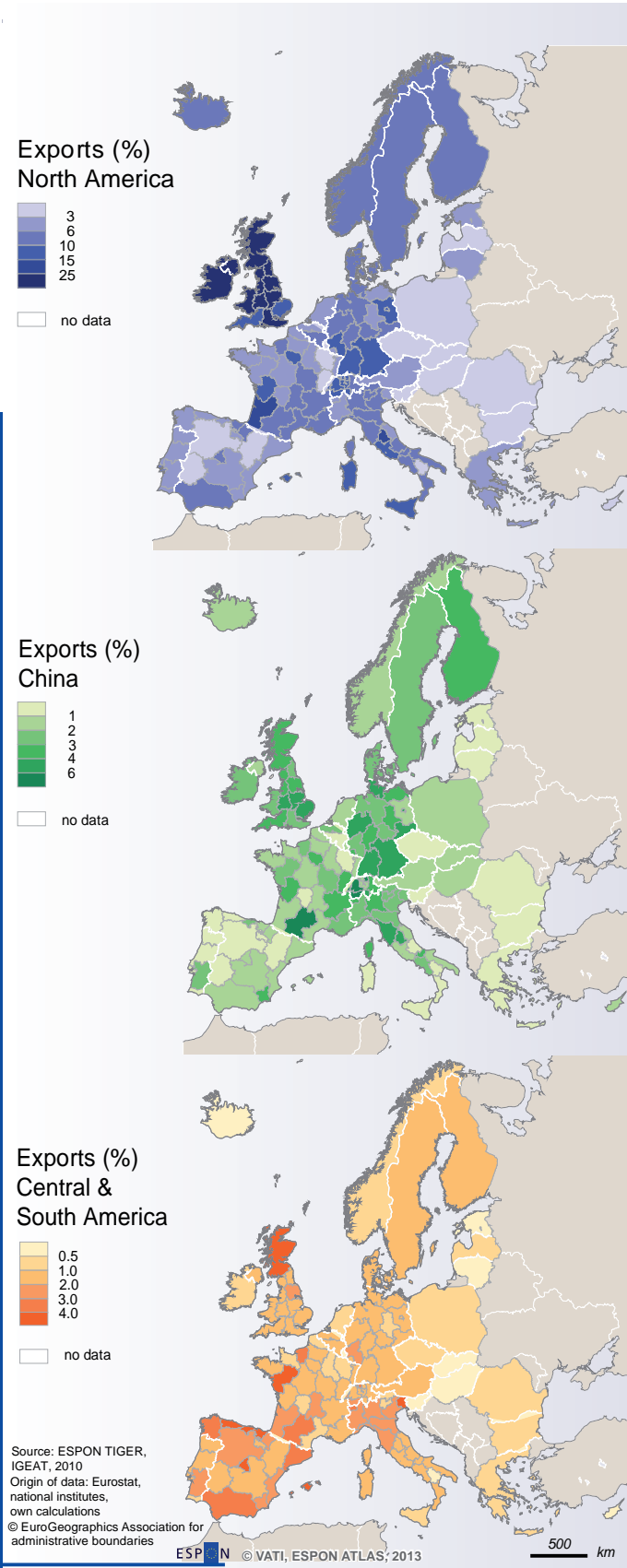


ESPON © VATI, ESPON ATLAS, 2013

500 km

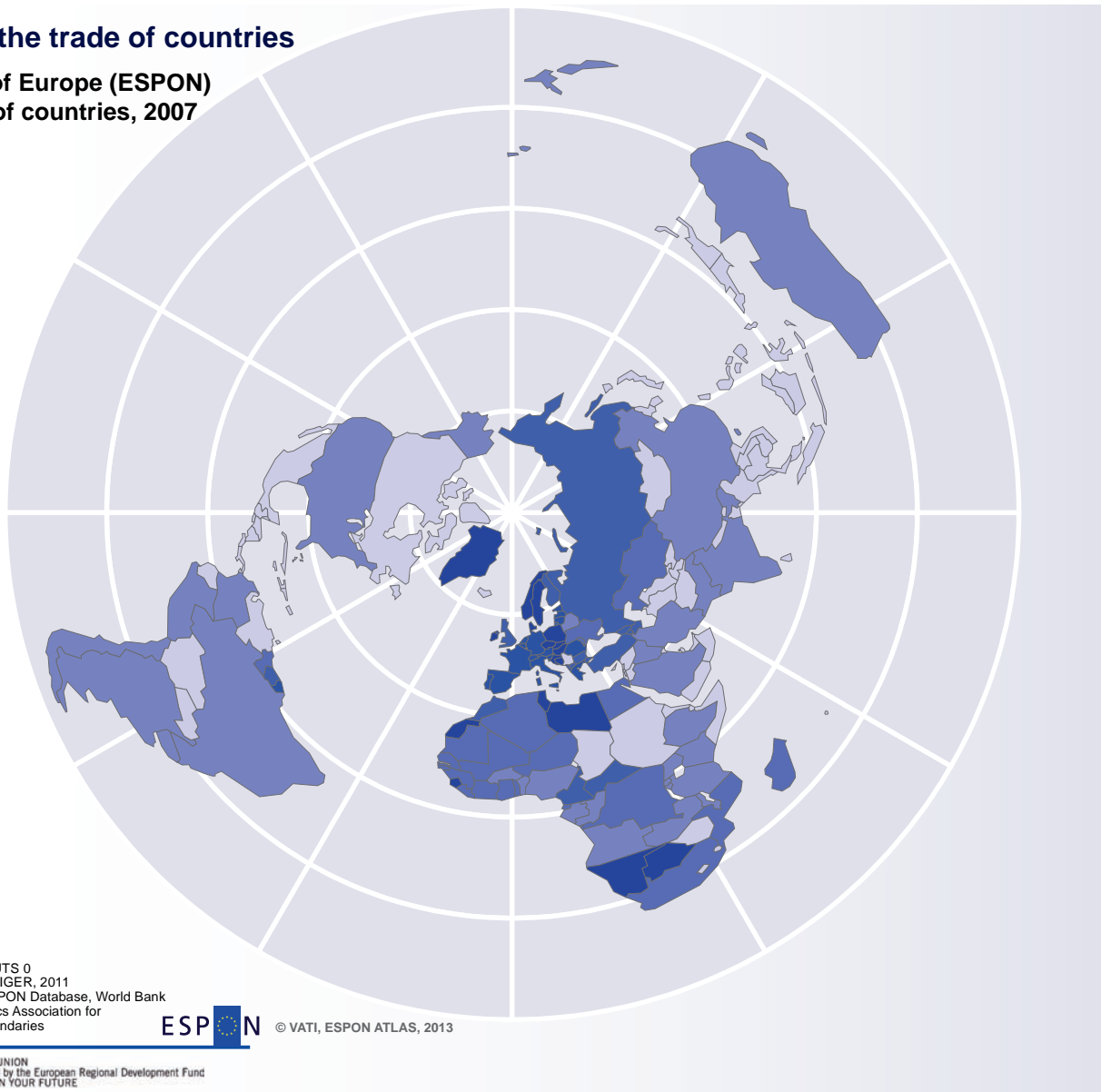
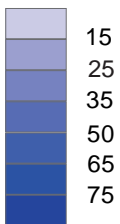
# Europe and its regions on the global stage

**37%** of the world trade realized as intra-Europe trade. European region (with former USSR) account for the largest share (48%) of the world trade and the proportion of internal trade is the highest, 78%.



## Europe in the trade of countries

The weight of Europe (ESPON) in the trade of countries, 2007



The share of Europe in the world trade seems relatively stable on the long run, at first glance. High level of intra-European trade is the most significant catalyser of this precarious role. All European countries are making at least 60% of their trade with the ESPON space. In line with this, the integration of the European space has been very high in the last decades, the intra-trade is accounting for around 2/3 of the total European trade. However, after decades of growing integration, the signs of relapse have turned up.

Excluding the above mentioned aspect, a significant decline of Europe in the world trade becomes visible that regular from the sixties to the recent period. This loss in position is in line with the general decline in the role of Europe in global stage, especially if we take a closer look on population and production. An unfavourable phenomenon is that the already weak influence in the most growing areas (e.g. Southern and Eastern Asia) is also declining as well. Europe's weigh of trade in Africa and surrounding countries is particularly significant, however in North America and Asia this role is far less dominant. At global scale this and other shifting processes become visible in world economy. The "old core countries" of Europe, North America and Japan are losing their importance, meanwhile Asia, Especially China is growing rapidly.

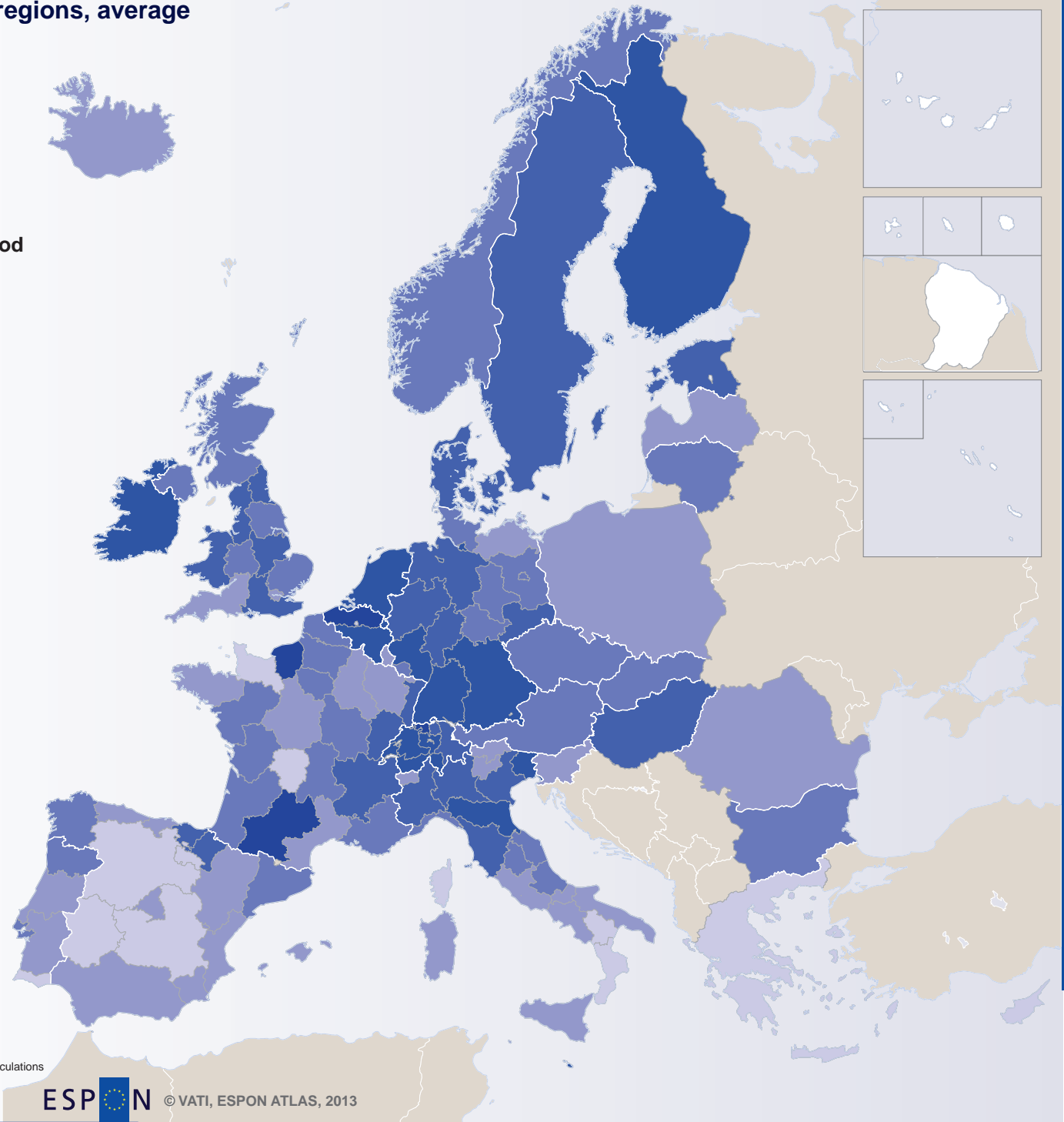
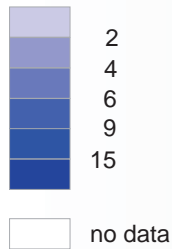
Concerning the openness to extra-ESPON regions – as an excellent indicator representing a country's position in the world - is the most typical in the already developed European areas such as the Benelux countries, Southern Germany, Switzerland, and other peripheral areas as Ireland and Finland.

The new member countries from Southern and Eastern Europe play minor role, and have less weight in extra-ESPON trade. In these countries the aspects of trade are much more focused on internal Europe markets. Despite these processes Europe as a whole still remains the most important trade area in the world, and also a very integrated one.

Synthesizing the situation, Europe has become more and more coherent over the time but at the same time more and more limited to its traditional borders. In the same time, Europe's influence has been more and more restricted to the European neighbourhood, and within the neighbourhood, a shift reveals from Southern and South eastern to eastern neighbourhood after the fall of communism.

## Openness of European regions, average

Openness rate 2007 - 2009  
extra EU exports/GDP  
excluding EU neighbourhood  
to avoid EU border effect

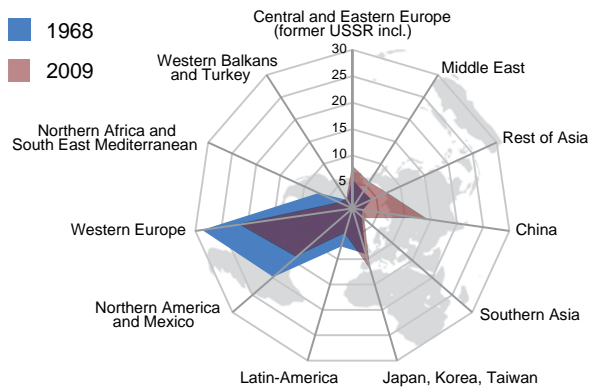


Source: ESPON TIGER, IGEAT 2010  
Origin of data: Eurostat, national institutes, own calculations  
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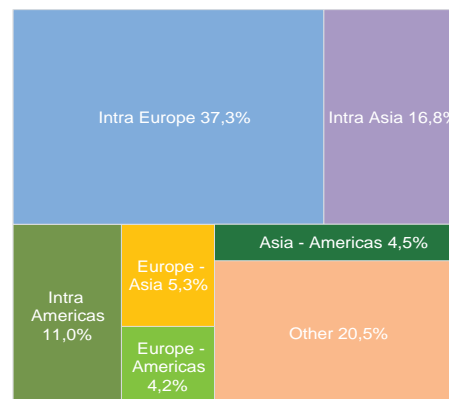
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## Centres of world trade



## Trade flows between world regions



## The weight of major world regions in the trade of services in 2010

