

Métropoles européennes: l'Arc Lémanique et le Mittelland par rapport à leurs concurrents

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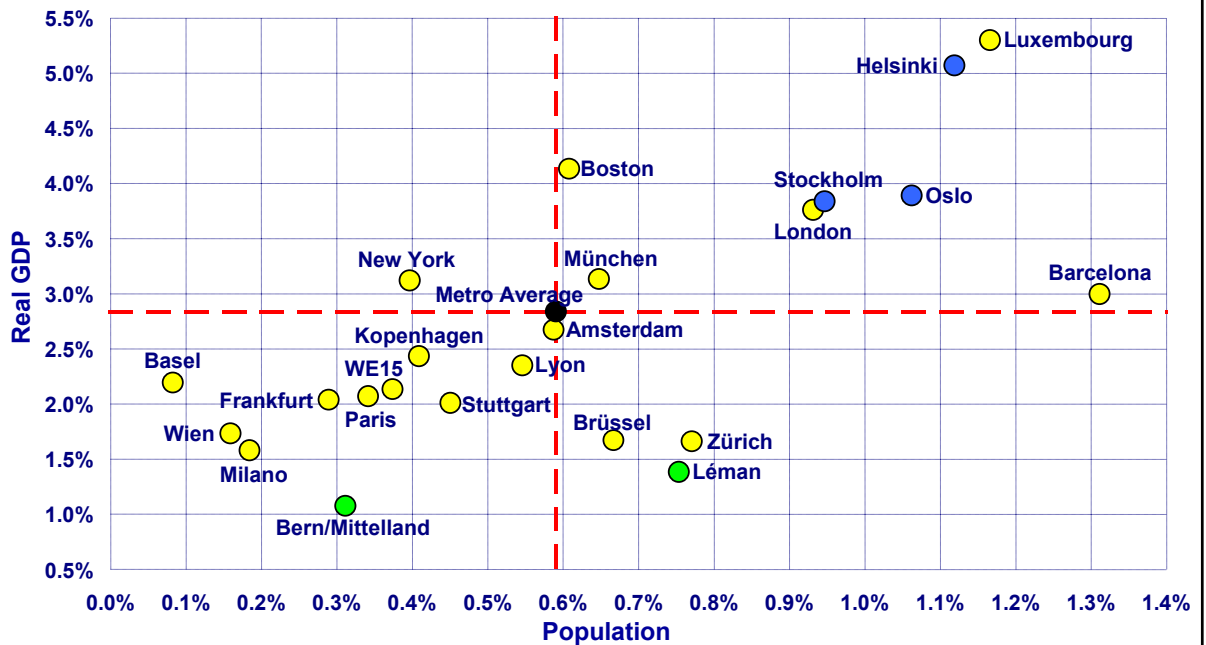
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Metropolitan regions: Real GDP and population 1995-2003

Annual average growth rate



Source: BAK, IBC Performance Database 2004

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Metropolitan Regions: political units covered

<u>Metropolitan region</u>	<u>Political unit covered</u>	<u>Metropolitan region</u>	<u>Political unit covered</u>
Basel	Basel (BS,BL)	Luxembourg	Luxembourg
Strasbourg ¹⁾	Département Bas-Rhin	Boston	Massachusetts
Berlin ¹⁾	Berlin	Milano	Provincia di Milano
Marseille ¹⁾	Département Bouches-du-Rhône	New York	Federal State of New York
Brussels	Bruxelles / Brussels	Oslo	Oslo og Akershus
Barcelona	Cataluña	Wien	Ostösterreich
Madrid ¹⁾	Comunidad de Madrid	Amsterdam	Randstad
Edinburgh ¹⁾	Edinburgh City	München	Region München
Bern	Espace Mittelland (BE,NE,FR,JU,SO)	Stuttgart	Region Stuttgart
Frankfurt	FrankfurtRheinMain	Lyon	Département Rhône
Léman	Bassin Lémanique (GE,VD)	Stockholm	Stokholm
Glasgow ¹⁾	Glasgow City	Torino ¹⁾	Provincia di Torino
London	Greater London	Helsinki	Uusimaa
Paris	Ile de France	Venezia ¹⁾	Provincia di Venezia
Dublin ¹⁾	Ireland	WE15	Western Europe (15)
Copenhagen	Københavns amt		
Metro Average WE15	Average of 28 Metropolitan Regions from Western Europe, incl. Boston and New York Western European EU member countries, excl. Portugal and Greece, incl. Switzerland and Norway		

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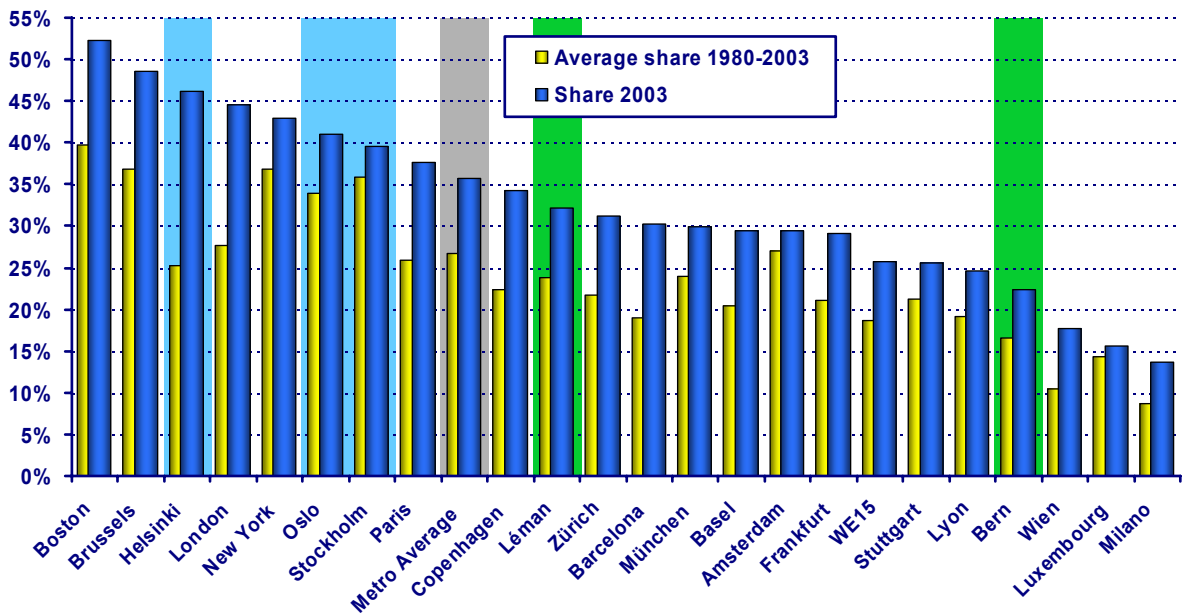
¹⁾ not included in the following charts

Source: BAK, IBC Performance Database 2004

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Share of employees with tertiary education in total employment



Source: BAK, IBC Performance Database 2004

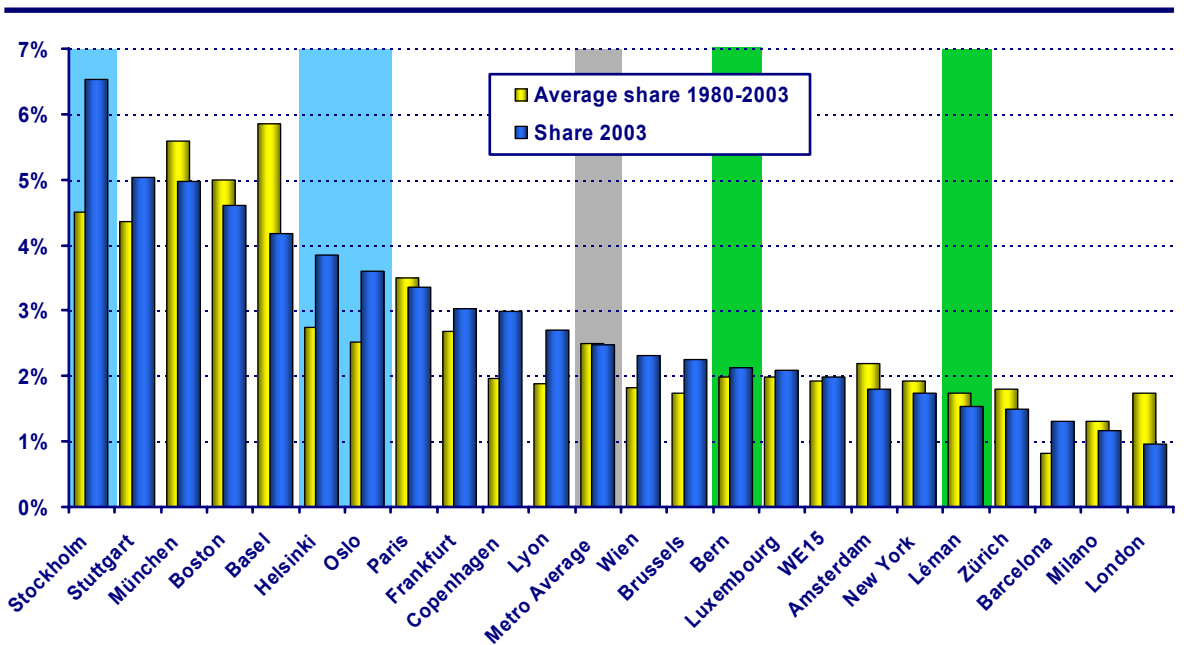
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Share of expenditure on research and development in GDP



Source: BAK, IBC Performance Database 2004

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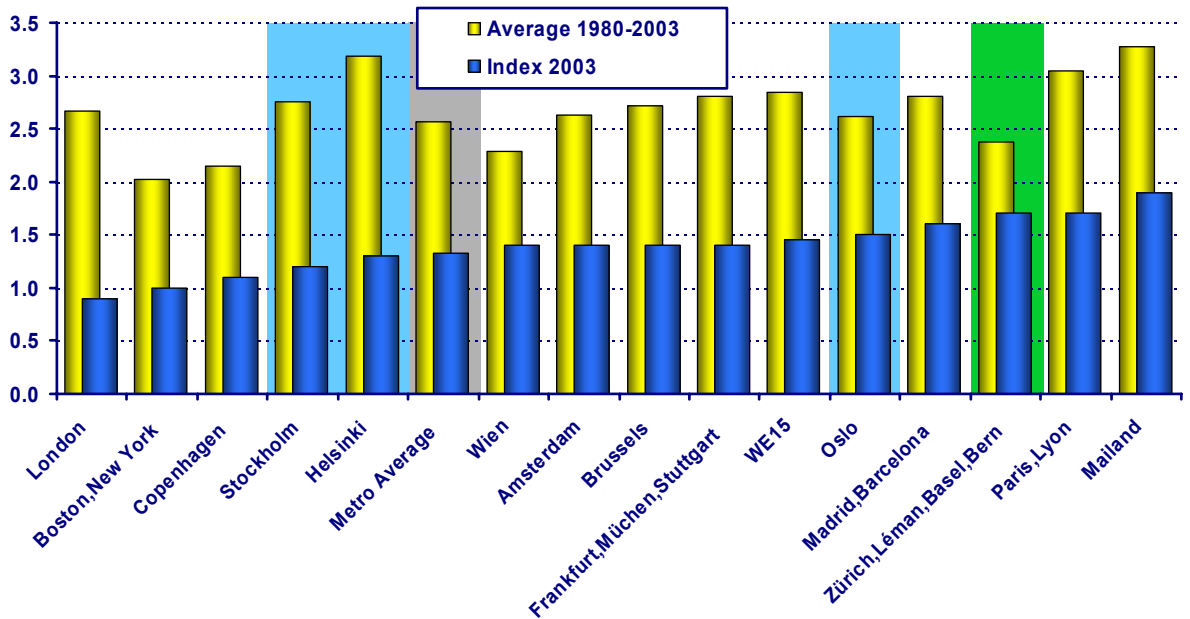
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Regulation of product markets (Index)

0 = very liberal / 6 = very restrictive



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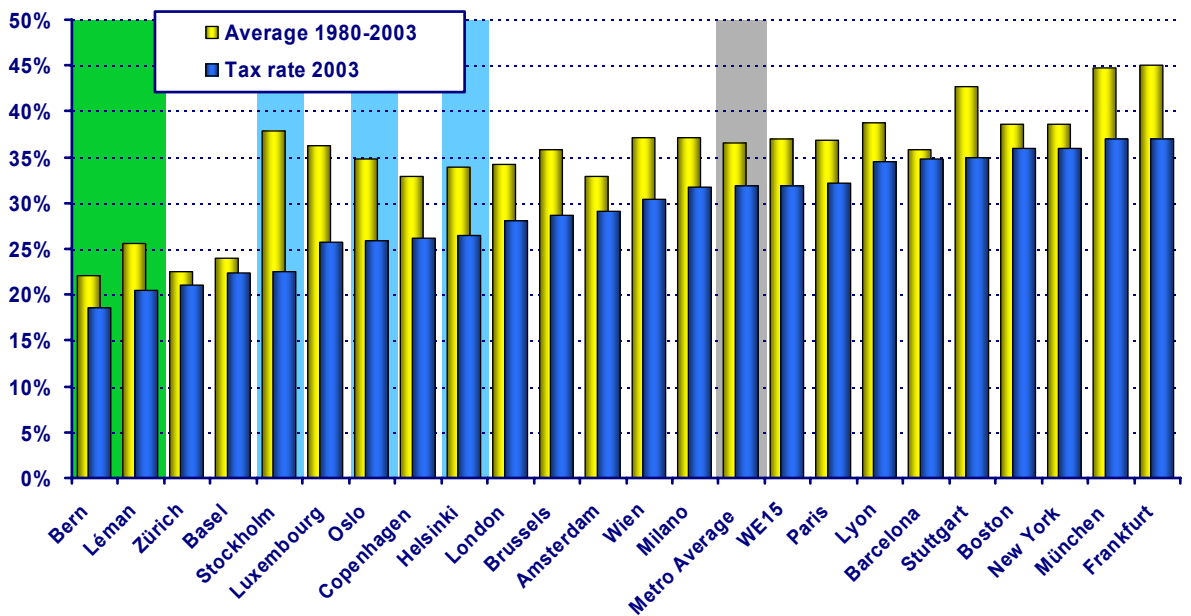
Source: OECD / BAK, IBC Performance Database 2004

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Company taxation

Effective annual tax rate



Source: ZEW / BAK, IBC Performance Database 2004

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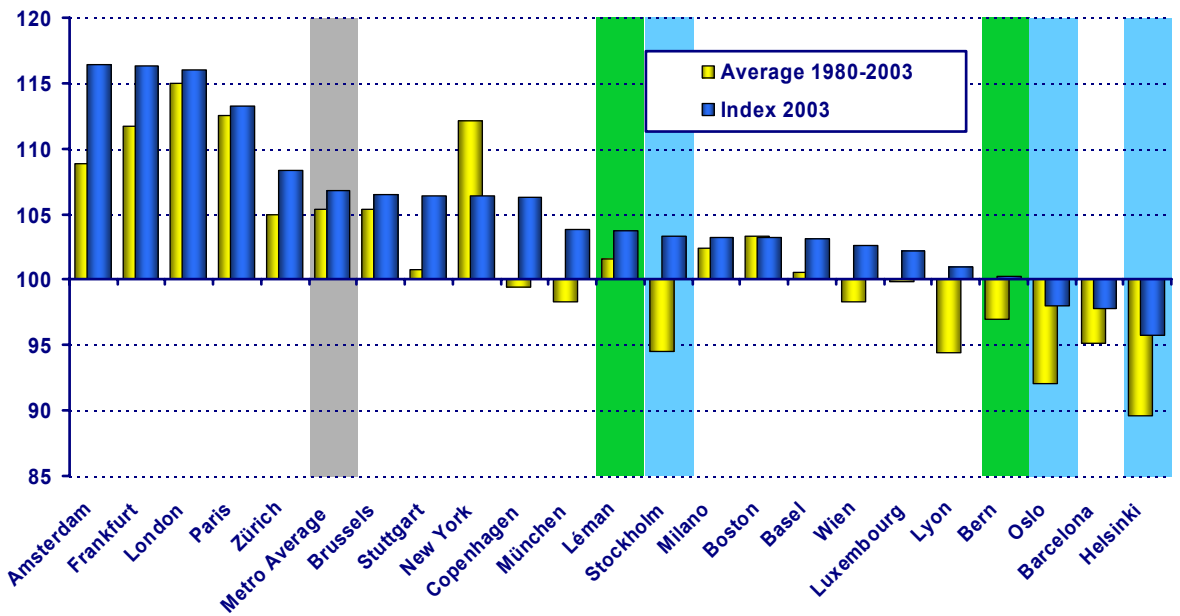
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Intercontinental accessibility

Index, European Alpine Space in November 2002 = 100



Source: ETH (IVT) / BAK, IBC Performance Database 2004

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Summary

- GDP growth of Metro Léman and Metro Berne/Mittelland below Metro average
- Why?
 - Human capital formation and expenditure on R&D not focussed enough and too low
 - Incentives for universities to become best in teaching, research and know-how transfer (company foundations!) too low
 - Swiss internal market for goods and services too closed and too strictly regulated compared with competing metropolitan regions
 - «Fédéralisme à la suisse» a possible factor behind slow growth
- Still excellent position in taxation and accessibility does not compensate for the above mentioned negative factors

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