

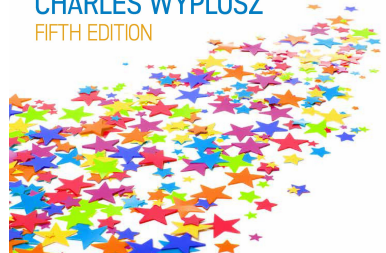


Chapter 10: Location effects, economic geography and regional policy

“... the Community shall aim at reducing disparities between the levels of development of the various regions and the backwardness of the least favoured regions or islands, including rural areas.”

Treaty of the European Community, Maastricht, 1992

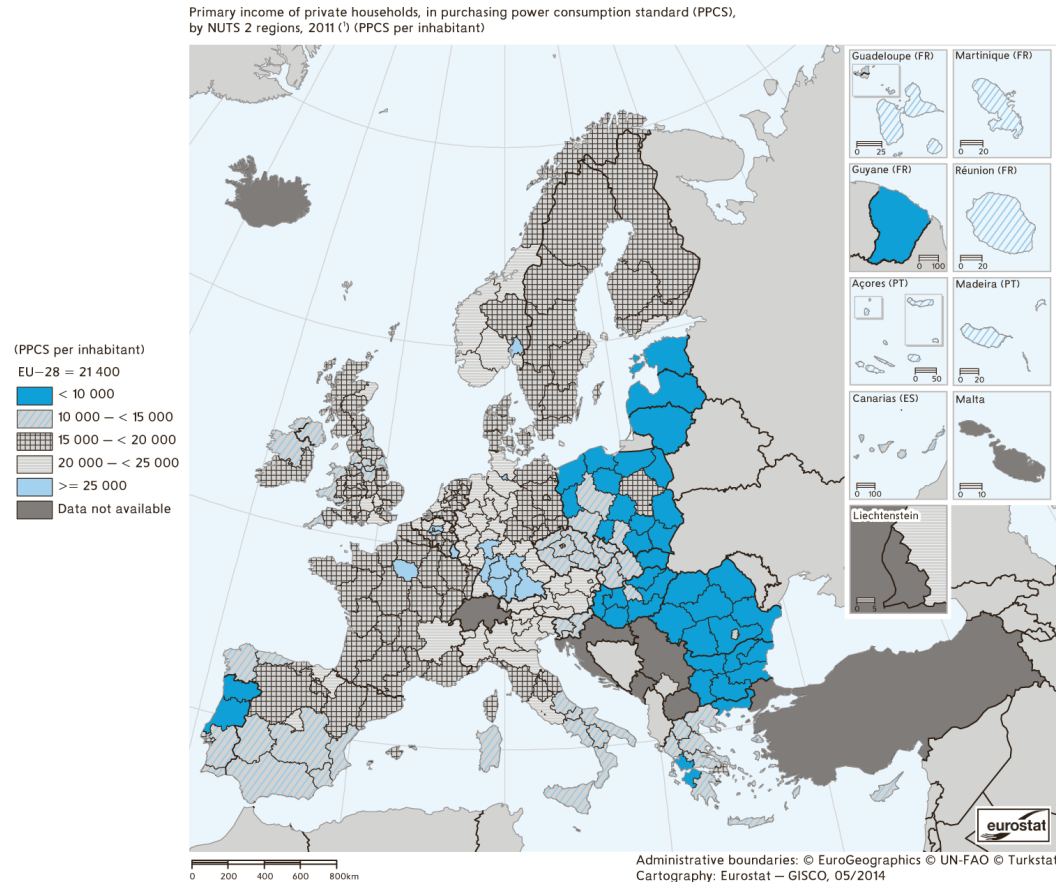
**THE
ECONOMICS
OF EUROPEAN
INTEGRATION**
RICHARD BALDWIN
CHARLES WYPLOSZ
FIFTH EDITION



Europe's economic geography: the facts

Rich regions are clustered and form the 'core' of the EU economy, as shown by regional GDP per capita (PPS) in 2010:

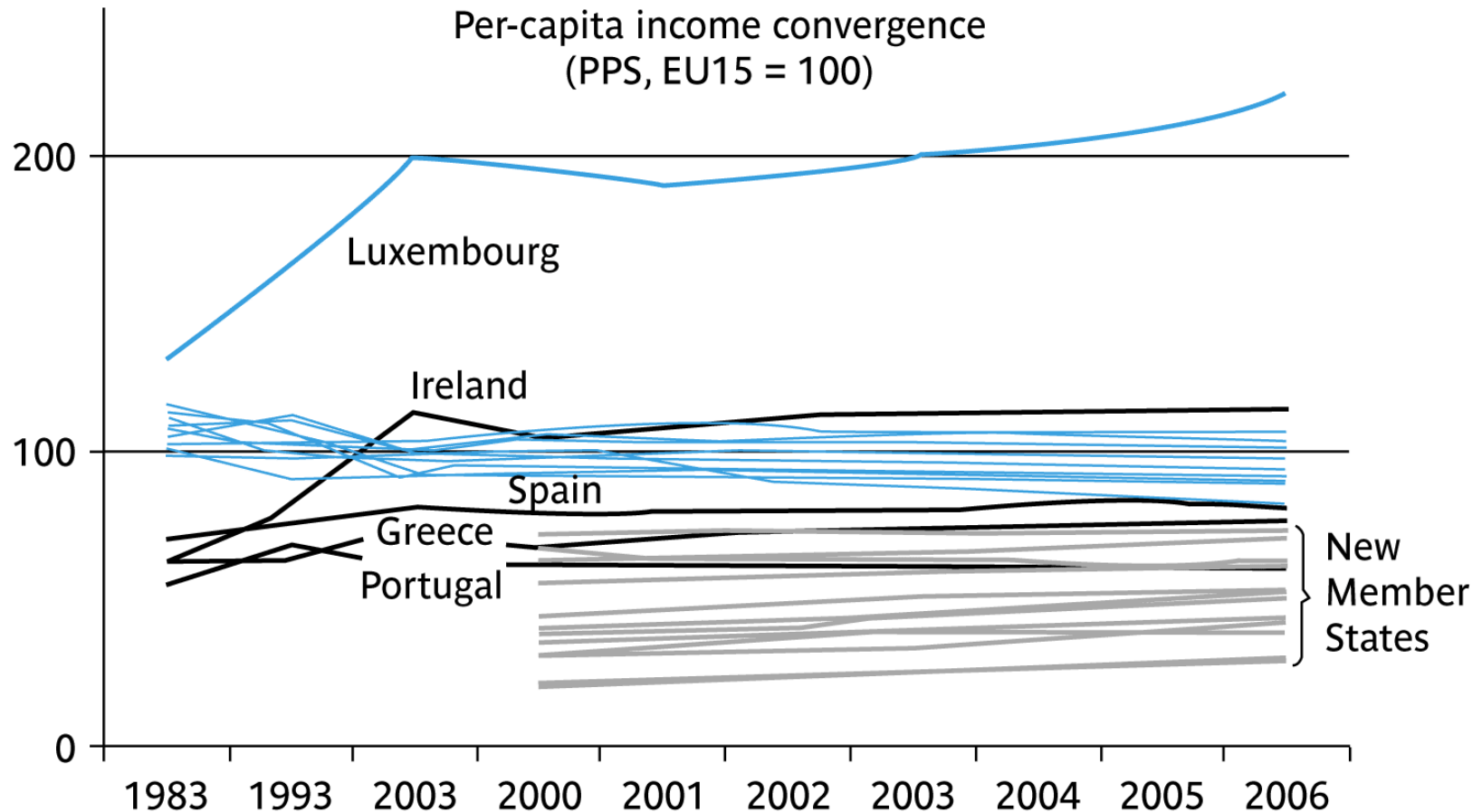
Figure 10.2 Income disparity in the EU, 2010 (regional GDP per capita adjusted for purchasing power)



Source: © European Commission, http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/what/future/publication/index_en.cfm

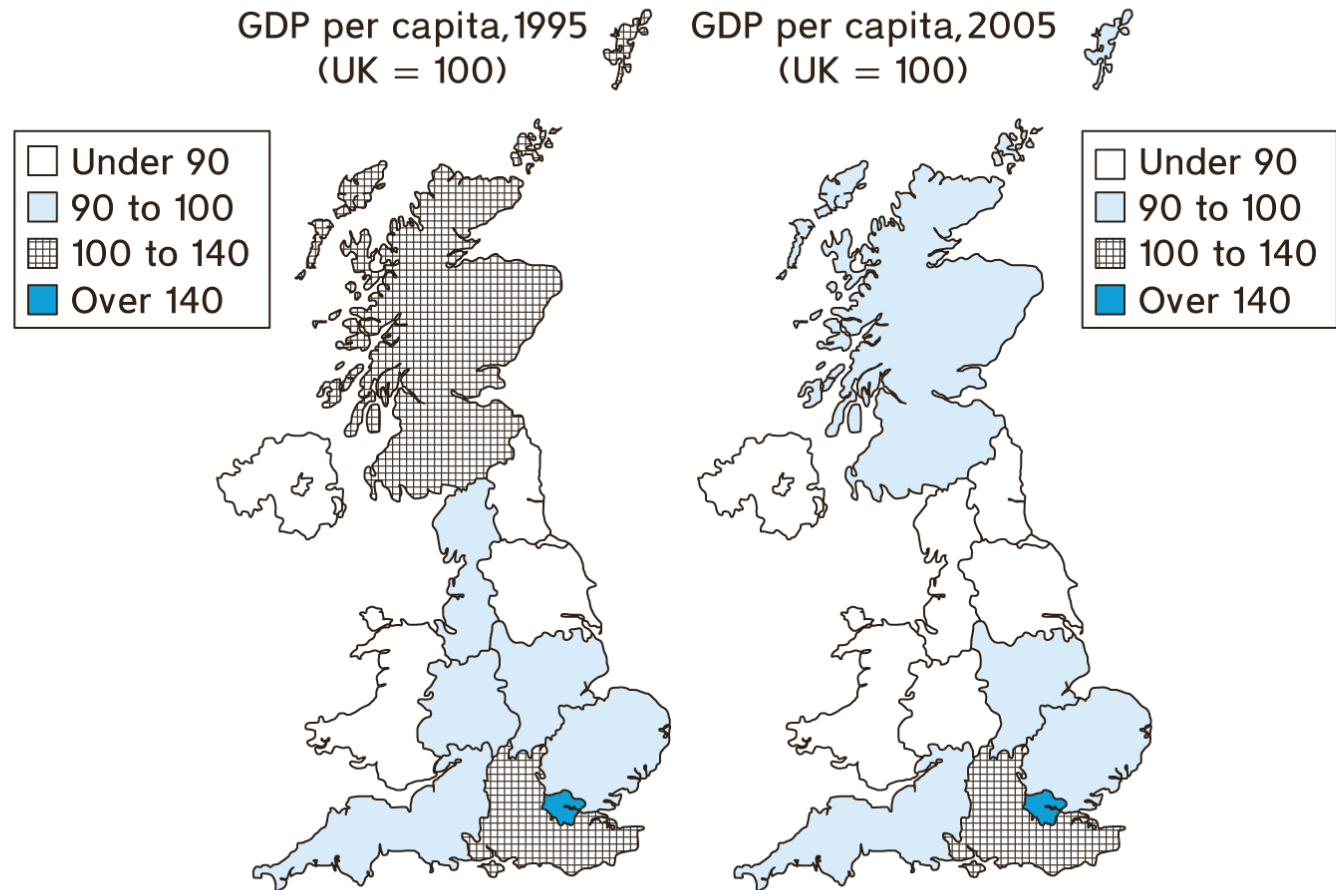
Europe's economic geography: the facts

Still, gaps among EU members have been steadily narrowing:



Europe's economic geography: the facts

However, income inequality within each EU nation has been rising:



Source: Authors' calculations based on Eurostat data

Europe's economic geography: the facts

Krugman specialization index: fraction of manufacturing that has to change sector to make a nation's sector-shares line up with the sector-shares of average EU nations: Most EU nations are becoming more specialized.

Table 10.1 Specialization by nations, 1980–1997

| | 1980–83 (%) | 1988–91 (%) | 1994–97 (%) |
|-------------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Ireland | 62 | 66 | 78 |
| Greece | 58 | 66 | 70 |
| Finland | 51 | 53 | 59 |
| Denmark | 55 | 59 | 59 |
| Portugal | 48 | 59 | 57 |
| Netherlands | 57 | 55 | 52 |
| Sweden | 39 | 40 | 50 |
| Belgium | 35 | 38 | 45 |
| Italy | 35 | 36 | 44 |
| Germany | 31 | 35 | 37 |
| Austria | 28 | 28 | 35 |
| Spain | 29 | 33 | 34 |
| UK | 19 | 22 | 21 |
| France | 19 | 21 | 20 |
| EU15 average (weighted) | 30 | 33 | 35 |

Source: Midelfart-Knarvik et al. (2002)

Theory part I: comparative advantage

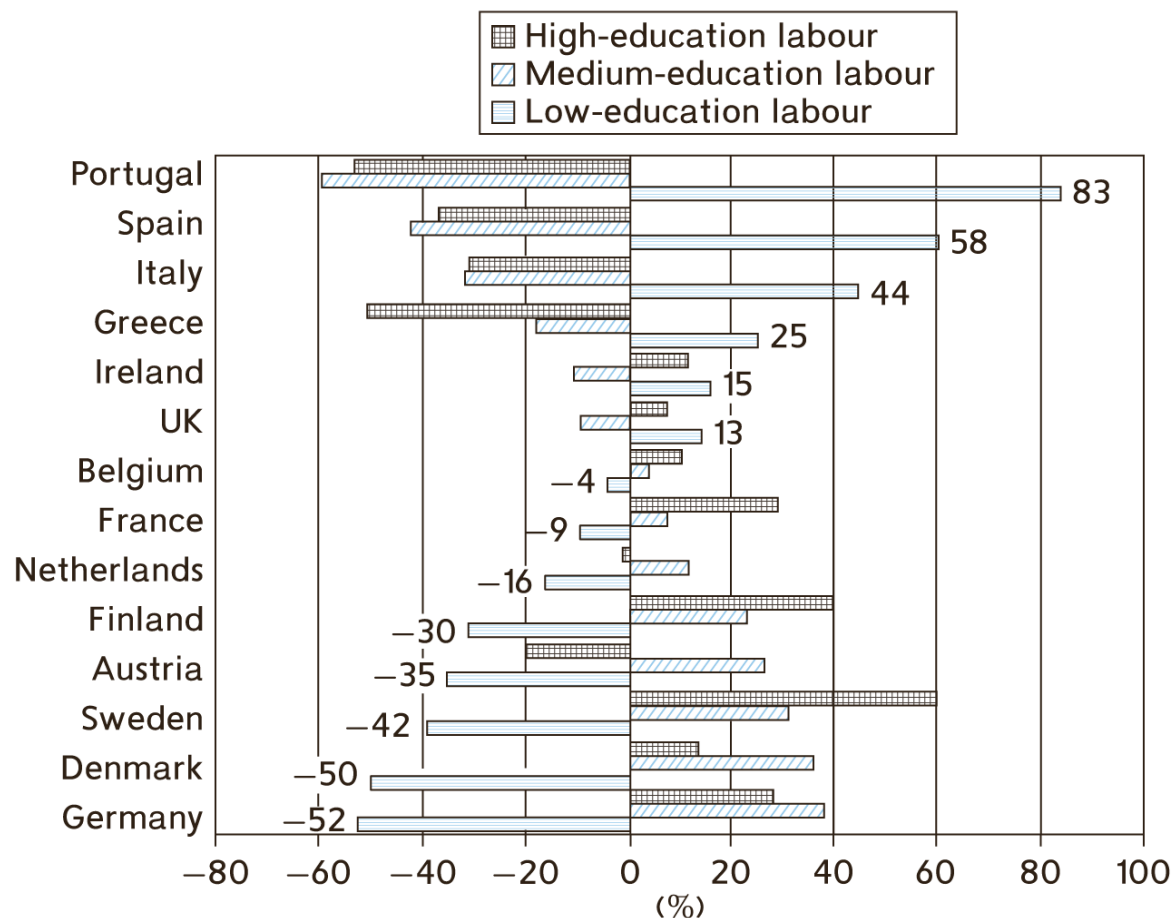
→ Comparative advantage suggests that nations specialize in sectors in which they have a comparative advantage.

Example:

- Germany abundant in high skilled labour;
- Portugal abundant in low skilled labour;
- with trade: Germany specializes in pharmaceuticals and trades them for cloth from Portugal and the industrial structures of both Portugal and Germany would become more specialized.

Theory part I: comparative advantage

Relative labour endowments in Europe:



Source: Data from Midelfart-Knarvik et al. (2002)

Theory part II: new economic geography

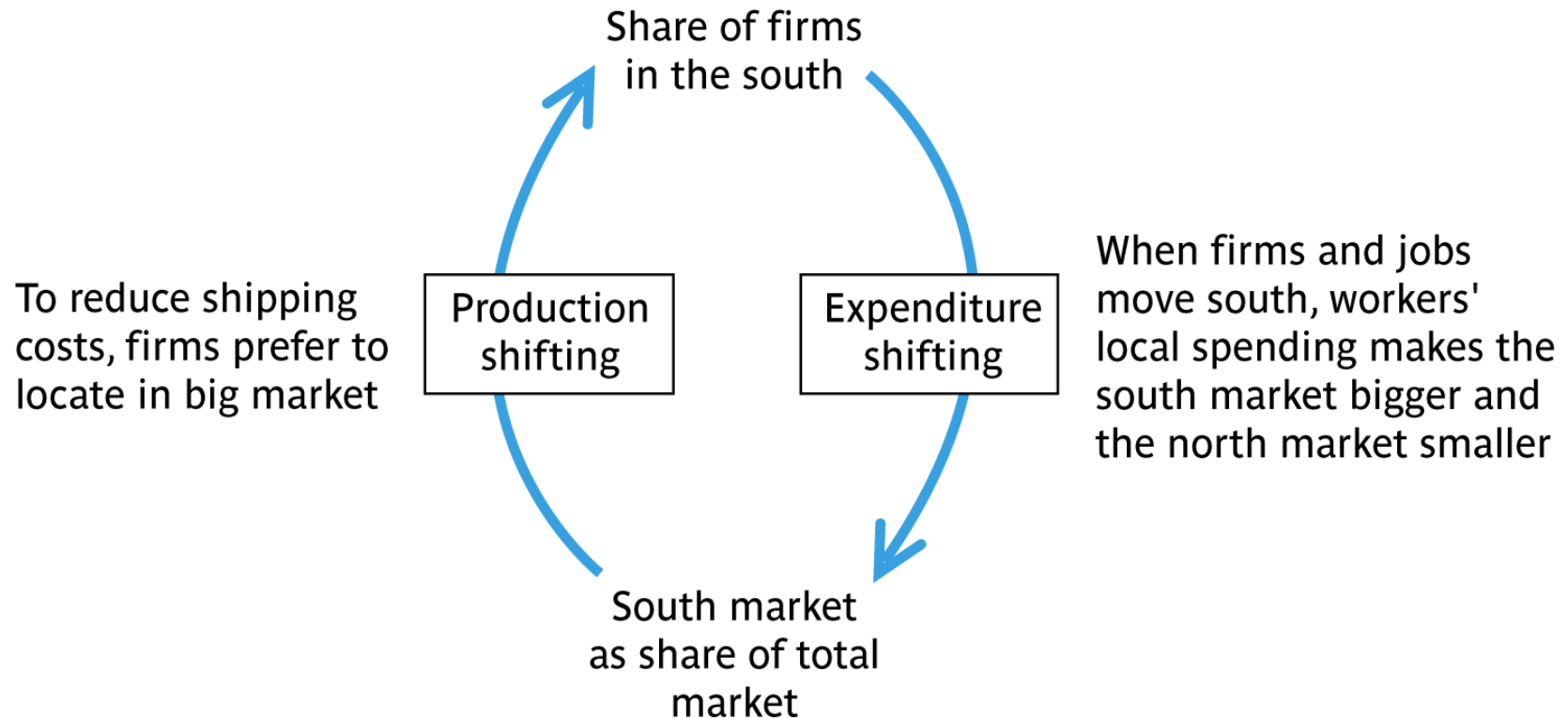
→ New economic geography suggests that integration tends to concentrate economic activity spatially.

It is based on two pillars:

- dispersion forces favour the geographic dispersion of economic activity (e.g., higher rent and land prices, high cost of non-traded services, competition with other firms);
- agglomeration forces encourage spatial concentration:
 - demand linkages: big markets;
 - cost linkages: availability of suppliers.

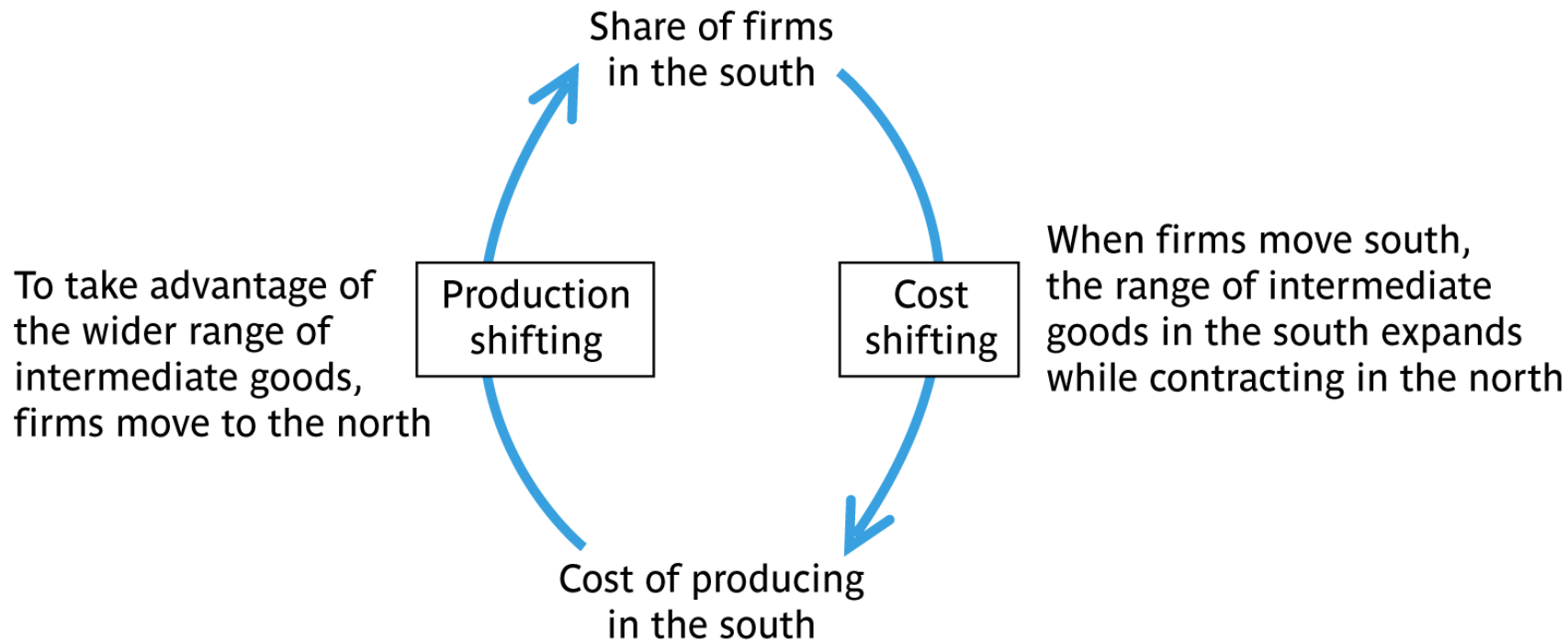
Theory part II: new economic geography

Demand-linked circular causality:



Theory part II: new economic geography

Cost-linked circular causality:



The locational effects of European integration

→ European integration affects the balance of agglomeration and dispersion forces in complex ways.

A very simple analytical framework:

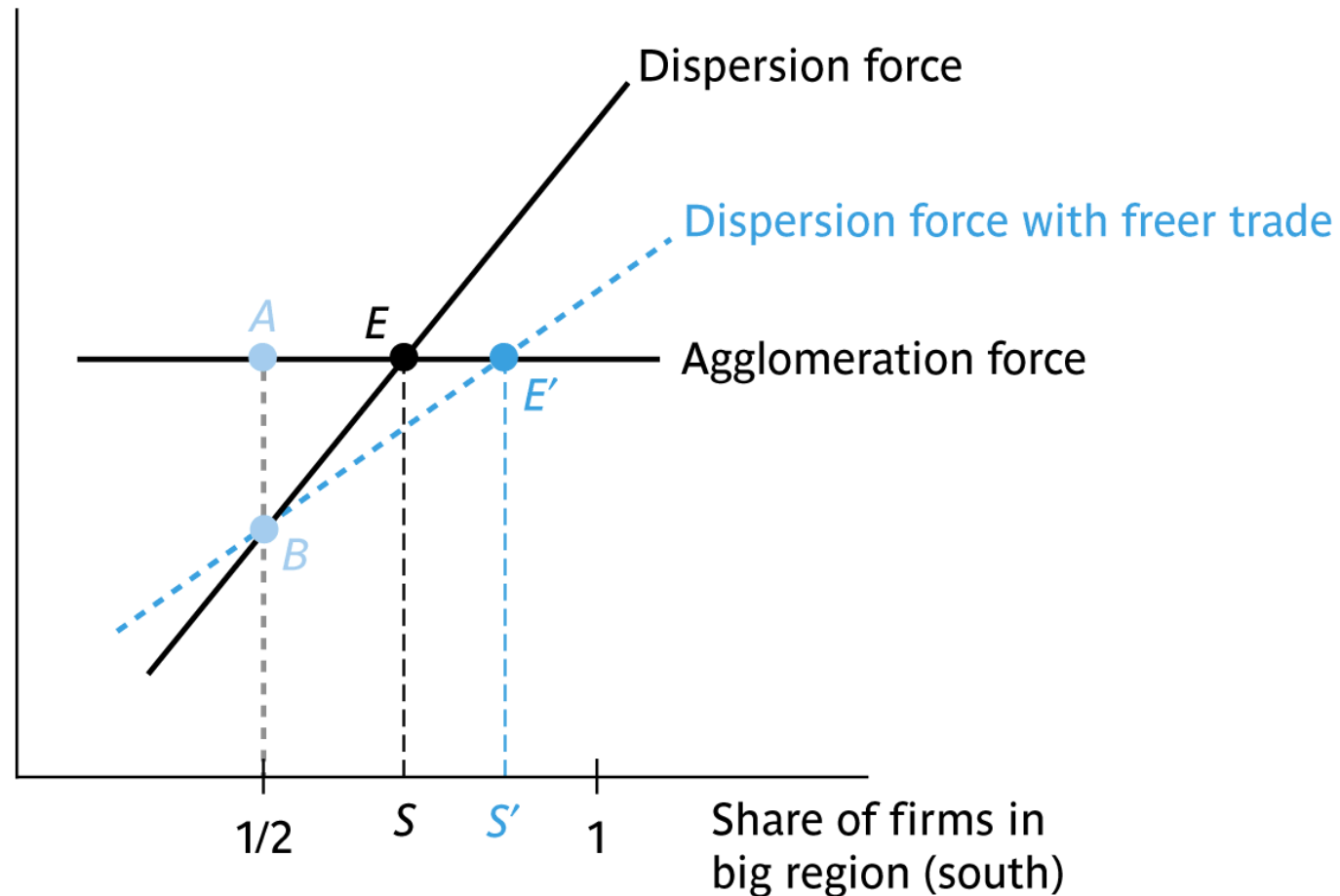
- assume away all dispersion forces except 'local competition';
- assume away the demand-linked circular causality;
- assume away cost-linked circular causality (by assuming firms buy no intermediate inputs);
 - one pro-agglomeration and one pro-dispersion consideration:
 - firms would, all else equal, prefer to locate in the big market in order to save on trade costs;
 - firms would, all else equal, prefer to be in the market where there are few local competitors.

The locational effects of European integration

- With these simplifications:
 - 'agglomeration force' is flat in the share of firms in big region;
 - 'dispersion force' line is rising in the share of firms in big region since the benefit of staying in the small region rises as more firms move to the southern market.
- The location equilibrium is given by the intersection of these lines.
- Economic integration reduces trading costs and weakens dispersion forces → more concentration of economic activities.

The locational effects of European integration

Strength of the agglomeration
and dispersion forces



EU regional policy

- Concern for Europe's disadvantaged regions has always been part of EU priorities (i.e., part of Treaty of Rome preamble).
- Still, major EU funding for less-favoured regions was introduced only when the first 'poor' member, Ireland, joined in 1973: the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) was set up to redistribute money to the poorest regions, but its budget was minor.
- The situation changed in the 1980s when Greece, Spain and Portugal joined: these nations were substantially poorer and did not benefit from CAP funding. The voting power of Greece, Spain, Portugal produced a major realignment of EU spending priorities.

EU regional policy

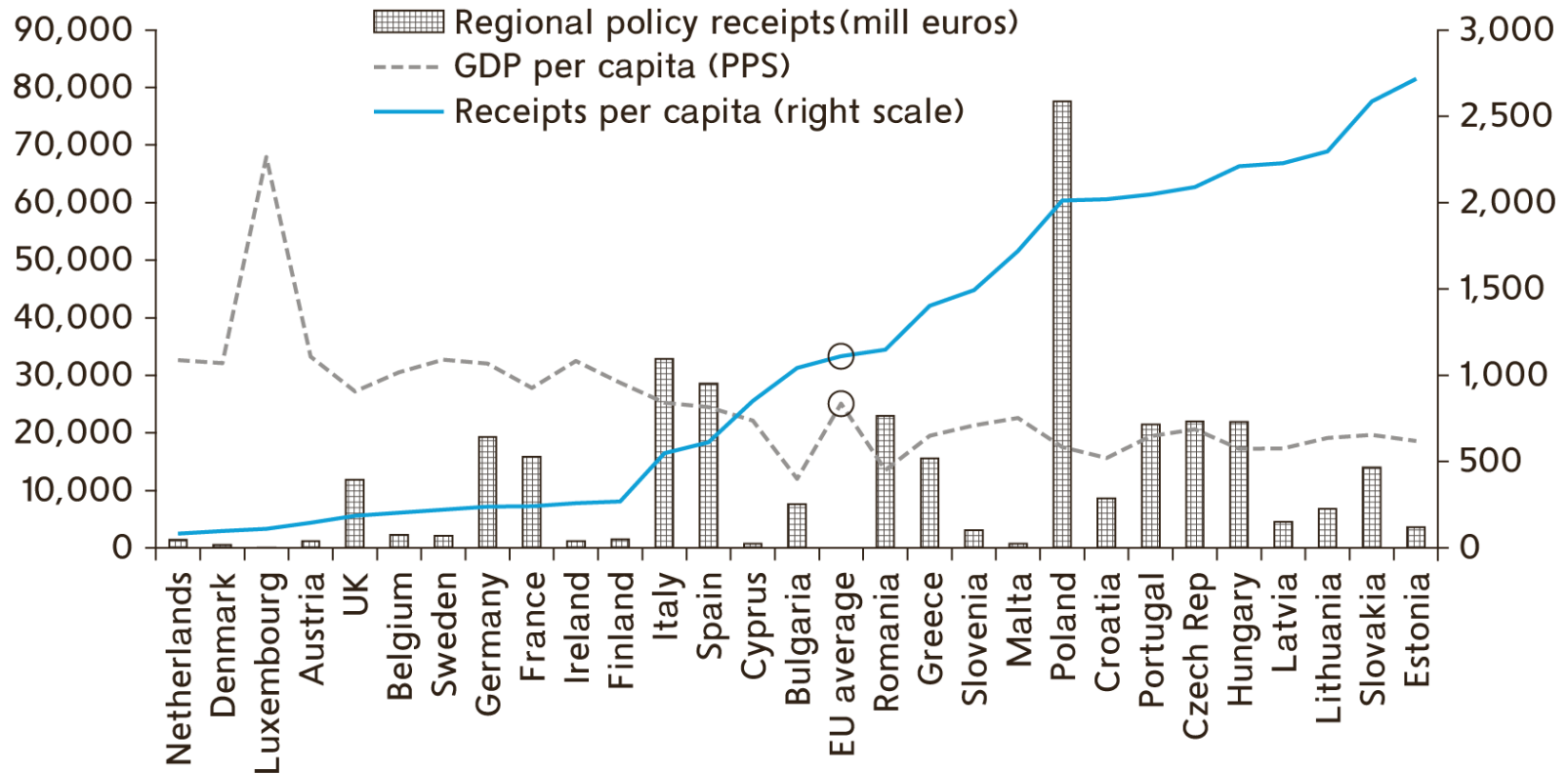
Europe's 2020 Strategy for smart, sustainable and inclusive growth:

Table 10.2 Thematic objectives in the Europe 2020 strategy

| Smart growth | |
|--------------------|--|
| 1 | Strengthening research, technological development and innovation |
| 2 | Enhancing access to, and use and quality of, information and communication technologies |
| 3 | Enhancing the competitiveness of small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) |
| Sustainable growth | |
| 4 | Supporting the shift towards a low-carbon economy in all sectors |
| 5 | Promoting climate change adaptation, risk prevention and management |
| 6 | Preserving and protecting the environment, and promoting resource efficiency |
| 7 | Promoting sustainable transport and removing bottlenecks in key network infrastructures |
| Inclusive growth | |
| 8 | Promoting employment and supporting labour mobility |
| 9 | Promoting social inclusion, combating poverty and countering discrimination |
| 10 | Investing in education, skills and lifelong learning |
| 11 | Enhancing institutional capacity of public authorities and stakeholders, and promoting efficient public administration |

EU regional policy

EU allocation of cohesion spending by nation, 2014 - 2020:



Source: Multiannual Financial Framework and Eurostat for population and income data