FONDAZIONE NORD EST

Europa: centro o periferia del mondo?

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Bologna, 25 marzo 2019

Europa: centro o periferia del mondo?

1	**Centro o periferia? Alcuni dati**
2	**Cosa sta cambiando?**
3	**…e il futuro?**

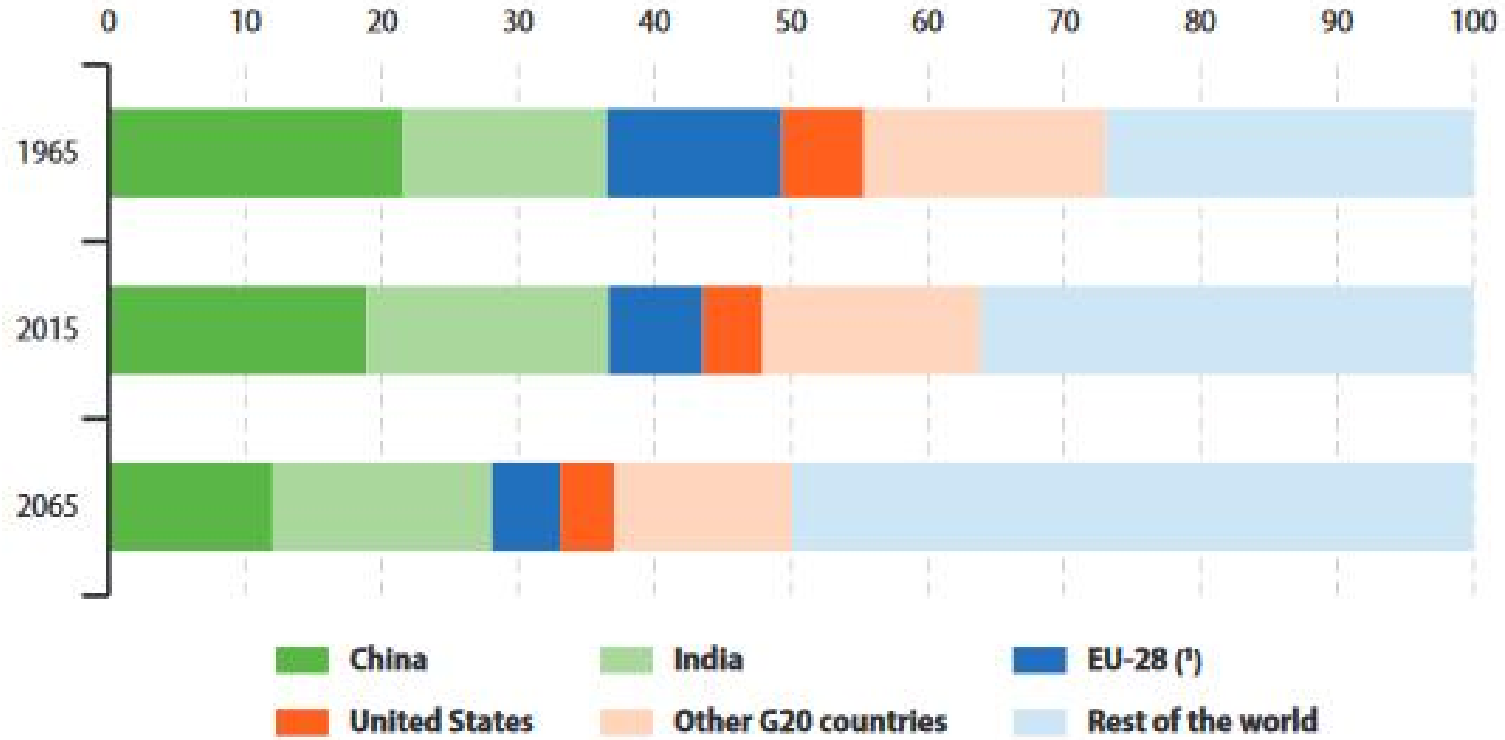
Europa: centro o periferia del Mondo?

Nel 1950 l'Europa era il 20% della popolazione mondiale, nel 2050 sarà il 7%.

L'Asia vale il 45% del Pil mondiale, il Nord America il 18%, l'Europa il 20%. La Germania il 3.3%, l'Italia l'1.8%

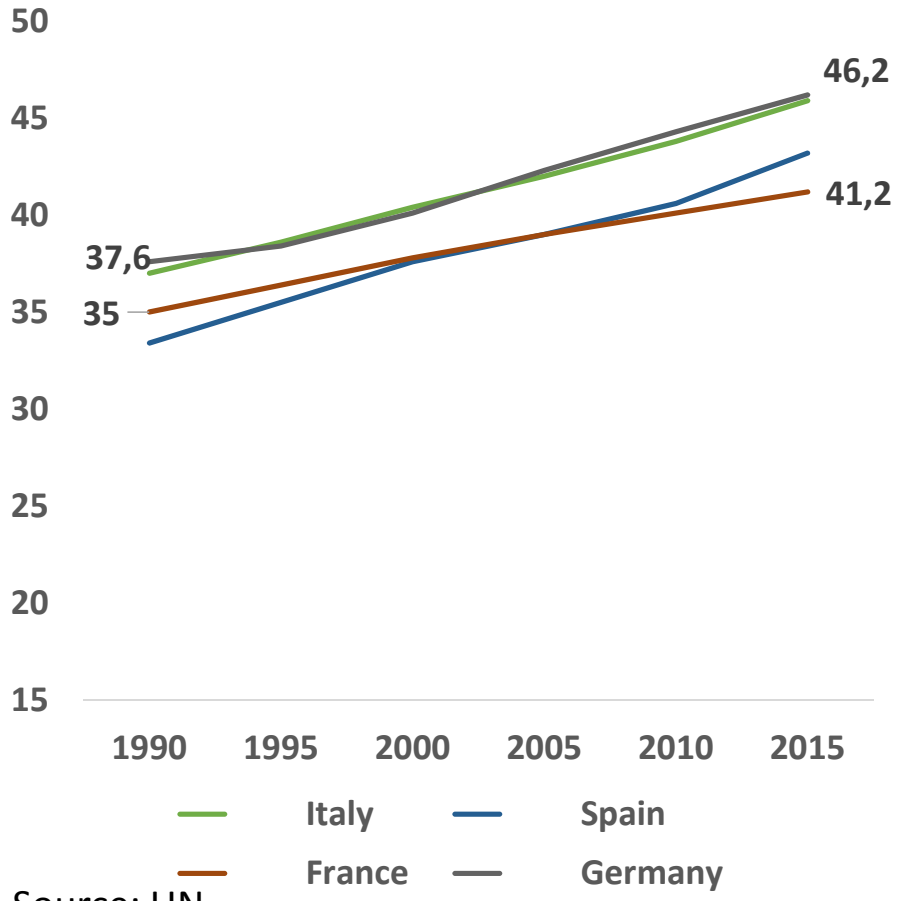
L’Europa nel mondo: popolazione

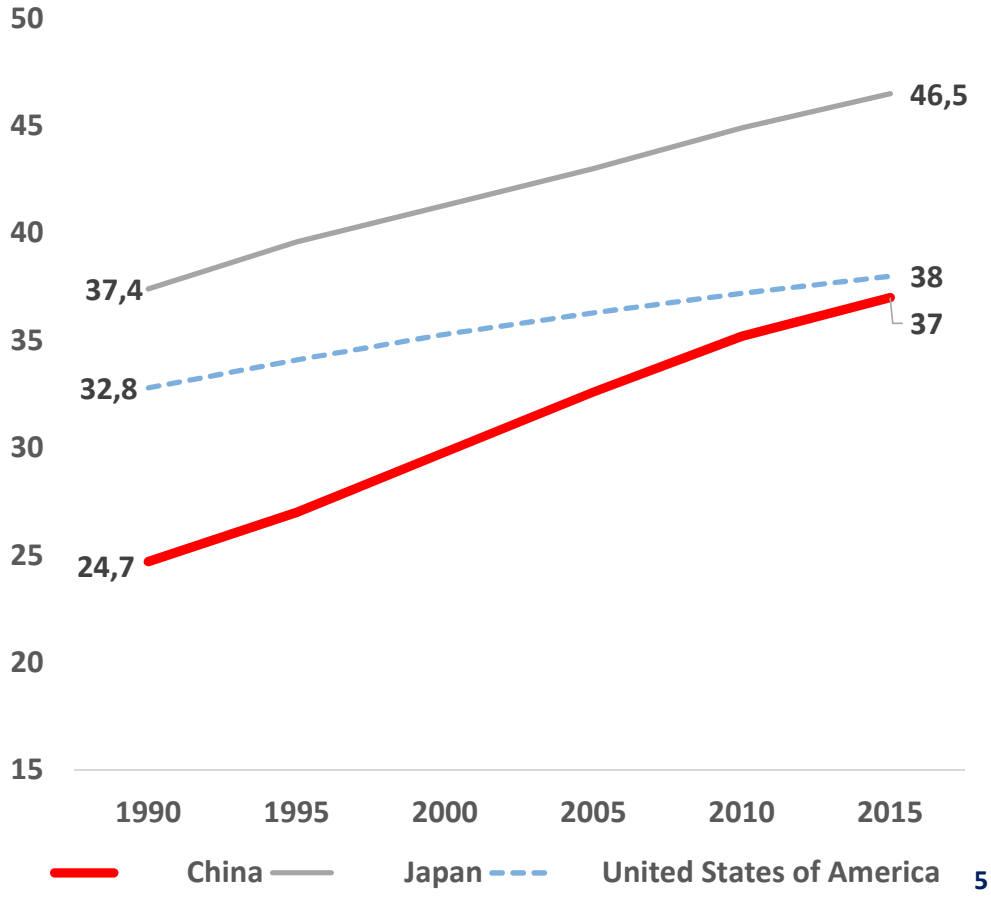
Figure 1.1: Population, 1965, 2015 and 2065
(% of world total)



Source: Eurostat

Popolazione: età mediana 1990-2015





Source: UN

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Life expectancy

Life expectancy falls by six months in biggest drop in UK forecasts

Decline in longevity in England and Wales 'a trend as opposed to a blip', experts say

Patrick Collinson

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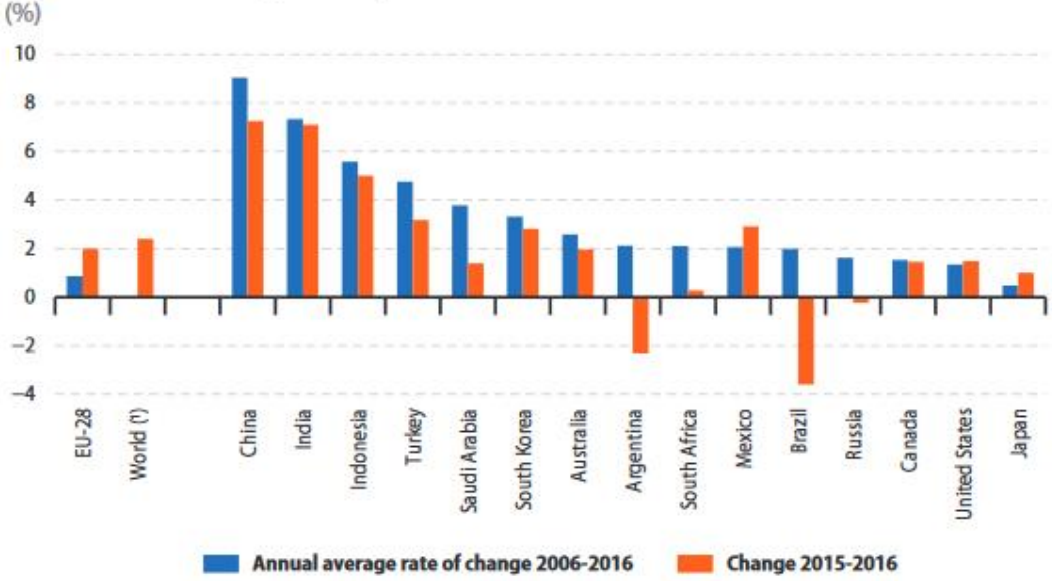
World Economic Outlook Projections IMF

Figure 6.2: Real change in GDP, 2006-2016



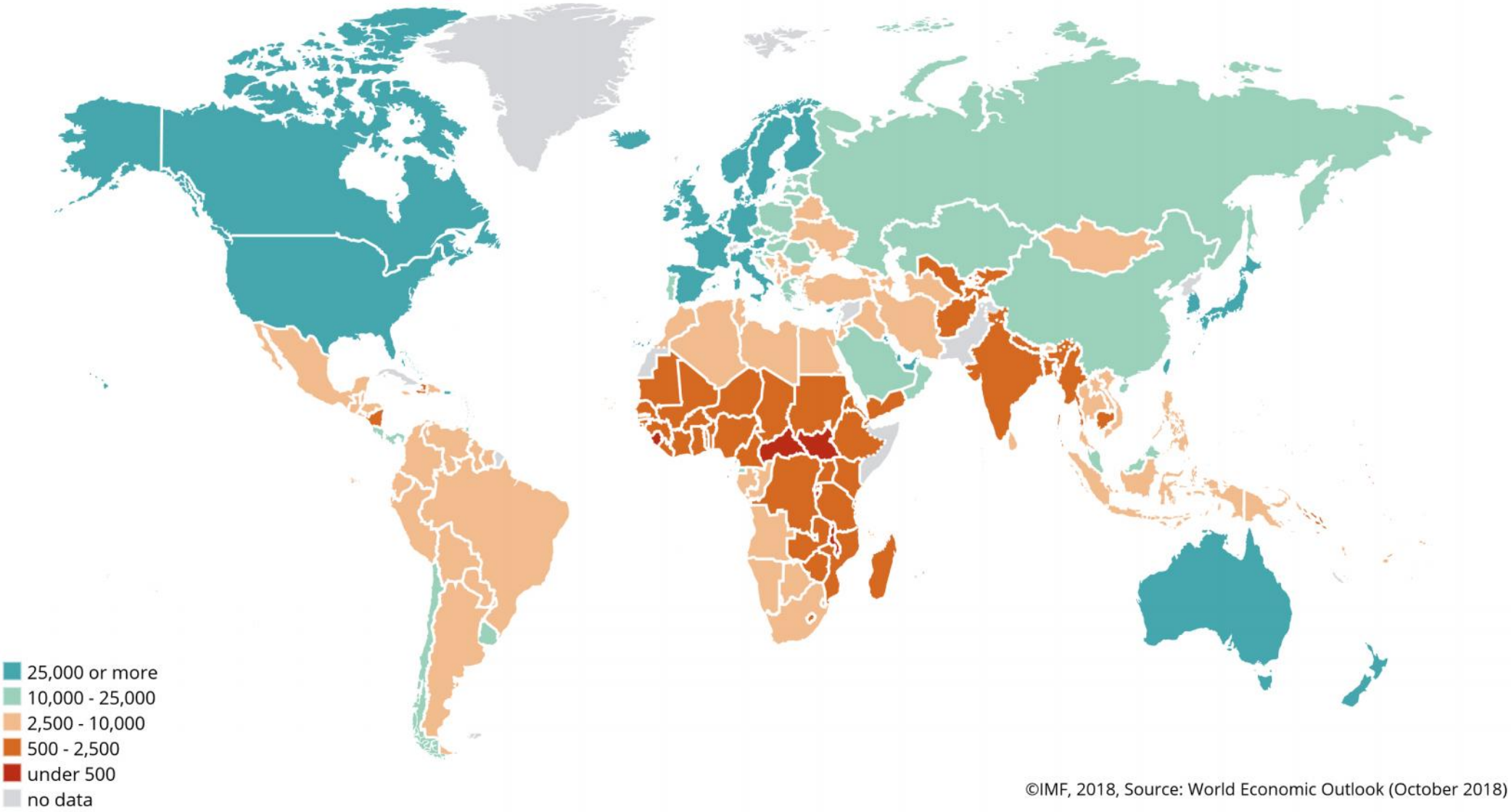
Source: Eurostat

	2017	2018	2019	2020
World Output	**3.8**	**3.7**	**3.5**	**3.6**
Advanced Economies	**2.4**	**2.3**	**2.0**	**1.7**
United States	2.2	2.9	2.5	1.8
Euro Area	2.4	1.8	1.6	1.7
Germany	2.5	1.5	1.3	1.6
France	2.3	1.5	1.5	1.6
Italy	1.6	1.0	0.6	0.9
Spain	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.9
Japan	1.9	0.9	1.1	0.5
United Kingdom	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.6
Canada	3.0	2.1	1.9	1.9

Source: IMF

IMF DataMapper

GDP per capita, current prices (U.S. dollars per capita, 2019)



©IMF, 2018, Source: World Economic Outlook (October 2018)

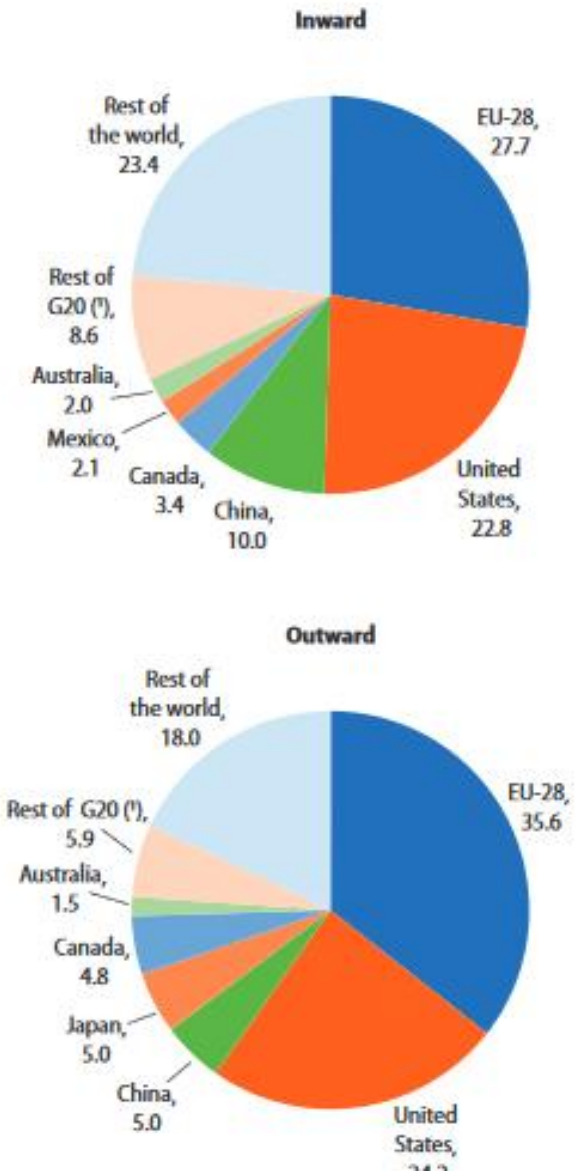
FDI

L'UE-28 ha il livello più alto di outward stock, 35,6% del totale mondiale;

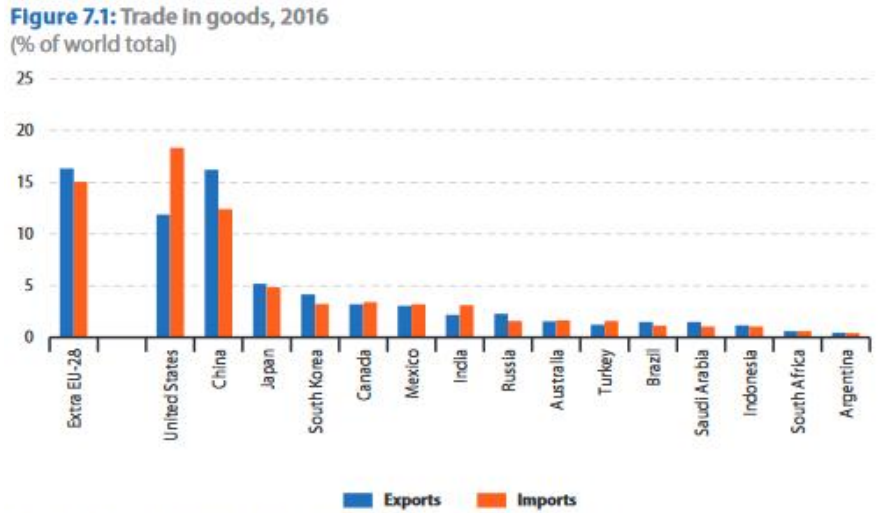
Ha anche la maggior parte degli inward stock, circa il 27,7% del totale mondiale.

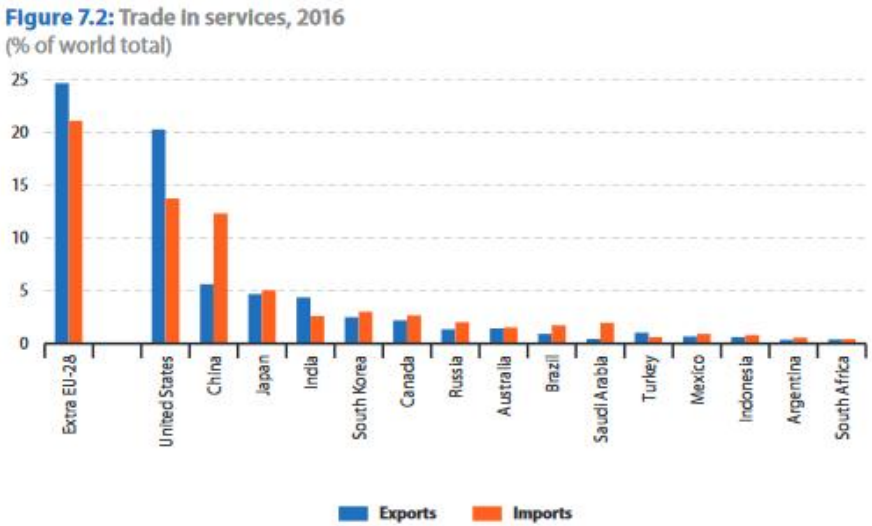
Source: Eurostat

Figure 6.11: Shares of world stocks of foreign direct investment, 2016 (% of total)



Trade in goods, trade in services



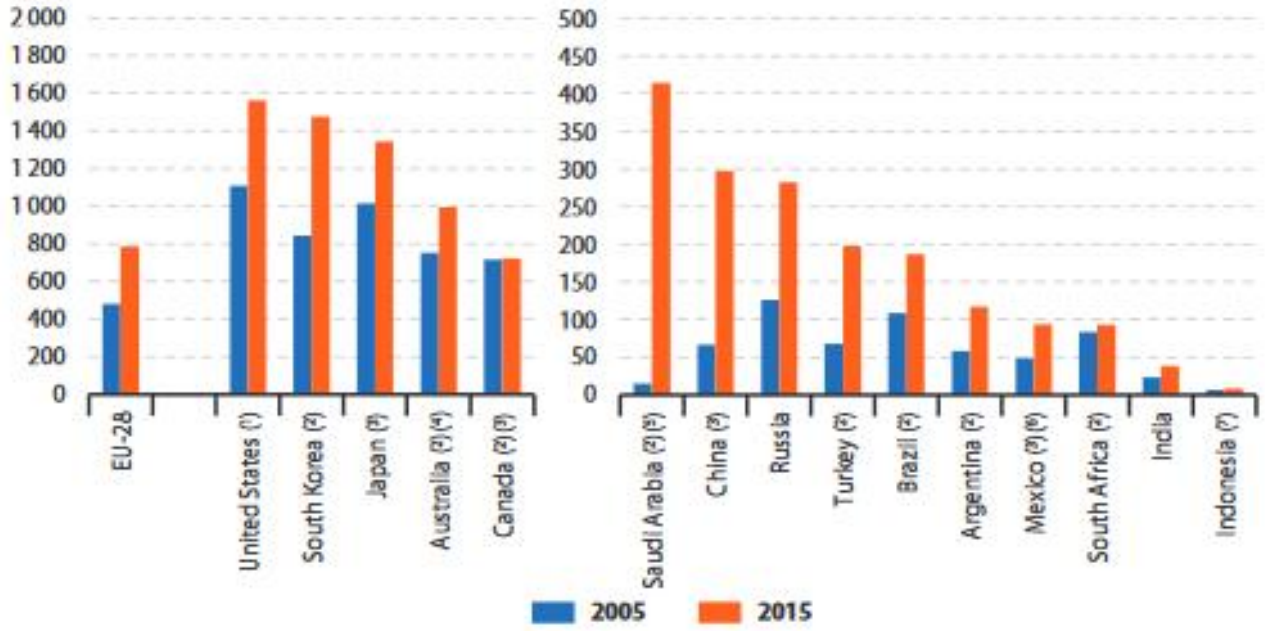


Source: Eurostat

Spesa in R&S

Gli Stati Uniti, la Corea del Sud e il Giappone si distinguono con GERD per abitante superiore a USD 1 300. L'Australia (dati del 2013), l'UE-28 e il Canada (dati 2014) hanno completato il gruppo di membri del G20 con GERD relativamente alto per abitante, nell'intervallo compreso tra 700-1000 USD. Tra gli altri membri del G20, solo l'Arabia Saudita (dati del 2013), la Cina e la Russia hanno registrato un valore GERD superiore a USD 200 per abitante,

Figure 10.2: Gross domestic expenditure on research and development, 2005 and 2015
(International USD per Inhabitant)



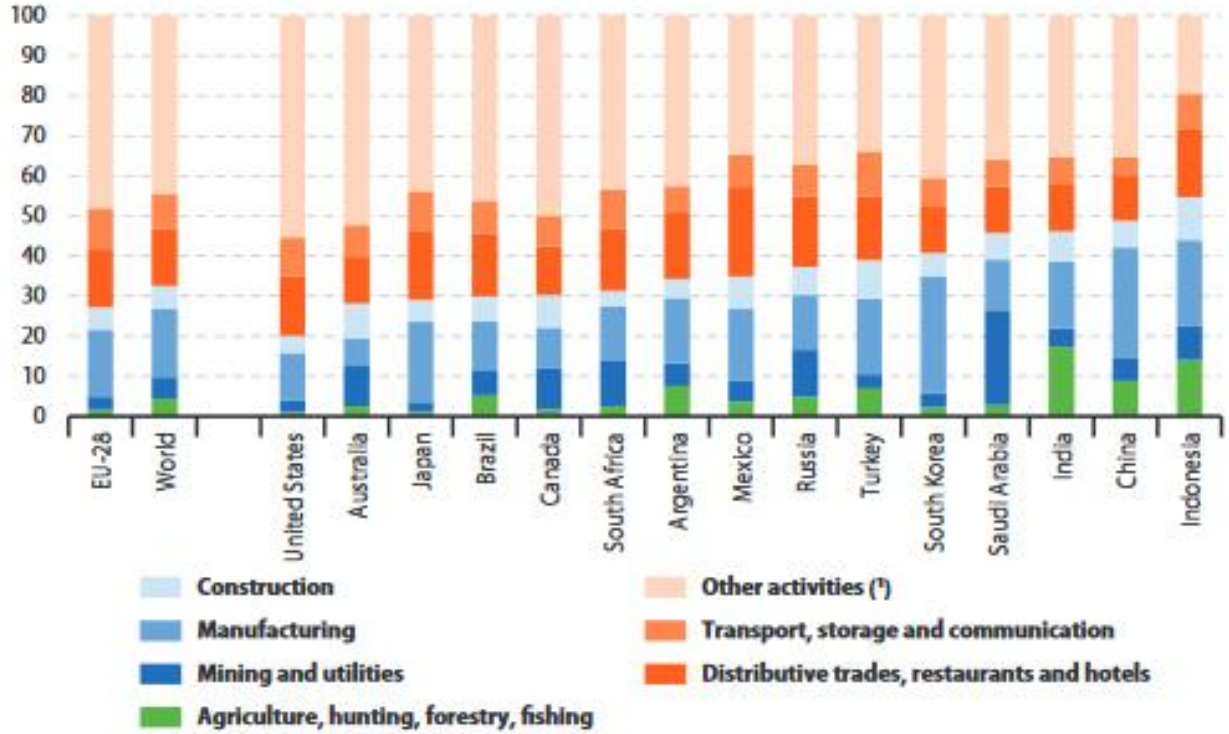
Source: Eurostat

L'importanza del manifatturiero

Il manifatturiero è la seconda attività in termini di valore aggiunto a livello mondiale, nell'UE-28 e in Cina, Giappone, Corea del Sud e Turchia.

La quota del valore aggiunto lordo della produzione ha raggiunto il picco del 29,3% in Corea del Sud

Figure 9.3: Gross value added by economic activity, 2016
(% of total gross value added)



Note: based on ISIC Rev.3. Ranked on the share of services (the three segments shown in orange).

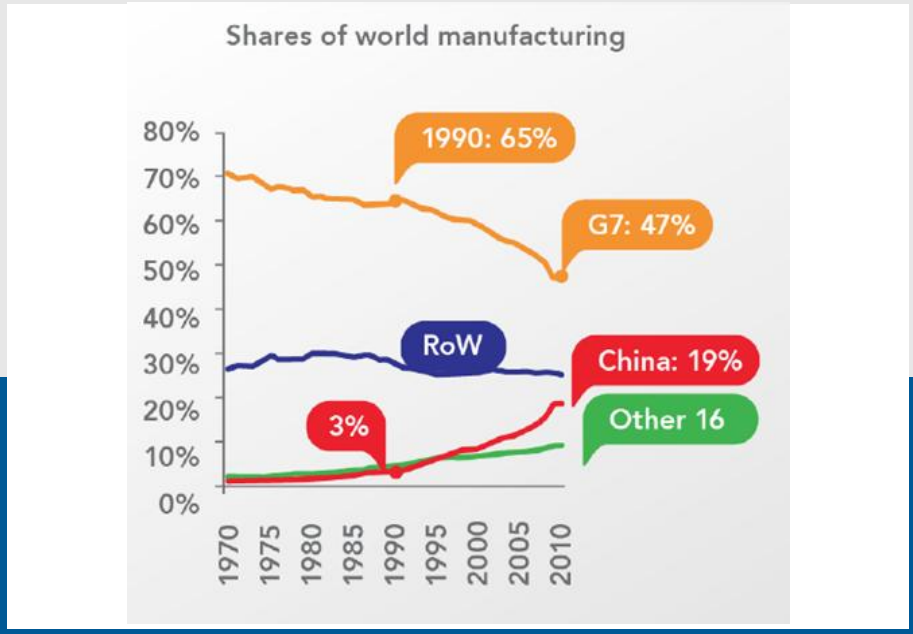
Source: Eurostat

FONDAZIONE NORD EST

Europa: centro o periferia del Mondo?

2. COSA STA CAMBIANDO
3. IL FUTURO

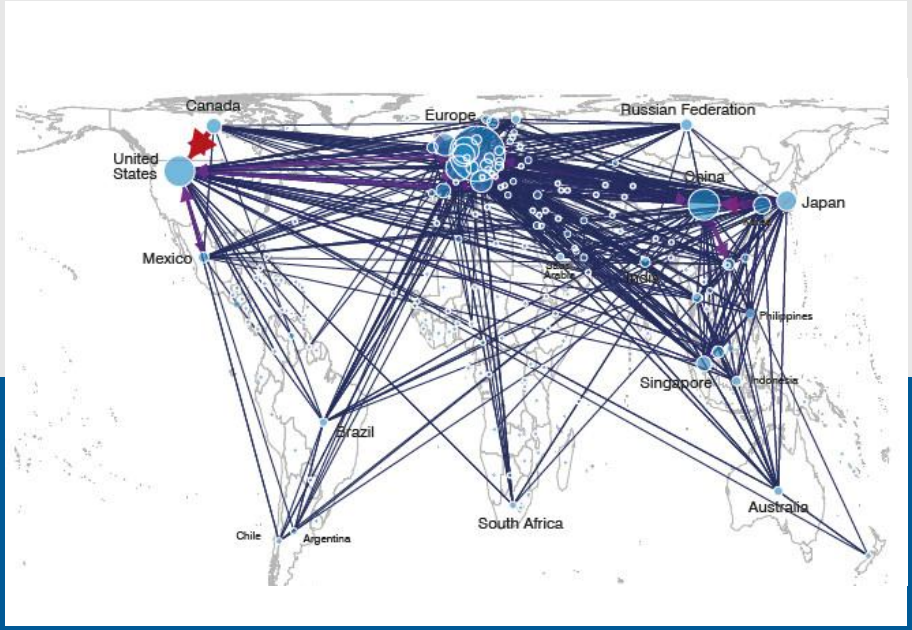
1. Anni ‘90: GLOBAL VALUE CHAIN



2. EFFETTI

3. La terza rivoluzione industriale

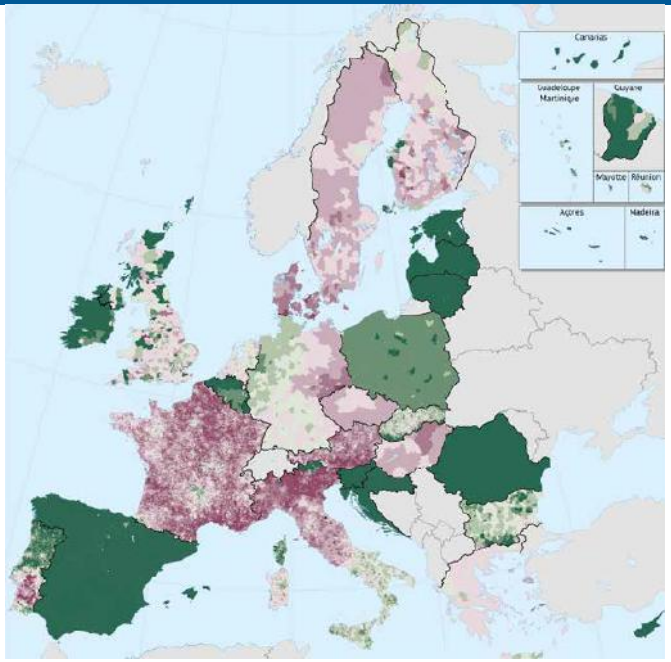
4. EFFETTI



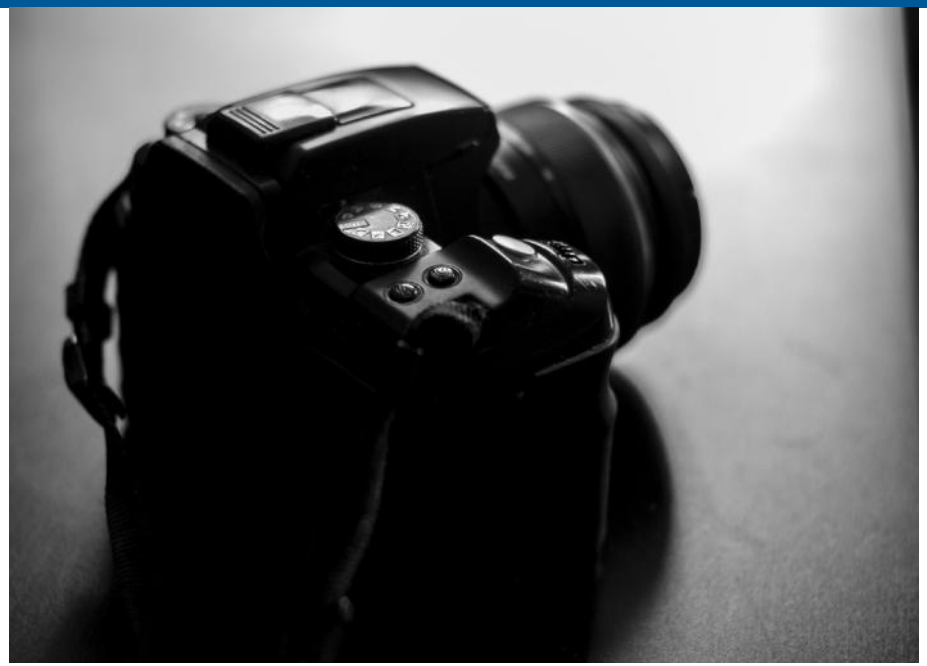
5. La regionalizzazione delle GVC

6. …un ritorno alla chiusura?

L’importanza (politica) del manifatturiero



La geografia del malcontento



Manifattura e innovazione