List of Projects

Monika Schwarzhappel

Growth and productivity accounts - Capital productivity and multi-factor productivity
Eurostat
July 2019 - June 2021

Eurostat plans to publish for the first time capital productivity indicators (CAPI) and Multi-Factor Productivity to better meet the European policy needs. wiw will support these activities with feasibility analyses, methodological developments, quality assessment of indicators and by raising awareness regarding capital productivity.

Key economic indicators (wiw Team Leader)
Federation of Austrian Industries
March 2010 - December 2020

This project gives twice a year, in March and November, an overview of the key economic indicators for Central and Eastern European countries.

Entwicklung, Organisation, Durchführung und Evaluierung von Seminaren am Joint Vienna Institut (JVI)
Oesterreichische Nationalbank/Austrian Ministry of Finance
January 2020 - December 2020

wiw drafts and organises seminars within the framework of the Joint Vienna Institute (JVI). These seminars are targeted at decision-makers in the public sector from transition countries in Southeast-Europe and the CIS states and are obliged to present and discuss relevant topics in economic policy issues. wiw organises several seminars per year and is responsible for their entire conception, organisation and choice of presenters.

Capital dynamics, global value chains and competitiveness (CaDoVaC)
Joint Research Centre (JRC)
October 2018 - April 2020

The research project analyses the interaction between capital accumulation and FDI on the one hand, and global value chains, trade and productivity patterns – on the other. The analysis is carried out at the international level comparing the EU with the US, China and Japan, as well as at the national and industry levels focusing on the developments within the EU. The project aims to cast light on important dimensions of EU competitiveness concerning the implications of capital formation and allocation as a driver of global value chains, the role of capital composition in productivity dynamics, as well as obstacles for efficient capital allocation.

SEE Jobs Gateway
The World Bank
July 2016 - March 2020

Within this project, an annual flagship report on Western Balkans Labour Market Trends is launched. The Report is based on a dedicated regional labour market database for the Western Balkans, established and compiled by wiw in cooperation with the Statistical offices of the region. It allows, for the first time, to calculate aggregate labour market indicators across six Western Balkan countries and to directly compare them with each other and with select EU peer countries. The Report and Database are available through the SEE Jobs Gateway, a web community of practice for labour market policies in the Western Balkans, managed and maintained by the World Bank. Overall, the initiative aims to provide access to labour market information and data for national policy-makers in the
Western Balkans, as well as the international and academic communities. At the same time, it aims to generate interest among the press, NGOs and the wider public and thereby to encourage the debate on labour market policies.

https://data.wiiw.ac.at/seejobsgateway.html

**Capacity building for Central, East and Southeast Europe: Joint Vienna Institute**  
_Oesterreichische Nationalbank/Austrian Ministry of Finance_  
January 2010 - December 2019

For more than two decades, wiiw has been organising seminars within the framework of the Joint Vienna Institute (JVI). These seminars are targeted at decision-makers in the public sector and at politicians from transition countries in Southeast Europe and the CIS and are supposed to present and discuss relevant topics in economic policy. wiiw organises four seminars per year and is responsible for their entire conception, organisation and choice of presenters.

**Western Balkan Regional Cooperation**  
_Bertelsmann Stiftung_  
June 2018 - November 2019

Regional cooperation has been the main instrument of EU intervention in the post-conflict Balkans. The overall goal of this policy has been to increase economic and social connectivity in order to achieve political stability and enhance security, as a precondition for EU accession. This process has now lasted for about two decades. Our study aims to clarify the political constraints on economic cooperation as an instrument for political normalisation. More specifically, it will provide a comprehensive assessment of regional cooperation in the Western Balkans over the past two decades. It will also deliver a blueprint for the way forward, with clear steps for how regional cooperation in the Western Balkans could be supported by the EU.

**Industry level growth and productivity data with special focus on intangible assets (EUKLEMS update)**  
_European Commission, DG Economic and Financial Affairs_  
July 2018 - October 2019

Within this project, wiiw created a comprehensive set of reliable data for productivity measures and growth accounting. The work went in various aspects beyond the data that were officially available at this time, notably regarding the length of time series, the consistent application of industry and asset breakdowns, the quality adjustment of labour input measures and the respective attribution of wage shares, estimations of investments, consumption of fixed capital and capital stock. The strong need for such a database has long been recognised and underlies the development of the EU KLEMS project, which was successfully concluded in 2009 as an FP6-funded research project. Within this service contract, wiiw updated the existing EU KLEMS database, extended it by an additional set of information on intangible assets, explored ways to integrate these measures into the growth accounting framework and provided results of such an exercise, distinguishing a statistical from an analytical module. Moreover, wiiw provided an analytical paper identifying the most important recent trends of the productivity dynamics in Europe and its determinants, with a particular focus on the role of intangible assets. The dataset has been published on a dedicated website (www.euklems.eu) in October 2019.

https://www.euklems.eu

**Infrastructure Investment in the Western Balkans: a First Analysis**  
_European Investment Bank (EIB)_  
February 2018 - June 2018

The study provided a first analysis of the recent development in infrastructure investment in the Western Balkans, identified key infrastructure initiatives in the region, outlined the political dimension, and proposed a blueprint for potential initiatives in other parts of the EU neighbourhood. It also provided national accounts infrastructure investment data collected from Western Balkan statistical offices.

**Production linkages, value added trade and employment in the wider Europe**  
_Anniversary Fund of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank_  
January 2015 - December 2016

The establishment of supply and production links has been a major driving force of the integration of the new EU Member States. Countries strongly integrated in production networks benefited in terms of productivity, value
added and export growth. An important question on the further widening of Europe therefore is the integration of today’s accession countries and possibly the EU neighbourhood countries in that respect. For a detailed study of actual patterns of production integration, a European multi-country input-output table is constructed allowing for an analysis of patterns of integration and value added trade in the wider European context. The potential impacts are further investigated by using a gravity modelling approach accounting for the importance of trade in intermediates and value added trade. Finally, various scenarios will be calculated providing evidence of potential impacts of further integration or disintegration on income and employment.

Smart Public Intangibles (SPINTAN)
European Commission, 7th Framework Programme
December 2013 - November 2016

The SPINTAN project extends both the theoretical and the empirical approach introduced by Corrado, Hulten and Sichel (2005, 2009) including the Public Sector intangibles in their analytical framework in different complementary directions. The main outcomes were: (1) A Public Sector Intangibles Database for a wide set of European Union (EU) countries, supplemented by some large non EU countries complementing the harmonised intangible measures developed by INTAN Invest. (2) Analysis of the key issues with regard to the boundaries of public intangibles between various public and private categories, such as R&D, skill formation and IT investment. New ways to measure Public Sector intangible capital services, and especially the rate of return on public intangibles, were developed. (3) Analysis of the impact of Public Sector intangibles on innovation, well being and “smart” growth. The project paid special attention to the consequences of austerity policies, i.e. the project measures the impact on intangible assets investment of the austerity policies after the crisis and quantifies its impact on growth and well being. The SPINTAN Project was carried out by 12 European partners and two non European Associated Members that joined in the first months of the project. WIIW was involved in the methodological and conceptual work to identify the relevant assets and has provided data for the new Member States and Austria to produce the envisaged cross-country harmonised database of public sector intangibles. It also contributed to the work on spillovers from intangibles and on austerity & recovery, focusing on the effects of government spending in an international input-output framework.
http://www.spintan.net

Socio-economic assessment of the Danube Region: state of the region, challenges and strategy development
Ministerium für Finanzen und Wirtschaft Baden-Württemberg
July 2013 - October 2015

The main objective of this project was an analysis of potential opportunities, requirements, challenges, and recommendations, in order to enhance the competitiveness, the innovative strength, the attractiveness, and the prosperity of the entire region of the Danube riparian countries and regions, and to develop strategic orientations in view of transnational and interregional cooperation for the period 2014-2020. WIIW developed this assessment in cooperation with two German partners, the Centre for European Economic Research (ZEW) - which was also the leader of the project - and the Institut für Angewandte Wirtschaftsforschung (IAW). The focus on WIIW's contribution was on labour markets, regional development, cluster development and cooperation in the Danube Region.

Growth-Innovation-Competitiveness: fostering cohesion in Central and East Europe (GRINCOH)
European Commission, 7th Framework Programme
April 2012 - March 2015

GRINCOH was an FP7 research project with the main objectives: (1) to establish development scenarios for the CEECs for the period up to 2020; (2) to identify the implications for sustainable growth - based on innovation and the development of technological capabilities - and greater economic, social and territorial cohesion in the CEECs; and (3) to advise on future policy options for the CEECs, and in particular for EU cohesion policy. WIIW led a work package on economic development patterns and structural change in the process of transition and EU membership. Furthermore, WIIW contributed research on labour market development, migration, inequality, trade integration, foreign direct investment, EU budget as well as regional aspects.
http://www.grincoh.eu

Crisis effects: growth prospect, social impact and policy responses in SEE and CIS
Oesterreichische Nationalbank/Austrian Ministry of Finance
July 2011 - June 2013
The main objective of the project is to establish economic research capacities throughout Southeast Europe (SEE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), to promote knowledge transfer into the regions, to facilitate networking between researchers and to assist in securing knowledge transfer from researchers to policy makers. Activities to achieve this include research calls, mentoring, workshops, conferences and policy dialogues. The project is structured into bi-annual research cycles focusing on a specific research theme of particular importance. During this phase, research aims at analysing whether the international crisis shock introduces structural breaks in the distribution of income and other welfare dimensions, conditional on the change in the potential speed of growth, the quality of development, and the induced or adopted policy changes in SEE and CIS. The project is part of the Global Development Network (GDN), a multilateral organisation founded by the World Bank in which wiiw acts as a hub for SEE.

**Internationalisation of business investments in R&D and analysis of their economic impact**

*European Commission, DG Research and Innovation*

*June 2010 - October 2012*

The internationalisation of corporate research and development activities is one of the most important issues within the current integration of the world economy. The study aimed at providing an in-depth analysis of this development. A consortium consisting of wiiw and AIT (Austrian Institute of Technology) construed a comprehensive dataset on R&D activities of foreign-owned firms in a number of countries. In a second step, they employed this database to analyse cross-country patterns of R&D internationalisation, as well as the drivers and impacts of R&D internationalisation. wiiw contributed its expertise in the analysis of economic growth and structural change, international trade and foreign direct investment, labour markets and the European integration process to the study.

**Creation of a database for value added and gross output (sales) according to the KiA classification**

*Joint Research Centre (JRC)*

*January 2012 - August 2012*

KiAs (Knowledge-intensive Activities) are defined as economic sectors in which more than 33% of the employed labour force has completed academic-oriented tertiary education. The Commission requested the compilation of a database for the two following series: value added and gross output (sales) according to the KiA classification, for all Member States of the European Union, EFTA countries, and the main competitors of the European Union, including the United States, Japan, Brazil, China and South Korea.

**World Input-Output Database (WIOD)**

*European Commission, 7th Framework Programme*

*May 2009 - April 2012*

WIOD aimed to develop databases, accounting frameworks and models for policy-makers who are facing increasing and pressing trade-offs between socio-economic growth and environmental problems. The core of the database is a set of harmonised supply and use tables, alongside with data on international trade in goods and services. These two sets of data have been integrated into sets of inter-country input-output tables. Taken together with extensive satellite accounts with environmental and socio-economic indicators, these industry-level data provided the necessary input to several types of models used to evaluate policies aimed at striking a suitable balance between growth, environmental degradation and inequality across the world. wiiw led two work packages in this project: (1) WP2 „International Trade Data“ and (2) WP8: „Application of the database: Socio-Economic Aspects“. The institute also contributed to WP3 „Estimation of inter-country input output tables“ and to WP5 „Satellite Accounts: Socio-Economic Indicators“.

[http://www.wiod.org](http://www.wiod.org)

**EuropeAid MIDWEB (wiiw Team Leader)**

*EuropeAid*

*February 2011 - February 2012*

In order to facilitate the access of potential migrants from the Western Balkans (WB) to the labour markets in the EU, and potential returnees’ access to the labour markets, this project developed a database of skills per sector needed for each country in the WB. In cooperation with the national employment services and the national statistical offices, a list of skills per sector has been compiled. These lists targeted principally the émigrés from the WB who consider return to their homeland as an option in their migratory experience, but also potential migrants from the region that would consider working in another country in the WB. In addition, a similar list was compiled...
for each WB country but with skills per sector needed in the main countries of destination from the EU to serve potential migrants from WB countries. All these lists were incorporated in a database accessible via the Migrants Service Centres’s website. The data is available also to those who approach the MSCs in person as well as to policymakers. wiiw was responsible for task 1.2 ‘Develop databases of skills per sector needed in the EU and in the Western Balkans’.

Regional development in Central and Eastern Europe
WisDOM
September 2010 - December 2011
This project analysed and investigated the effects of the internationalisation of labour markets, also using simulation techniques. It pursued three aims: (1) provide coherent scenarios at the level of Austrian regions and neighbouring countries (including Poland, Romania and Bulgaria) with respect to employment, qualification and migration; (2) develop a long-term simulation model for Austria; and (3) identify potentially growing gaps at the regional level with respect to employment, qualification and migration based on the robust scenarios. Particularly, the project provided a detailed overview of the developments with respect to employment and migration processes of Austrian regional labour markets as well as in the neighbouring countries.

Study on labour taxation in CEE countries
TPA Horwath
March 2011 - June 2011
The study analysed the development of wage costs, taxation of labour and the structure of tax revenues in CEE countries (Bulgaria, Croatia, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Czech Republic), with Austria as a point of comparison. The analysis of wage costs was based upon gross and net wages plus employer contributions. Unit labour costs were chosen as indicators for productivity; and the tax structure was analysed mostly with the aim of indicating the relative share of labour taxation relative to other taxes, especially indirect taxes.

Strategic partnership in support of the integrated regional development plan of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina
Austrian Development Agency (ADA)
January 2008 - June 2011
The main objective of this project was to strengthen and support the socio-economic development process of the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina by implementing specific measures, which are combined in a multi-sectoral action plan. The specific role of wiiw in this project was to support a regional economic research institute in capacity building, e.g. by setting up an economic model, a business barometer methodology and implementation, training in mathematics and statistics, mentored research, scientific dissemination and networking as well as general management skills.

The Competitiveness of firms, regions and industry in the knowledge-based economy: What room for job-rich growth in Europe? (MICRO-DYN)
European Commission, 6th Framework Programme
October 2006 - January 2011
MICRO-DYN dealt with growth, employment and competitiveness in the knowledge-based European economy through a micro-founded firm-based approach. The nature of the analysis was ‘bottom-up’ i.e. moving from the micro-entities of economic actions and strategies at the enterprise level to sectoral, regional, national and European levels. The rationale for such an approach was that understanding the microeconomic foundations of innovation, competitiveness and growth at the firm level, as well as the firms interactions with the labour market, is key to understanding the nature of these phenomena at a more aggregated (regional, sectoral or macro) level and of the resulting aggregate economic performance. The analysis used as far as possible comprehensive data-sets across all European regions and industries. wiiw co-ordinated a consortium of 17 research institutions.
http://www.micro-dyn.eu