

List of Projects

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Carbon Intensive Regions in Transition - Unravelling the Challenges of Structural Change (CINTRAN)

European Commission, Horizon 2020

May 2020 - April 2024

In order to meet the climate change mitigation objectives of the European Union as well as the objectives of the Paris Agreement, it is inevitable that the European Union phases out fossil fuel consumption in the power sector and decarbonizes fossil-fuel dependent industries. However, if not managed well, such a structural change may cause serious economic impacts, societal upheaval, aggravated social inequalities and hardship. To minimize such consequences it is necessary to better understand the patterns and dynamics of structural change in response to decarbonization at the regional level, to understand which parameters determine the pace of transformation as well as the capacity of regional actors to adapt and pro-actively create alternative structures. This project aims to enable these activities through highly integrated, inter- and transdisciplinary research working in close collaboration with regional stakeholders. It combines quantitative model-based research with qualitative in-depth analysis. The qualitative research will focus on four highly fossil-fuel dependent regions: Western Macedonia (Greece), Silesia (Poland), Ida-Virumaa (Estonia) and the Rhenish mining area (Germany). The diversity of these regions will enable the project to derive generalizable insights about the patterns and dynamics of decarbonization and the corresponding structural adjustments that hold relevance for all carbon-intensive regions in the EU and its neighbouring countries.

Capacity building for Central, East and Southeast Europe: Joint Vienna Institute

Oesterreichische Nationalbank/Austrian Ministry of Finance

January 2023 - December 2023

For more than two decades, wiiw has been organizing seminars within the framework of the Joint Vienna Institute (JVI). These seminars are aimed at decision-makers in the public sector and policy-makers from transition countries in Southeastern Europe and the CIS. wiiw is organizing six seminars in 2023 and is responsible for the entire conception and implementation of these seminars as well as for the selection of the participants.

Key economic indicators

Federation of Austrian Industries

March 2012 - December 2022

Since 2009, wiiw has been supplying the Federation of Austrian Industries with 'Key Economic Indicators' for the countries of Central and Eastern Europe. The deliveries are timed to coincide with the publication of the spring and fall forecasts.

Sectoral employment forecast 2022

European Trade Union Institute (ETUI)

June 2022 - December 2022

The project provided forecasts of changes in sectoral (NACE rev.2, level 1) employment in Europe in the short- and medium-term up to 5 years onwards, produced under scenarios combining the possible evolution of structural changes and policies. These forecasts should provided likely development scenarios to support, reinforce and stimulate the European labour market policies.

Demographic and economic development in Central and East European countries (CEECs)

City of Vienna

September 2021 - June 2022

The population of the city of Vienna has been rising continuously since the mid-2000s. Between 2005 and 2020, the population increased by 17%, mainly due to a positive migration balance. In addition to immigration from Germany and the Near and Middle East, immigration from the Central and Eastern European EU countries (EU CEEC), which has increased significantly since these countries joined the EU, but especially since the opening of the Austrian labour market (2011, 2013 and 2020), plays an important role. Since 2019, however, Vienna has seen a decline of immigration from Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo, Slovakia and Poland and since 2020 also from Bulgaria, Hungary and Romania. The project aims to update the earlier wiiw study 'Population and Economic Development in Central and Eastern European Countries (CEEC)' by analysing the migration potential from the EU CEECs, as well as from Bosnia and Herzegovina and Serbia to Vienna. It thereby provides an empirical basis for the city's population forecasts and labour market analyses.

ArBeEi International - Grundlagen- und angewandte Arbeitsmarktanalysen

Federal Ministry of Labour, Social Affairs and Consumer Protection (BMASGK)

July 2017 - June 2020

Der Prozess der Globalisierung sowie die zunehmende Integration Europas stellen den Arbeitsmarkt in Österreich vor große Herausforderungen. Zunehmende wirtschaftliche Verflechtungen (v.a. über Handel, Direktinvestitionen, Offshoring, Migration) haben erhebliche Auswirkungen auf die Bedingungen am Arbeitsmarkt, auf Lohn- und Einkommensentwicklungen und Beschäftigungsstrukturen. Evidenzbasierte Handlungsempfehlungen für die Wirtschaftspolitik im Allgemeinen und die Arbeitsmarktpolitik im Besonderen erfordern daher eine Analyse mit einer internationalen und vergleichenden Perspektive. Für Österreich bedeutet das, die arbeitsmarktrelevanten Entwicklungen seiner Nachbarländer, v.a. der mittel- und osteuropäischen Nachbarn, der Beitrittskandidaten und der EU Nachbarregionen genau zu analysieren, und natürlich auch eine globale Perspektive zu entwickeln. Dieses vom österreichischen Sozialministerium beauftragte Forschungsprojekt beschäftigt sich mit diesen Themen. Es ist auf drei Jahre angelegt und in vier Teilbereiche gegliedert: (1) Technologie, Globalisierung und Konvergenz in der EU, (2) Mobilität von Arbeitskräften und Migrationstrends, (3) Konjunktur, Beschäftigung und Arbeitslosigkeit und (4) institutionelle Rahmenbedingungen und deren Effekte auf Wachstum, Beschäftigung und Ungleichheit.

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.

Supply-use based econometric Input-Output multipliers of output, income, employment and CO2 emissions (SUBE)

Joint Research Centre (JRC)

December 2017 - October 2018

The CEIL Unit of the JRC is currently expanding its capacity to conduct studies in the domain of Input-Output analysis (data and modelling) in support of policies focusing on industrial competitiveness, growth and jobs, internal market, trade and globalisation (e.g. global supply chains) and EU environment and sustainability policies. Furthermore, Input- Output data enable more precise and comprehensive empirical applications on global supply chains, labour productivity and value added decomposition of gross exports by the use of additional socio- economic layers. The objective of this contract is threefold: (1) Provide the JRC with econometric estimations of output, value added, employment and CO2 emission impact effects per one-unit change (multipliers) in final demand of products; (2) Provide the JRC with econometric estimations of output, value added, employment and CO2 emission impact effects per one-percent change (elasticities) in final demand of products; and (3) Analyse the inter-temporal stability of the multipliers and elasticities calculated above as well as their potential use in input-output analysis and input-output modelling.

Risikoanalyse zur wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung der Türkei

Österreichische Post AG/Austrian Post Office

June 2018 - September 2018

The project aimed to assess current economic conditions and business risks in Turkey, and to make projections for how these could develop in the next ten years under three scenarios (baseline, negative, positive). In particular, indicators were assessed which are relevant for the valuation of a business and for due diligence. These included trends in domestic consumption, inflation, the labour market, the institutional framework and political risk factors. A risk matrix was also included, identifying key business risks over the next ten years, and ranking them based on likelihood and impact. The study is written in German.

Diagnostic Report for the Programme for Country Partnership (PCP): Morocco

UNIDO

June 2018 - August 2018

The Program for Country Partnership (PCP) is the new type of UNIDO assistance for Member States. It is a process aligned to the national priorities and strategies of countries thereby maintaining full ownership of beneficiary countries of the complete process by defining its needs and required support. As usual, the first step in the PCP Morocco is a diagnostics report which wiiv staff supports in their role as international consultants. The PCP diagnostic report reveals the major bottlenecks as well as opportunities for an inclusive and sustainable industrial development (ISID). The growth diagnostics is undertaken in continuous reference to Morocco's industrial development plan, the Plan d'Accélération Industrielle (PAI). The diagnostics is based on a thorough portrays Morocco's macroeconomic situation as well as the key structural developments. In a next step promising manufacturing industries for Morocco's industrial development are identified. Moreover, the identified key manufacturing industries, such as agri-business, are analysed in depths as are important horizontal issues relevant for ISID such as the switch to a circular economy; the development potential of Moroccan industrial parks, the potentially disruptive impact of technologies related to Industry 4.0 and E-commerce. The entire growth diagnostics are yielding a set of policy recommendation that are intended to help Morocco achieving the objectives set out in their industrial development plan.

Territorial challenges, potentials and impacts of transnational cooperation in Central Europe

Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE

February 2018 - July 2018

The project analyses the territorial challenges, potentials and impacts of the transnational cooperation programme Interreg CENTRAL EUROPE (CE). It is divided into three tasks:

- Identification of the main territorial challenges and needs of CE,
- Analysis of the impacts and results of transnational cooperation in CE achieved by the CE 2007-2013 and the Interreg CE 2014-2020 programme, illustrated by concrete case studies,
- Outlook and conclusions on the future needs and potentials of transnational cooperation in CE.

Task1 analyses ten main challenges of the CE area, i.e. a) circular economy / environment, b) climate change, c) demographic change / migration, d) digital economy, e) employment / skills, f) energy, g) globalisation / competitiveness, h) governance, i) social situation / social risks and j) transport infrastructure / accessibility. For each challenge the study identifies specific policy areas for which TNC has a high potential to promote regional integration and development and analyses the TNC policy options to address them.

Task 2 analyses the achievements and results of the Interreg CE 2007-2013 the CE 2014-2020 programmes. The **first part** of the task includes a quantitative analysis of the financial, output and outreach and results data as well as a qualitative analysis of the CE 2007-2013 programme's results. The **second part** consists of a survey conducted among 2007-2013 project participants and of 12 case studies providing an in-depth analysis of selected and representative projects of the 2007-2013 period.

Task 3 summarises the results of assesses the key contributions of the CE programmes to tackle the CE region's challenges. It comments on the CE programme's synergies with other EU policies, provides recommendations for the upcoming call for projects of the Interreg CE 2014-2020 programme and gives an outlook of a potential focus of a post-2020 CE programme.

Implications of Financial Cycles for Europe's Economic Growth and Its Sustainability

Anniversary Fund of the Oesterreichische Nationalbank

August 2016 - July 2018

In this research project we examined the potentially changing nature of global economic development by focusing on the implications of cyclical movements in financial markets for economic growth and its sustainability. Based on historical data characterising financial market segments of advanced and developing economies we identified financial cycles and explored three channels through which they affect economic growth: 1) cross-country macroeconomic spillovers arising from financial shocks and their synchronisation; 2) interaction between financial cycles and macroeconomic imbalances; 3) the dynamics of output gaps and potential output levels taking financial cycles into account. As an overarching theme, we explicitly tracked implications for economic growth in Europe, the relative merits of bank-based and market-based financial systems, and the role of global economic interconnectedness - issues of significant policy relevance both currently and in the years to come.

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.