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Bielsko-Biała

Smart Specialization at City Level - Bielsko-Biała Plan for 2025 In 2016-2017 industry leaders, the world of academia and city authorities gathered under the umbrella of Urbact project called “In Focus” to discuss future actions that may give the city a further boost. This so called **Urbact local support group decided upon an action plan targeting three economic specialisations of Bielsko-Biała: advanced manufacturing, modern material technologies and specialised IT products and services.** We have given this action plan a name ‘**Bielsko-Biała: High Level Economy**’ as we believe that it is not elevation that makes the city so unique, but its innovative economy, world-class industrial solutions and a strong entrepreneurial milieu that we enjoy every day.

To avoid possible lock-in effects in the local economy **the local support group identified several actions in a time horizon 2017-2025 that are expected to catalyse further growth** processes in business and consequently in a public sphere. The competitive position of Bielsko-Biała and its economic specialisations will be shaped by two direct and two indirect key success factors. The direct factors are qualified staff and innovative solutions; the indirect are settlement attractiveness plus creative industries and leisure time opportunities. They can be boosted by **three driving forces: modern technical education and training, R&D cooperation, regeneration of city’s exogenous functions.**

Consequently, the strategic orientation of the action plan is presented on further pages. It consists of **a 2025 vision, three strategic areas, six strategic objectives and 13 projects** – being at the heart of the action plan. The original document contains **project fiches** with defined: objectives, work packages, consortia, financing sources, timeframes, indicators etc.

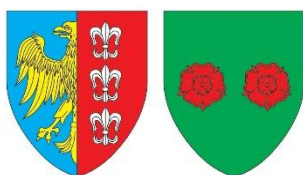
RIS3 for Silesian region was formally adopted in December 2012. the RIS3 strategy for the Silesian Voivodeship is coherent with the features of Bielsko-Biała local economy. In RIS3 jargon, drawing up a kind of post-industrial “specialized diversification” for the city, also considering tourism, advanced services and activities related to the cultural and creative economy, promoting a more sustainable and smart growth with the capacity to reverse the negative demographic trend. Regional Development Agency in Bielsko-Biała with close cooperation of the City pdf Bielsko-Biała implemented a project with aim to establish closer conjunction of the Bielsko-Biała traditional specialization with Silesia Region Smart Specialization Strategy. That was done within so called projects “Smart Specialization at City Level”.

The “Bielsko-Biała economy at high level, 2025” action plan was worked out by the local group URBACT organized in Bielsko-Biała within “In Focus” project financed by Urbact program. More than sixty participants of works came from business and academic environments; municipalities and institutions of social and economic development agreed that economic profile of Bielsko-Biała in 2025 will indicate: advanced industrial production, modern material technologies and specialized IT products. Each of these fields is a current city’s economic specialty that has to be reinforced in order to increase competitive advantage of companies localized in Bielsko-Biała on the international stage. In the action plan some key factors of Bielsko-Biała economy system success were indicated. If they are to be present in local economy, joint operation around three guiding forces indicated by the action group is necessary. These forces include modern technical training, research & development cooperation, revitalization of exogenous functions (e.g. entrepreneurship, trade, services). Main focus of the actions foreseen are **dual training on the key courses for the local economy, practical and lifelong training, effective communication within Research & Development, network cooperation in prospective areas of technological development, Bielsko-Biała brand as a career location, Investments in post-industrial sites.**

Bielsko-Biała is not only a city located at the foot of the Beskids Mountains. It is above all a town of strong economic traditions, once called ‘a city of hundred industries’. The political change of

1989 undermined the existence of old businesses and enabled citizens, companies and foreign investors in pursuit of innovative opportunities in the local economy. Thus, the transition, even though not easy, was successful. Nowadays **Bielsko-Biała enjoys high level of investments and low level of unemployment**. One of the most important factors determining the attractiveness of Bielsko-Biała as a place to live is the development of its creative industries and ways of spending free time in the city.

At the end of 2016, 26,107 entities were registered as having a registered seat in Bielsko-Biała within the REGON database. The companies from micro sector and small companies constitute about 98,98% of this number. The unemployment rate at the end of June 2017 stood at 2,8%. Number of inhabitants is close to the 180.000 recently. The leading sector in which production companies in Bielsko-Biała function is a car industry which is as important for the local economy as the electrical machinery branch, logistic and ICT. IT industry plays a significant role in the service sector. In Bielsko-Biała there are quite a few IT companies. This industry is currently one of the most dynamically developing sectors of the city's economy. At the end of February 2017 there were 632 companies from IT industry registered in the city.



Bielsko-Biała

South Great Plain Regional Innovation Agency

Based on the methodology of the RIS3 Guide, the Hungarian counties are positioned in a similarly constructed innovation space. We use the same dimensions to determine the innovation space as the RIS3 Guide.

Based on the positioning of the counties in the innovation space by using the above methodology, three types of regions can be defined in Hungary:

- Knowledge regions
- Industrial production zones
- Low S&T driven regions

The three types of regions are markedly different from each other in terms of the basic innovation features, so instead of formulating a general vision, it is necessary and appropriate to create an independent vision for all three types of regions.

Presence of smart technologies in the counties of the region

- Photonics, laser technology Csongrád County
- Special materials, advanced materials, modern materials technologies Csongrád County Bács Kiskun County Békés County
- Bionics Csongrád County
- Metal fabrication other than machine industry Bács Kiskun County
- modern hydrocarbon technology (crude oil / natural gas) Csongrád County
- modern packaging technologies Csongrád County Bács Kiskun County Békés County
- chemical industry (e.g. rubber and plastics industry, production of intermediates, fertilizers and cosmetics) Békés County Csongrád County Bács Kiskun
- building industry (building materials technologies) Békés County
- logistics Csongrád County Bács Kiskun County Békés County
- cultural and creative industry Csongrád County

The Investment in the Future – National Research and Development Strategy (2013-2020) considered the smart specialization strategy (S3) only as a complementary strategy. Accordingly, the domestic Regional Innovation Agencies (RIA's) discussed and updated the regional innovation strategies with the involvement of the local stakeholders in the spring of 2013. The participants of the regional S3 working groups involved the representatives of the universities, research institutes, sectoral platforms, clusters and companies of the three counties in each region. The working sessions were organised and arranged by the Ministry of National Economy (NGM), the Regional Innovation Agencies and the National Innovation Office (NIH). On the basis of the regional innovation strategies, an S3 summary was prepared with the involvement of the NIH in the summer of 2013, which tried to shed light on the potential national priorities by comparing the development directions formulated in the different regions as a synthesis of the regional plans.

In June 2013, the S3 Platform¹⁶ of the Seville-based Joint Research Centre held the next event of its Peer Review Workshop series in Budapest, where participating experts and the competent EU committees commented the S3 drafts of Hungary and three other countries (Malta, Lithuania and Portugal).

To assist in the planning process, the NGM compiled the smart specialisation strategy White Paper in the autumn of 2013. It is designed to validate the regional, innovation and structural aspects

in the planning process at the collective national level, thus paving the way for the national smart specialisation strategy. In the first half of 2014, the Government of Hungary approved the organisational structure which will be the basis of the governance structure of the S3 process as called for by the Commission.

The management of the dedicated S3 organisational structure was taken over by the commissioner assigned with the foundation of the National Office for Research, Development and Innovation in July 2014. In accordance with the S3 methodology, the strategy development process, supplemented by consultations with EU experts, arrived at the professional finalization of the S3 strategy with the active cooperation of the counties.

In the autumn of 2014, two-round S3 county workshops were held in all 19 counties with the involvement of the every local decision-maker and enterprise. The main task of the first round county events (in accordance with the criteria of KET, EDP, and Industry renewal) was to formulate the area-specific industrial/sectoral priorities on the basis of the relevant county RDI statistics and documents and to designate the sectoral specialization directions.

In the last stage of the National Smart Specialization Strategy, the feedback and commenting of the draft strategy took place as part of a national consultation, which included the second round of the county S3 workshops. The Hungarian S3 planning was completed at the government meeting approving the strategy in the middle of November 2014.

Based on the methodology of the RIS3 Guide, the Hungarian counties are positioned in a similarly constructed innovation space. We use the same dimensions to determine the innovation space as the RIS3 Guide. The dimensions are defined by the following statistical indicators:

2 Dimension 1 – Sustainable growth: Percentage of urban population,	2014. January 1. [%], percent
2 Dimension 2 – Intelligent growth: Expenditure of research organisations	(HUF million), 2012
2 Dimension 3 – Inclusive growth: Domestic migration difference per	1,000 inhabitants (persons), 2013

Based on the positioning of the counties in the innovation space by using the above methodology, three types of regions can be defined in Hungary:

- Knowledge regions
- Industrial production zones
- Low S&T driven regions

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Knowledge regions

The knowledge regions of Hungary will become dominant players of the macro-region and Europe in the specialization directions in the selected areas, and gain a competitive advantage through the strengthening of the knowledge centres and the involvement of the business sector which raise the knowledge and the products produced in selected specialization directions to the international level. The forward effect of smart growth at the domestic level will trigger the rise of the other regions as well.

Industrial production zones

In the zones of industrial production, the regions can connect to the innovation chain through the R&D&I activities in the fields designated in the specialisation directions, and become successful vendors through the development of products with a high added value, especially by strengthening the SME sector. By taking the path of sustainable growth, the regions will have the opportunity to set up their own knowledge centres along the specialisation directions and, thus, become a region of knowledge.

Low S&T driven regions

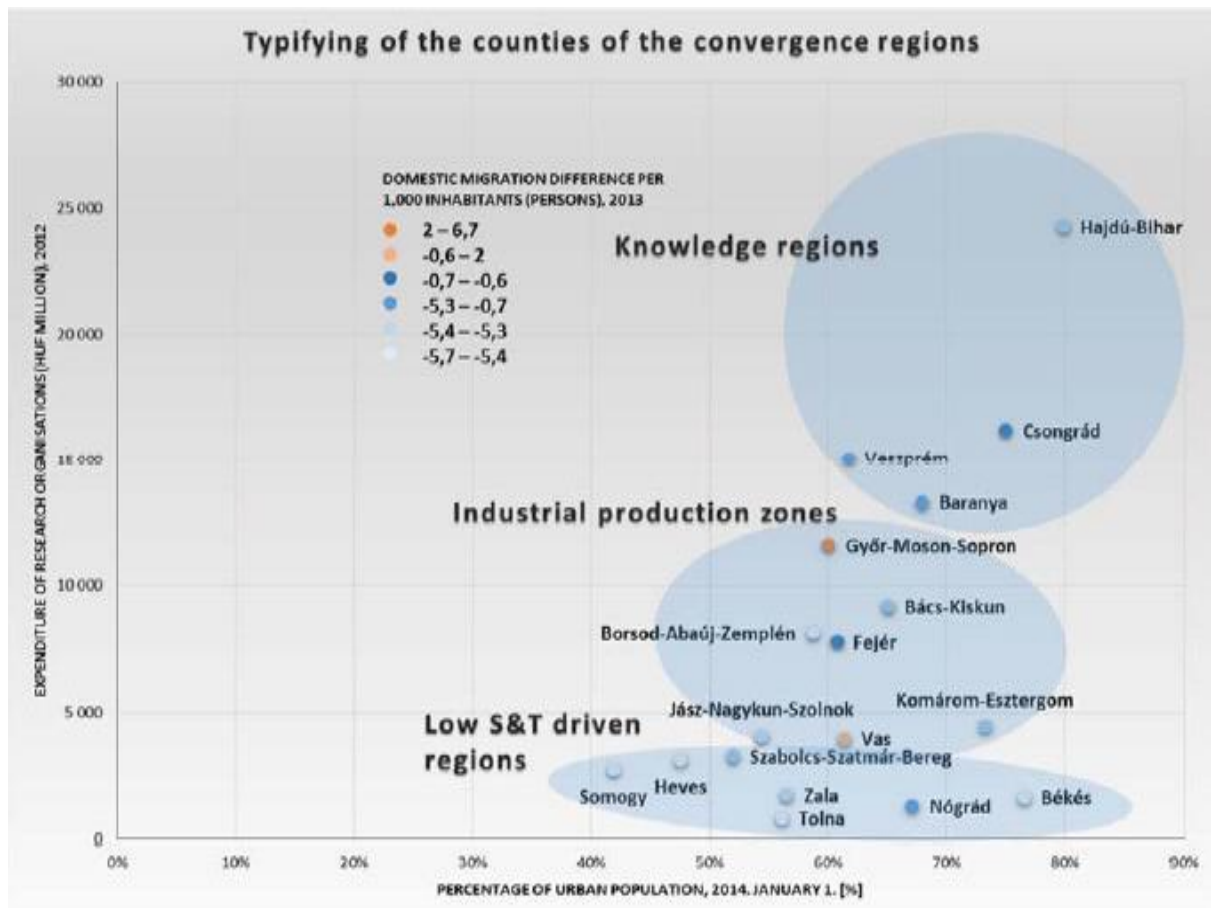
In the Low S&T driven regions, the traditional sectors will be renewed by means of innovative solutions in the fields designated by the specialisation directions (so-called follow-up innovation), and more vivid R&D activities will be launched. As a result of inclusive growth in the regions, the region becomes more liveable, jobs are created and migration cease

Each of the three types of regions has different features and challenges. It should be noted, however, that the appropriate answers to be applied in certain areas of a type of region reach their objective by applying a direction of specialization which is more typical of another region (for example, the differences of the county seat and the rural areas in some counties). For this reason, it should be stressed that certain directions of specialization have relevance in all types of regions, even if at a different level (which has the importance of the spillover effects of the innovation processes).

As a result of the two-round EDP process detailed in the previous chapter, the participants of the county workgroups, organized along the 'quadruple helix', identified the sectors and the technologies and research directions, along which they develop their research, development and innovation strategy and specialization. In order to determine the specialization directions determined by means of the EDP process, 6+2 (six sectoral and two horizontal) national research priorities and a limited number of local specialization sectors/technologies were created in order to achieve the vision and objectives to be implemented along smart specialization.



The location of South Great Plain Region in Hungary



Centre-Val de Loire

This selection process was resulted from the methods the region adopted and from the support from the S³ Platform.

In particular, four factors were determinant:

- The highest political authorities were involved from the beginning
- The choice of the priorities was based on very clear and agreed criteria
- The Entrepreneurial Discovery Process (EDP) only involved entrepreneurs who had a vision for the future of their company and, more largely, of the emerging value chains.
- A genuine dialogue was established with stakeholders and not just a formal consultation.

The process allowed the regions to more easily change and focus the policy mix. For example, since the adoption of our RIS3 a new tool has been designed: “Ambition R&D 2020” grants which are projects clearly connected to a RIS3 priority and worth up to €10M instead of €200K for similar projects before. Thus the legitimacy of the specialisation domains has allowed it to dedicate the largest part of ERDF to R&I.

Regional Agency for Innovation and Technology in the Loire Valley - ARITT Centre

Website: www.arittcentre.fr

East Marmara

East Marmara Development Agency (EMDA) is a typical RDA, whose jurisdiction lies over a highly industrialized region on the North West of Turkey. East Marmara is estimated to account for 20% of Turkish exports while its population constitutes only 2.26% of that of Turkey. In such context, EMDA aspires itself to mobilize regional expertise and resources to generate the best economic outcome in a selection of sectors with the intention to set up a focus and a benchmarking tool for its activities, including but not limited to funding and investment promotion. Therefore it has launched its smart specialisation endeavours in late 2013 despite Turkey not being a EU member state and its regions not being liable to prepare such strategies. In doing so, EMDA has become the first member of S³ Platform from Turkey and also took the lead in promoting S³ across Turkey in cooperation with the Ministry of Development, in consideration of the fact that Turkey will have to embrace and take up the very concept of specialisation at the regional level in reference to its EU membership bid; otherwise it will get ever more difficult to catch up at the time of Turkey's eventual accession.

EMDA's strategy was to make an unbiased and quantitative multi-factor analysis of various sectors; therefore a thorough statistical comparison was carried out by weighted scoring according to various criteria (i.e. investment intensity, FDI intensity, exports, job creation, RDI intensity). The coefficients of each variable (weights) was determined collectively by the members of the Advisory Board, made up of representatives of major regional stakeholders, that are local chambers, universities and the provincial office of Turkish Statistics Institute. The sectoral selection was then drawn up on a cross-sectoral relationship matrix, which shows how sectors are interlinked with each other. EMDA currently prepares reports of priority sectors, in which sectoral evolution paths and the needs for key enabling technologies are addressed. e.g. The regions accounts for more than 40% of Turkish automobile production; not surprisingly automotive sector appears to be a prominent sector in the region according to the scoring matrix. Sector is quite well intertwined with plastics sector, which is losing its competitiveness due to rising wage rates in other sectors. However, composite and nanocomposite auto-parts and components are highly preferable due to enhanced impact-resistance and reduced vehicle weights and fuel consumption. Therefore transition from low-added-value plastics manufacturing to supplying to local automobile producers was pointed out as one of the key path ways towards increased competitiveness and growth both in the plastics and automotive sector reports.

EMDA actively harnesses EU funding in favour of implementing its smart specialisation agenda. One of the key tools addressed in the strategy is to assist local clustering initiatives in the selected sectors; thus EIP funded project Clustars helped local cluster managers learn basics and gain know-how from leading clustering experts, and the clusters got labeled (Silver and Bronze) for their level of maturity and service sophistication. Another project called IntraRegio, which was financed by FP7 Regions of Knowledge programme, enhanced cluster-wide collaboration and helped cluster members develop a sound RTD agenda.

Selecting priority sectors also provided a framework for EMDA to selectively support mid-size infrastructure/superstructure projects, e.g. the Automotive Testing and Validation Facility that is in operation in an automotive parts and component manufacturers' industrial zone. It also served as a means to reject projects that lack regional scope with regards to priorities already set out.

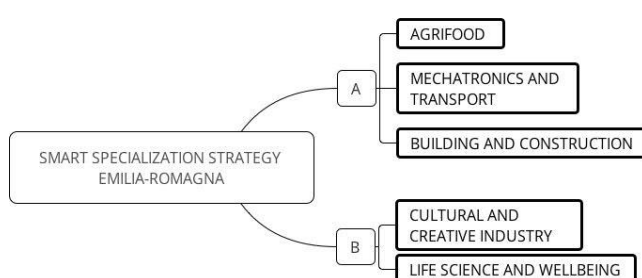
EMDA's smart specialisation strategy was first pitched at European level at an event hosted by the DG NEAR in Brussels, on November 4, 2015.

Emilia-Romagna

The Smart Specialization Strategy of the Emilia-Romagna Region is the instrument through which comprehensive and coordinated actions are defined to strengthen business competitiveness, enhance jobs creation and establish of a sustainable society meeting citizens' needs.

The Strategy addresses 5 priority areas - shown in the picture below – which have been identified with the aim to:

- A. reinforce the most important sectors of the region characterised by a high degree of specialization, high number of employees and territorial diffusion (agri-food; mechatronics and transport; building and construction);
- B. enhance areas with high potential in terms of social impact, jobs creation for young people and capacity to innovate traditional sectors (cultural and creative industries; life sciences and wellbeing).



For each specialisation priority area the economic and social challenges have been identified, as well as the technologies that can face them. Present and perspective regional situation and the innovation ecosystem have been considered, together with the following main development drivers: sustainability, active ageing and ICT. In addition, innovation in the service sector represents the common element of all priority areas.

The Strategy implementation builds on the regional innovation ecosystem, that is the result of 10 years of investments in R&I, is based on the High Technology Network composed by public and private qualified laboratories for applied research, the Technopoles, the network of incubators, and the start-ups system.

The Strategy governance, implementation and monitoring is based on structural reinforcement, technology foresight, entrepreneurial discovery, participation and sharing, and the integration with national and European policies. ART-ER, as regional innovation agency has provided support to the Emilia-Romagna Region along the whole process.

izmir

İRIS had been prepared by Izmir Development Agency in year 2012. Due to the importance of constituting a 'placed based study', ensuring contribution of local knowledge and local institutions was one of the aspects of the design of the study. Ege University TTO, as the oldest, most relevant and equipped institution in the region, and TurkStat Izmir Directorate as the strongest body for field study were included in the study.

The second consideration was providing stakeholders' participation in the process. Two committees have been established to ensure an inclusive process of stakeholders' involvement. **İzmir Innovation Technical Committee** composed of nationally experienced professionals among who are members of Platform for University Industry Cooperation Center. **İzmir Regional Innovation Committee** consist of 30 regional stakeholders representing universities, private sector, government and non-government institutions. Thus, experts have contributed to the project with their views and ideas, also carried out the findings and results of the study to their institutions. We can say that, a new regional network on innovation is formed. As a meeting and sharing platform for stakeholders, **İzmir Clustering and Innovation Portal** has been launched on the other hand.

In the first phase of the study, regional innovation indicators have been identified and information has been obtained to determine regional innovation capacity. In the second phase, surveys have been prepared to collect primary data with the aim of detecting the capacity of the private sector. Sample number has been defined over full enumeration and surveys have been applied to 760 firms. Sectors in the scope of İRIS are namely:

- Informatics,
- Biomedical Industry,
- Industrial HVAC Devices,
- Processed Fruits-Vegetables,
- Chemicals (Plastic Raw Materials, Painting and Cleaning Substances)
- Textile,
- Renewable Energy (Wind, Solar, Biomass and Geothermal Energy) and Environmental Technologies.

These 7 sectors deemed to have high R&D and innovation potential, which have been defined as prioritised in 2010-2013 İzmir Region Plan, outstanding as per the number of companies they cover, their employment, export values or compatibility to regional resources in İzmir Rising Sectors Analysis and İzmir Clustering Analysis studies.

In the third phase, the capacities of institutions in İzmir Innovation Ecosystem are analysed. By interviews, information about related services, studies, needs and activities of institutions (Universities, Chambers, Unions, OIZ) have been collected. Also, İzmir Innovation Ecosystem Map has been prepared.

After 3 different analyses, the results are discussed in a workshop. **İRIS Workshop** helped to determine regional priorities in a participatory way. İRIS is the first document which gets finance from a development agency in local level and has Regional Innovation Strategy build on an innovation platform infrastructure with the attendance and help of local actors. With this feature, this document is an example for other provinces. National and international innovation indicator set has been determined in the research design and setting an authentic methodology for Turkey has been taken into consideration.

Other important feature of the study is its being the first study that is made for determining R&D and Innovation capacity in İzmir and with this feature it is seen as a model study for both Turkey and İzmir. Information, findings and strategies revealed in the project were nationally and regionally announced by some activities. The adoption of the strategy by İZKA activities and other institutions in the region is proceeding.

Murcia

Research and Innovation Strategies for Smart Specialization (RIS3) are **integrated agendas for economic transformation of a territory**. They intend to prioritize research and innovation investment and policies from a perspective of knowledge-based economic development.

The concept of Smart Specialization plays a key role to **increase the competitive advantages of territories and deploy future activities**.

RIS3 in the Region of Murcia - Spain (RIS3MUR) has involved a big number of Enterprises, Researchers, Public Sector and other third parties:

- 60 researchers, technologists and managers consulted.
- 110 business people and representatives from intermediate bodies participated.
- 13 expert panels (9 sectoral & 4 cross-functional issue meetings).
- 11 meetings of Steering and Executive committees.

RIS3MUR: PRIORITIES IN THE REGION OF MURCIA





RIS3MUR: THREE STRATEGIC LINES AND AN ACTION PLAN

RIS3Mur is structured around **three strategic lines or principles** to address the main challenges identified, reach the strategic objectives and ensure the transition of the Region of Murcia to a new model of economic growth.

Middle Black Sea Region of Turkey

The Regional Innovation Strategy of Middle Black Sea Region (2013-2023) of Turkey was produced in 2012 which set up the strategic breakthroughs of the region. Through “*The Technical Assistance for Increasing Competitiveness of the Middle Black Sea Region*” project, which is co-financed by Turkish Republic and the European Union under the Regional Competitiveness Operational Programme, this strategy will be reviewed in 2016 and the Smart Specialization Strategy of the region will be set out based on some key principles:

- Entrepreneurial discovery with a focus on knowledge intensive jobs with the help of **DIAGNOSTIC STUDIES** (input-output analysis, economic base model, location quotient, shift share model, value chain analysis etc.);
- Isolating the region’s “uniqueness” using an **ASSET MAPPING**;
- Bottom-up approach which will be realised through **SME ENGAGEMENT** (trainings, sectoral working groups, focus group meetings and workshops).

Some early findings related to the strategic development process in the OKA region emphasize the importance of the following:

- Related parties to be engaged in discovery, experience and learning process through an innovative governance model;
- Systematic analysis of regional assets;
- Improving the complementary relationship between the structuring of the education, regional R&D and the generation of knowledge.

The S³ will act as a magnet for further national, EU and other funds to support the “**growth hot-spots**” of the OKA region which is expected to confirm the key segments of the regional economy and point at emerging niches.

Scotland

Smart Specialisation isn't a new concept in Scotland. It's been part of Scotland's economic development approach since 2007. That's an approach:

- where innovation policy is an integrated element of a coherent economic development strategy;
- where particular areas that offer an evidence-based competitive advantage are identified;
- which builds on dialogue and engagement with our private, public and third sector communities, educational institutes, expert groups and through consultative approaches;
- is reviewed and monitored to establish what's working, what isn't and looks for emerging opportunities;
- which provides financial and policy instruments that support the entrepreneurial discovery process;
- that supports and develops Key Enabling Technologies; and
- that seeks to add value to research and innovation actions.

Scotland's Economic Strategy (2015) sets out four main priorities for how we aim to achieve a more productive, cohesive and fairer Scotland; these are boosting investment; **supporting innovation**, supporting inclusive growth and maintaining our focus on increasing internationalisation.



One consequence of a Smart Specialisation review of Scotland's innovation system was the creation of **Scotland CAN DO** – our community of innovation and entrepreneurship practitioners and supporters intent on creating critical mass to bring about a cultural shift towards greater innovation and entrepreneurialism in Scotland. It's about being **Capable, Ambitious, Networked, addressing Demand and supporting Opportunity** – the **CAN DO** approach.

The S3 agenda has encouraged Scotland to drill down into the 'niche' of our Growth Sectors. This has encouraged greater focus on how we define and support our key assets in Scotland and how we are facilitating a stronger partnership approach in our innovation system to how Scottish actors work together. This approach we have developed is an important element of supporting our work with EU partner regions. **We are strongly accelerating our approach to inter-regional working, especially in our areas of specialisation.**

Upper Austria

Upper Austria has a long tradition of creating innovative strategic programmes. The characteristics and peculiarities of the regional economy have always built the foundation for the development of the RIS3-strategy. Strategic goals must begin from this point and identify viable paths for further development. These considerations also form the basis for the current RIS3-strategy “Innovative Upper Austria 2020”. The program “Innovative Upper Austria 2020” defines measures in the five defined key areas Advanced Manufacturing, Energy, Health/Ageing, Food/Nutrition and Mobility/Logistics along the innovation chain education-research-economy. The 2013 ex-ante evaluation by the Austrian Institute of Economic Research confirmed the definition of five key areas to constitute a holistic and integrated policy approach and to follow Smart Specialisation principles. The main stakeholders were Principals/Politics and the stakeholders (e.g. industry – chamber of commerce, education etc.). The Strategic Advisory Board prepared the decision for the Politics and they subsequently reached the final decision. The process was a strong bottom-up-approach with the expressions of interest (all substantial system partners – University of Applied Economics, Science, Stakeholder, Chamber of Commerce). In this process a survey within the community was carried out (expression of interest approach). The results of the survey were around 650 expressions of interest and on this basis representatives from education, research and economy and the stakeholder coordination thematically clustered, discussed and made connections. The result of this process were the five key areas for the future and the cross-sectoral issues. This proposal was sent to the Principals/Politics and they made the final decision.

Upper Austria is the most dynamic economic region in Austria and the leading federal province with regard to export, technology and industry, located in the heart of Europe.

Upper Austria does not just offer businesses, an advantageous geographic location, good infrastructure and a high quality of life supported by a wealth of leisure pursuits, but also innovative research and scientific institutions as well as highly qualified and highly motivated skilled workers, who lead companies to sustainable success.

Upper Austria’s modern and diverse educational and training tradition ensures that the qualifications gained by skilled workers is geared towards the needs of the economy, thus ensuring a successful future.

A leading technology location with major industrial companies and innovative SMEs

Upper Austria can be characterized in a nutshell as a strong technology location with major industrial companies and innovative SMEs. As the nation’s leading export, technology and industrial region, Upper Austria offers everything that companies in international competition need in the shape of first-class infrastructure, qualified specialists, a creative environment and the highest living standards.

Upper Austria contributes 28% of Austria’s total production value, which represents the top national figure. Furthermore, Upper Austria is the country’s leading export region with a share of 25.8% (2018).

In 2016, 17% of the total gross value added provided by business and industry came from Upper Austria, which meant that in a national regional comparison, Upper Austria was second behind Vienna.

Attractiveness for foreign companies: 60 % of Upper Austria's economic performance relates to export markets. The main export markets are: Germany, USA, Italy, France, Czech Republic

