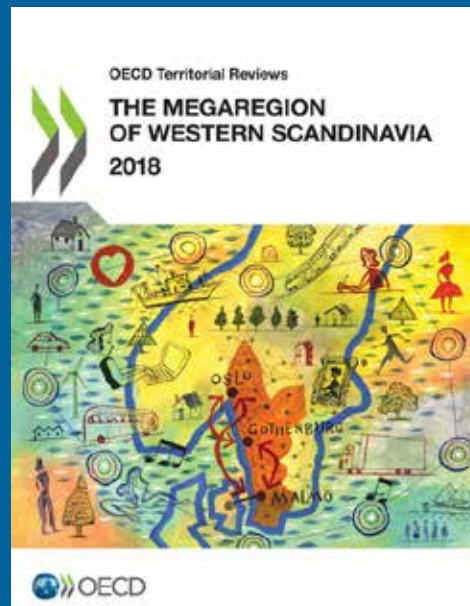




# TERRITORIAL REVIEW OF THE MEGAREGION OF WESTERN SCANDINAVIA

Soo-Jin Kim  
Gothenburg, 15 March 2018





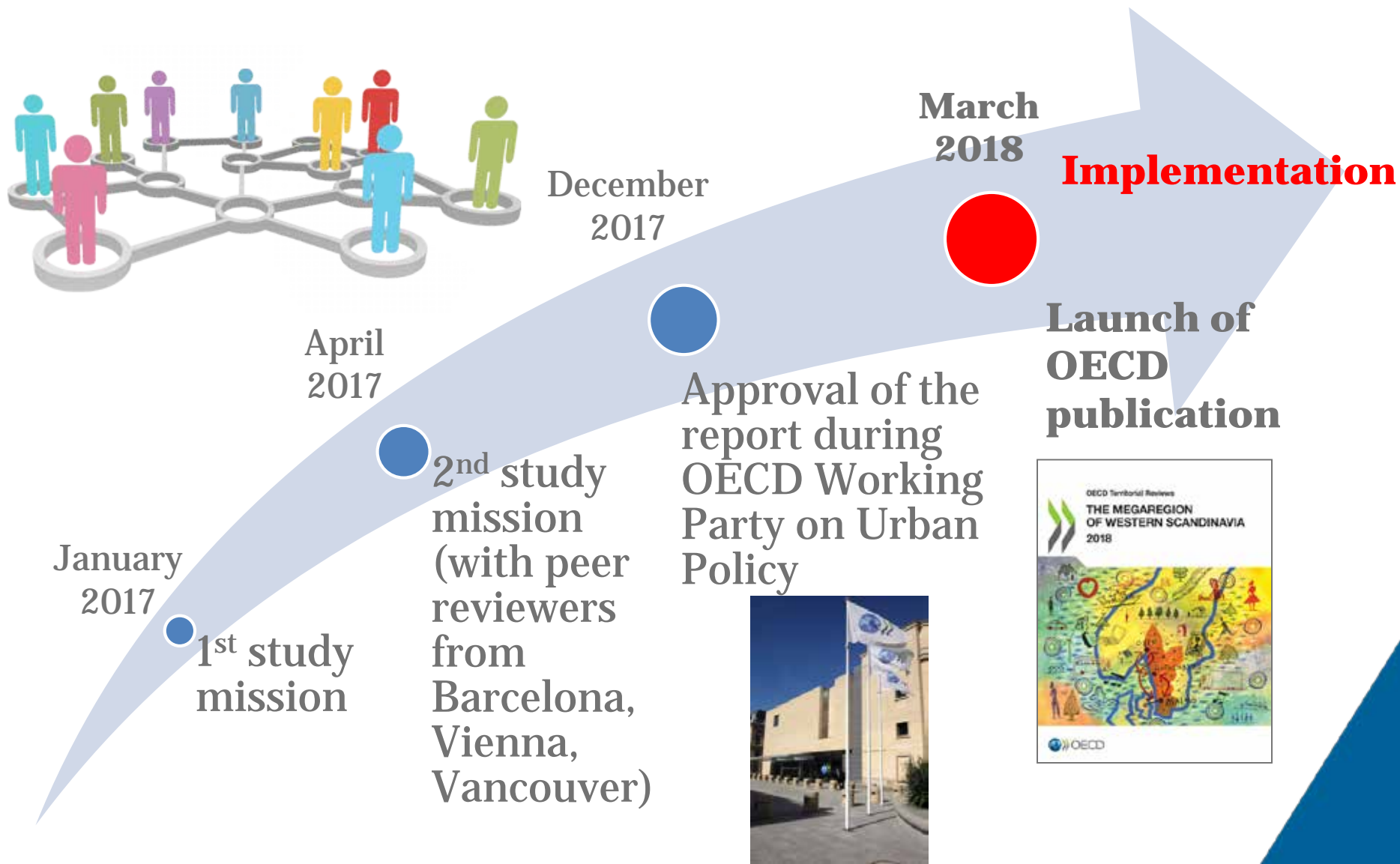
# OECD Territorial Reviews (in cities/metropolitan areas)



International benchmarking & policy recommendations



# The outcome of a multi-stakeholder engagement process throughout 2017





# OUTLINE

1. What is Western Scandinavia?
2. What are the main strengths and challenges of Western Scandinavia?
3. Key recommendations



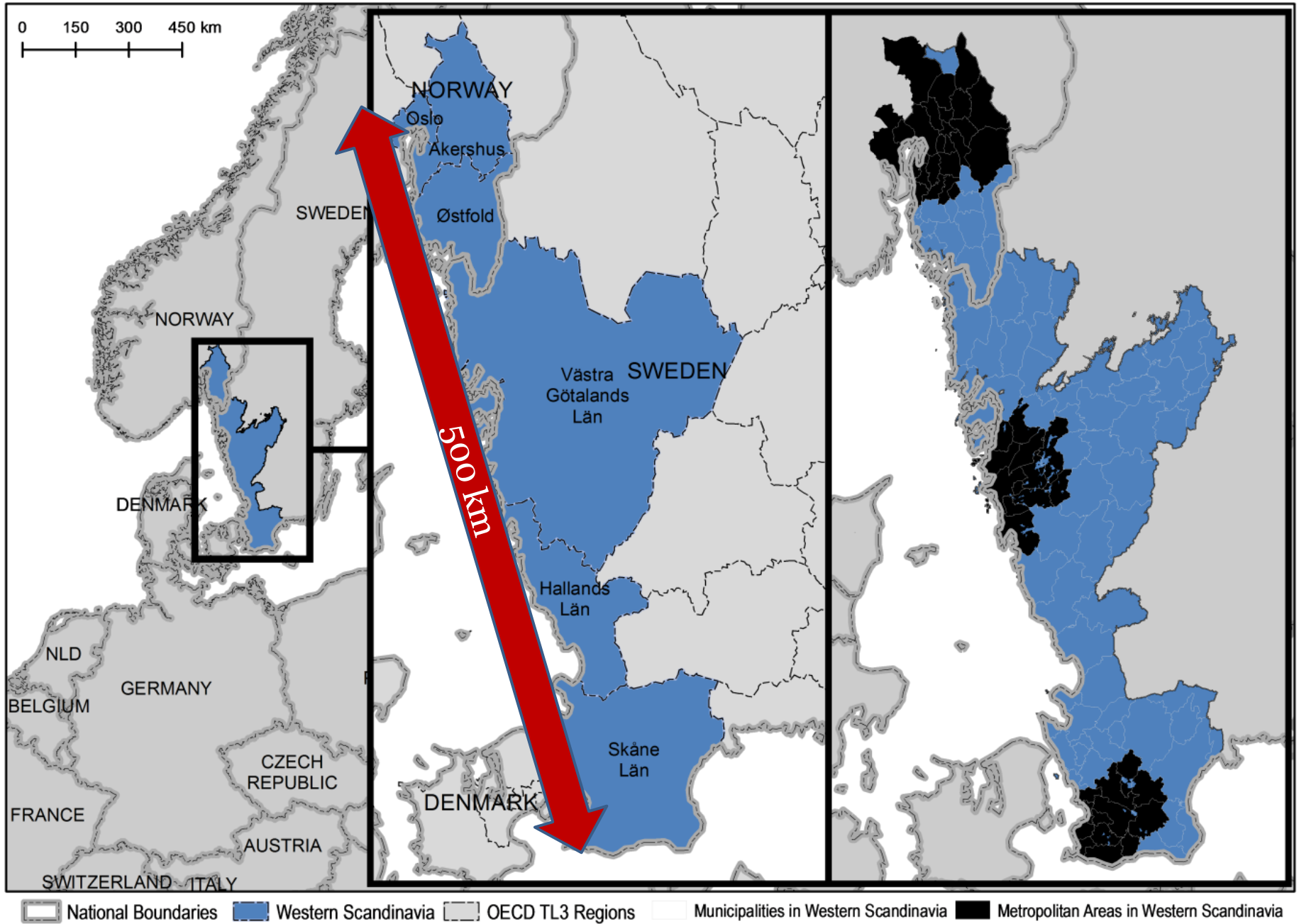
# OUTLINE

1. What is Western Scandinavia?

2. What are the main strengths and challenges of Western Scandinavia?

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Population (1/3 of Norway + 1/3 of Sweden) = almost 5 million





# Traditional indicators indicate a moderate level of interconnectivity – and yet...

## Commuting flows within Western Scandinavia (2014)



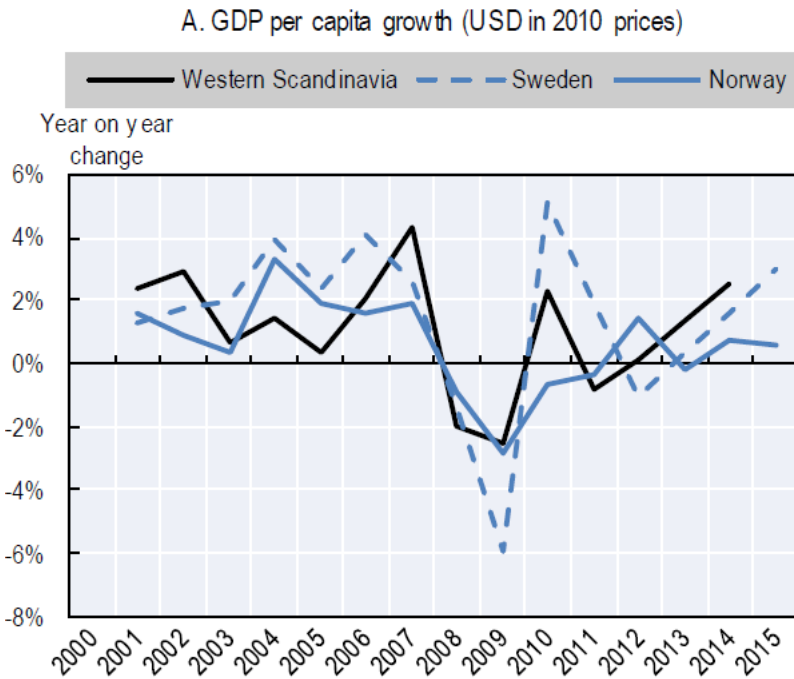
## Co-patenting activities within Western Scandinavia (2000 and 2014)

		Oslo	Akershus	Østfold	Västra Gotaland	Halland	Skåne
Oslo	2000	124.6	18.4	1.0	0	0	0.7
	2014	106.1	15.7	0.0	0.9	0	2.0
Akershus	2000	20.5	98.6	1.7	0	0	1.0
	2014	16.8	83.3	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.3
Østfold	2000	1.7	1.0	18.1	0.5	0	0
	2014	0	1.8	16.5	0.3	0	0
Västra Gotaland	2000	0	0	0.5	494.7	11.1	13.2
	2014	0.6	0.9	0.7	355.7	16.8	8.9
Halland	2000	0	0	0	18.9	56.1	3.7
	2014	0	0.3	0	27.2	41.1	7.9
Skåne	2000	0.3	1.0	0	10.6	1.9	452.4
	2014	1.5	0.3	0	7.4	5.1	547

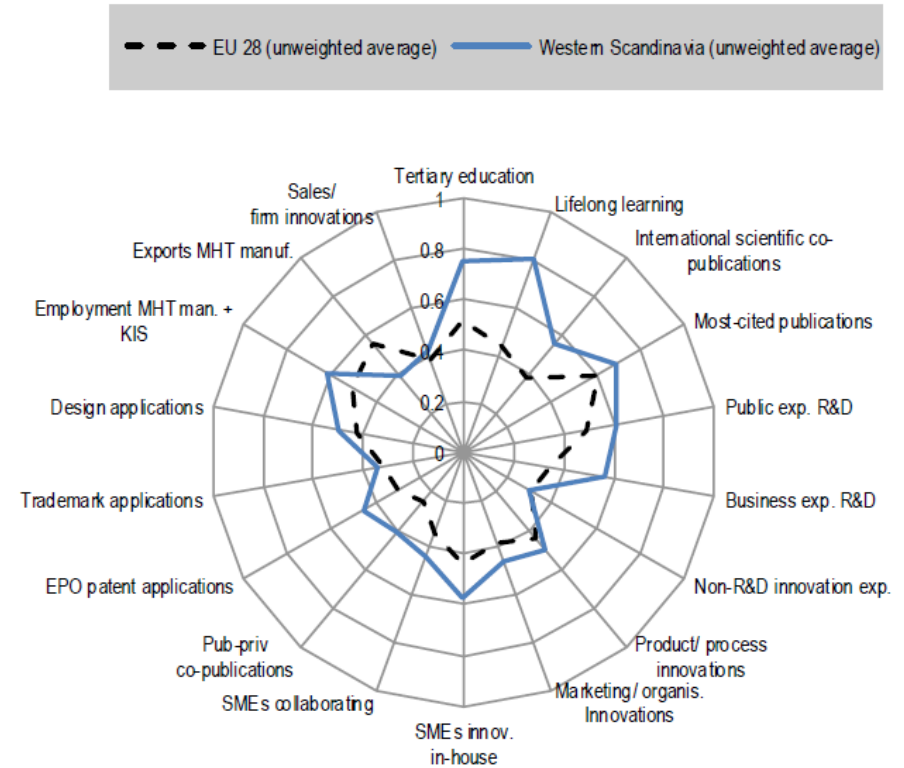




# A relatively dynamic and innovative (mega)region



## EC Regional Innovation Scoreboard 2017



Labour productivity growth 2009-2014:  
**0.8% per year on average**  
 (vs. 0.4% in Norway and 1.2% in Sweden)





# OUTLINE

1. What is Western Scandinavia?

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# Can Western Scandinavia enjoy the **benefits** from agglomeration while minimising its **costs**?

A major freight corridor

E6 four-lane highway completed in 2015 as part of the ScanMed corridor of the TEN-T

Growing signs of economic/cultural linkages

More than 40% of holiday homes owned by Norwegians in Sweden are in the high quality of life & innovative economy

Western Scandinavia performs above OECD average on all 11 well-being dimensions of the OECD Regional Well-being framework

Long history of Nordic collaboration, INTERREG programmes, networks

Limited (rail) cross-border connectivity

A freight train takes twice as long as a truck on the Oslo-Gothenburg route

Mismatches on the labour market

Shortage of high-skilled workers & restructuring of manufacturing sector

Lack of a shared vision

for what?



# OUTLINE

1. What is Western Scandinavia?

2. What are the main strengths and challenges of Western Scandinavia?

3. Key recommendations



- Support job creation, innovation & entrepreneurship
- Upgrade skills

- Boost productivity growth
- Strengthen regional attractiveness

- Foster a more inclusive labour market
- Improve transport infrastructure and accessibility

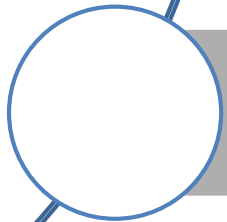
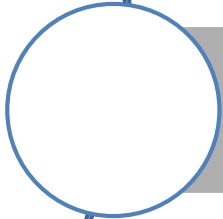
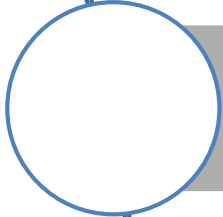


# Build a more competitive, sustainable and inclusive megaregion

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Strengthen the evidence base: the “why”

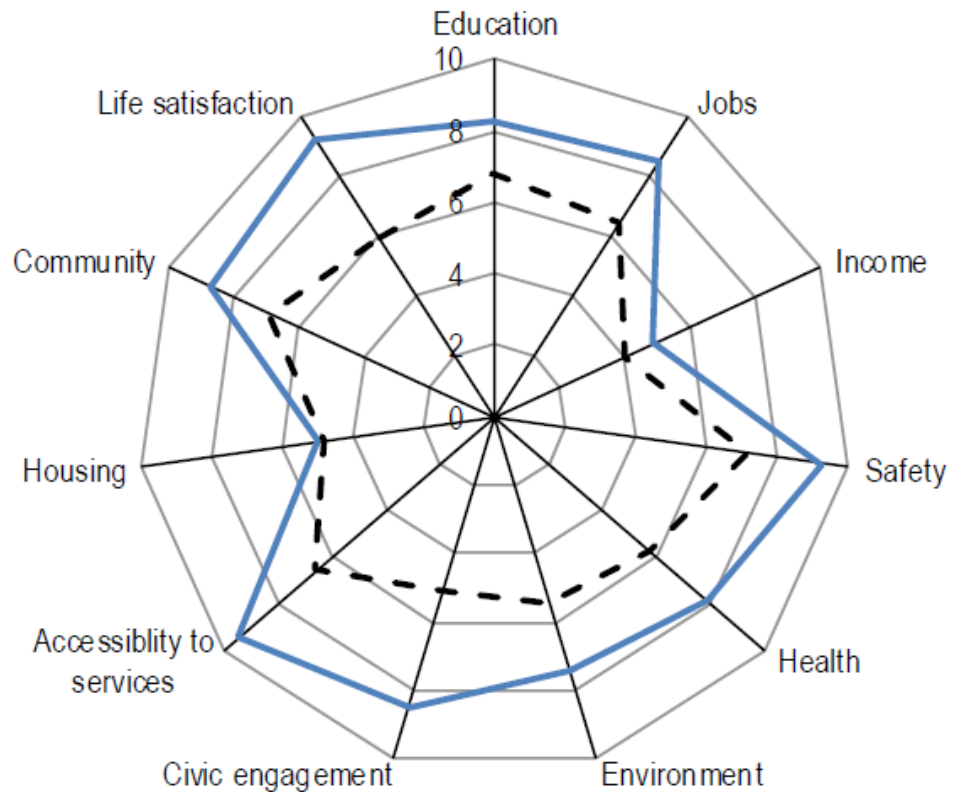
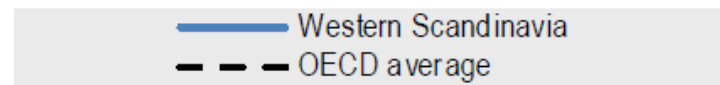




# Nordic coastal well-being as a common value



Well-being scores in Western Scandinavia and across OECD regions (2014)



## OECD Regional Well-Being: A Closer Measure of Life

How does your region perform when it comes to education, environment, safety and other topics important to your well-being? This interactive site allows you to measure well-being in your region and compare it with 395 other OECD regions based on eleven topics central to the quality of our lives.



# Build a more competitive, sustainable and inclusive megaregion

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Strengthen the evidence base: the “why”



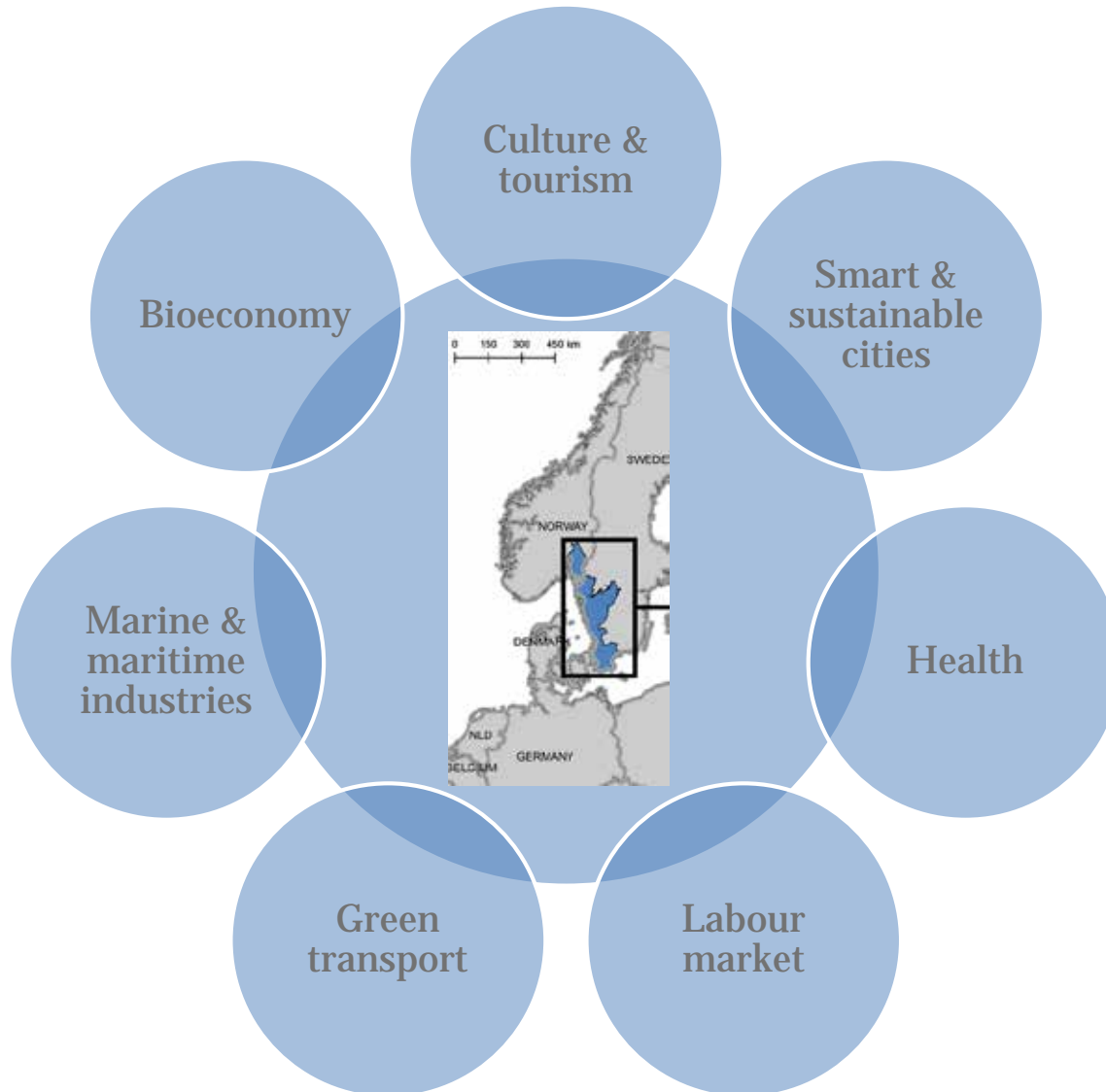
Build/implement a shared vision: the “**what**”





# A range of complementary areas of strength

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# Build a more competitive, sustainable and inclusive megaregion

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Strengthen the evidence base: the “why”

Build/implement a shared vision: the “what”

Improve co-ordination of investment: the “**how**”

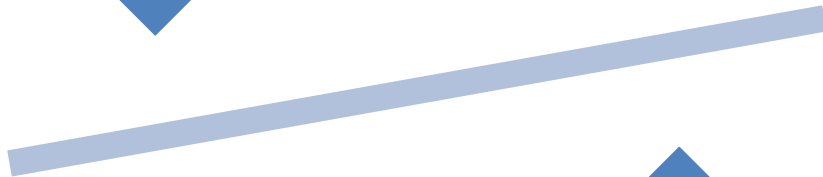


# Enhance cross-border transport planning

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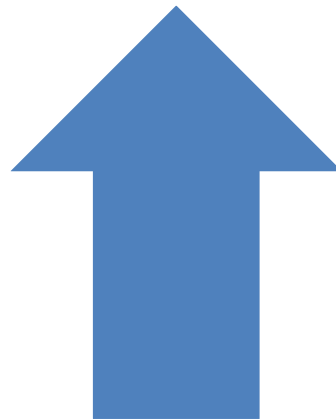


Traditionally low  
co-ordination at  
Nordic and  
national level



2018-2029 planning period

Momentum  
from  
subnational  
governments  
& private  
sector





# Build a more competitive, sustainable and inclusive megaregion

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Strengthen the evidence base: the “why”

Build/implement a shared vision: the “what”

Improve co-ordination of investment: the “how”

Bring all stakeholders on board: the “**who**”



No new apparatus:  
build on existing platforms



Nordic  
Co-operation

SVINESUNDSKOMMITTÉN

GÖTEBORG OSLO



GREATER  
CoPENHAGEN





THANK YOU