

Résumé of ‘A report summarizing the analysis of secondary data on emerging industries, cross-cutting technologies and services in the areas: of active ageing, sustainable development/green economy, intelligent and sustainable mobility and cross-cutting issues in the economy, in particular gender equality, internationalization, transfer of knowledge and technology’.

The present document constitutes a résumé of ‘A report summarizing the analysis of secondary data on emerging industries, cross-cutting technologies and services in the areas: of active ageing, sustainable development/green economy, intelligent and sustainable mobility and cross-cutting issues in the economy, in particular gender equality, internationalization, transfer of knowledge and technology’. Taking into account the number of patents, software or companies associated with emerging industries, Saxony and Baden-Württemberg are well-endowed to face this challenge. This result is not surprising because these are the most industrialized and populated regions. Analysis of the relative (percentage) rates points to Saxony as a leader in the green energy sector (74%). Kosice stands out when it comes to intelligent and sustainable mobility (55%). Active ageing sector does not dominate sufficiently in any of the regions to confer one of them the title of a leader in this field. However, the active ageing sector is the most developed in regions of Nitra, Brańska and Bystrica (44%). The most important institutions for the development of emerging sectors are localised in Baden-Württemberg, in the Veneto region and Slovenia. It should be noted that the distance between the leading regions is significant. Few institutions were mentioned in Hungary, several more, but still only a few in the regions of Trencin and Kosice. The differences are particularly evident between the countries of the “old EU” and the regions of the new Member States that have undergone political transformation. “New members” of the European Union are trying to catch up with “Fifteen” and usually have a greater initiative in comparison to regions that are already highly developed in terms of infrastructure. The activity that focuses on attracting investors is noticeable. Regions continue the process of balancing the differences on issues related to the amount and specificity of jobs and number of employees. The geographical position of a particular region is important. Regions, where popular trade and communication routes intersect, have the greatest potential for growth. Sometimes, however, the abundance of natural resources is becoming less important, in contrast to the increasing role of human resource skills in specific areas. In more developed regions, the automotive industry has been regarded as one of the most important sectors. Often, this sector employs the largest number of skilled workers. Therefore, its impact on the functioning of local markets is invaluable. Development and diversification of clusters encourages cooperation. Innovative emerging high-tech industries constitute most of the process.