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Eurostat regional yearbook 2007

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Preface

Dear Reader,

Once again Eurostat is pleased to provide you with an overview of the most recent developments in the regions of the European Union, covering as far as possible the current 27 Member States as well as EFTA countries. The themes selected represent those that we consider to have something interesting to show about the various facets of economic, social and demographic development across Europe's regions. For the first time we have included a contribution on the GDP aspect, authored in cooperation with the Regional Policy DG, our primary client for regional data.

This is a very significant moment in regional policy in that it is the first year of implementation of the new cohesion policy of the Union, which runs until 2013 and carries with it the largest ever investment the Community has made in regional development, some EUR 347 billion. These regional statistics will form part of the yardstick against which the development of the EU regions will be measured. You will also find in this publication a chapter on urban statistics, which is the result of our cooperation with the Regional Policy DG on the Urban Audit exercise. This is an increasingly important component of the regional development policy initiative.

Meanwhile, in cooperation with our ESS partners we shall continue to progressively expand the regional information, both in terms of detail and coverage that we have available, to provide an increasingly complete picture of the complexities of regional development across the EU.

I wish you a pleasant and interesting reading.

Hervé Carré
Director-General, Eurostat

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- **Transport**: Anna Bialas-Motyl (Unit G.5 at Eurostat: Transport statistics) and An Heirman
- **Tourism**: Ulrich Spörel (Unit F.6 at Eurostat: Information society and tourism statistics)
- **Education**: Lene Mejer (Unit F.4 at Eurostat: Education, science and culture statistics)
- **Agriculture**: Peter Szabo (Unit E.1 at Eurostat: Agriculture statistics — methodology)

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We are also very grateful to:

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Contents

Introduction

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Only regional statistics give the complete picture

Regional statistics are of the utmost importance for understanding economic and social trends in the European Union. The enormous Structural Funds budget of EUR 347 billion for 2007–13 highlights how much importance the EU attaches to reducing the gaps between regions in terms of their economic and social development.

Should you want to dig deeper into the way the regions of Europe are evolving in a host of very different statistical domains, this is the publication for you! The texts and statistical maps offer a wealth of information on life in the European regions. In its second chapter (on gross domestic product), this edition of the regional yearbook also gives for the first time an overview of the European Union's cohesion policy, written by a specialist from the Directorate-General for Regional Policy, one of the main users of statistics at a regional level.

This year we also see the welcome reappearance of statistics on tourism and on education, two very interesting topics we are happy to address again. The chapter on labour productivity, which appeared for the first time last year, focuses this year on productivity in different business areas. And of course, when we analyse regional trends in Europe, we also cover the situation in European cities; hence the chapter on urban statistics, this time concentrating on demographic trends in cities.

The NUTS classification

All statistics at regional level within the EU are based on the nomenclature of territorial units for statistics (NUTS). The NUTS classification has been used for many decades for regional statistics, and was always the base for regional funding policy. It was only in 2003, though, that NUTS acquired a legal basis, when the NUTS regulation was adopted by the Parliament and the Council ([1]).

Whenever new Member States join the EU, the NUTS regulation is of course amended to include the regional classification in those countries. This was the case in 2004, when the EU took in 10 new Member States. Bulgaria and Romania became members of the European Union on 1 January 2007. Both countries have had statistical regions, similar to NUTS, since 1998. For NUTS purposes, though, they acquired new codes, and these have been valid since 1 January 2007.

The NUTS regulation provides for a review to be conducted every three years whereby the regional classification can be changed and adapted to new administrative boundaries or economic circumstances. In 2006, this exercise took place for the first time, but since the resultant changes to the NUTS classification will only be put into practice at the beginning of 2008, this edition still follows the 2003 version of NUTS. Next year's edition will thus see a number of changes to the regional classification of countries.

With this publication you will find a folding map showing all the regions corresponding to NUTS level 2 in the 27 Member States of the EU (EU-27) and the EFTA countries, and in Annex 1 you will find the full list with the codes and names of these regions.

Coverage

This regional yearbook contains statistics for all 27 Member States of the European Union, including the two new Member States, Bulgaria and Romania. This year coverage has been extended to take in the EFTA countries, so you will now also find commentaries on regional developments in Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway and Switzerland.

Regions in the EFTA countries are called statistical regions and follow the same rules as the NUTS regions in the EU, except that there is no legal base. Data from the EFTA countries are still unavailable in some policy areas, but the data availability situation is improving, and next year we hope to have even better coverage. It is often interesting to compare regional data from the EFTA countries with the neighbouring Member States, for instance to compare Norway with Sweden or Switzerland with Austria. Of course there are many similarities between neighbouring regions in different countries, but sometimes the disparities can be just as interesting.

Data from the three candidate countries, Croatia, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Turkey, have not been included in this year's edition of the regional yearbook, because we still have too little data at regional level.

More regional information

Under the theme 'General and regional statistics' on the Eurostat website you will find tables with statistics on both 'Regions' and the 'Urban Audit' with more detailed time series (some of them going back as far as 1970) and more

([1]) More information on the NUTS classification can be found on the Internet (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/ramon/nuts/splash_regions.html).

detailed statistics than in this yearbook. You will also find a number of indicators at NUTS level 3 (such as area, demography, gross domestic product and labour market data). This is important because there are currently eight Member States (Denmark, Estonia, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia) that do not have a NUTS level 2 classification. Next year, when the amended NUTS classification comes into use, Denmark too will have NUTS level 2 regions.

For more detailed information on the contents of the regional and urban databases please consult the Eurostat publication *European regional and urban statistics — Reference Guide — 2007 edition,* which you can download from the Eurostat website.

Previously, a CD-ROM was always attached to this publication. This tradition has now been stopped as all the information that used to be on the CD-ROM can now be found on the Eurostat website. This includes the specific data used for producing the maps in this regional yearbook, which can be found as Excel tables on the website.

Data extraction

The statistical data set out in the *Eurostat regional yearbook 2007* were extracted during the first few months of 2007; the final closure date was 15 May 2007, so the data represent the latest available information at that time. For the very latest statistics on each subject, please consult the Eurostat website (http://ec.europa.eu/eurostat).

Gross domestic product

2

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Large regional disparities in GDP per inhabitant

Regional disparities within the EU grew substantially with the entry of 10 new Member States in 2004 and a further two in 2007. Following these enlargements, gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant is almost five times higher in the top 10 % regions than in the bottom 10 % ([2]). In the EU-25 it was just under four times higher, while in the EU-15 it was less than three times higher (2004 data). The ratio between GDP per inhabitant in the top and bottom 25 % regions grew from two (EU-15) to two and half (EU-25) to three (EU-27) (see Map 2.1).

([2]) Top and bottom 10 % regions are the top or bottom regions that add up to 10 % of the population.

GDP per inhabitant is particularly low in the new Member States, where it is below 50 % of the EU average in most regions. Many regions in Greece, southern Italy and Portugal are also below 75 % of the EU average. In the remaining countries, regions tend to have a GDP per inhabitant that is close to the average or above it. Regions that contain a country's capital tend to have a GDP per inhabitant which is significantly higher than that of the surrounding regions. In some cases this is partly due to in-commuting, which increases the number of people producing economic wealth (GDP) relative to inhabitants. But mostly the higher GDP per inhabitant in capital regions reflects the higher levels of productivity in these regions. This is also the case in Norway (a European Free Trade Association member), where the GDP per inhabitant of the region containing Oslo is at least 50 % higher than that of the other regions of the country.

Cohesion policy 2007–13

Cohesion policy for the period 2007–13 has three main objectives: convergence, regional competitiveness and employment, and territorial cooperation. The first objective, convergence, is designed to reduce these huge disparities in regional economic development.

([3]) Article 5 of Council Regulation (EC) No 1083/2006 of 11 July 2006 laying down general provisions on the European Regional Development Fund, the European Social Fund and the Cohesion Fund and repealing Regulation (EC) No 1260/1999.

'Convergence' regions are the NUTS 2 regions whose GDP per inhabitant, measured in purchasing power parities for the period 2000–02, is less than 75 % of the average GDP of the EU-25 for the same period. There are 84 of these regions with a total population of 154 million, in 17 Member States ([3]). These areas are marked in red on Map 2.2.

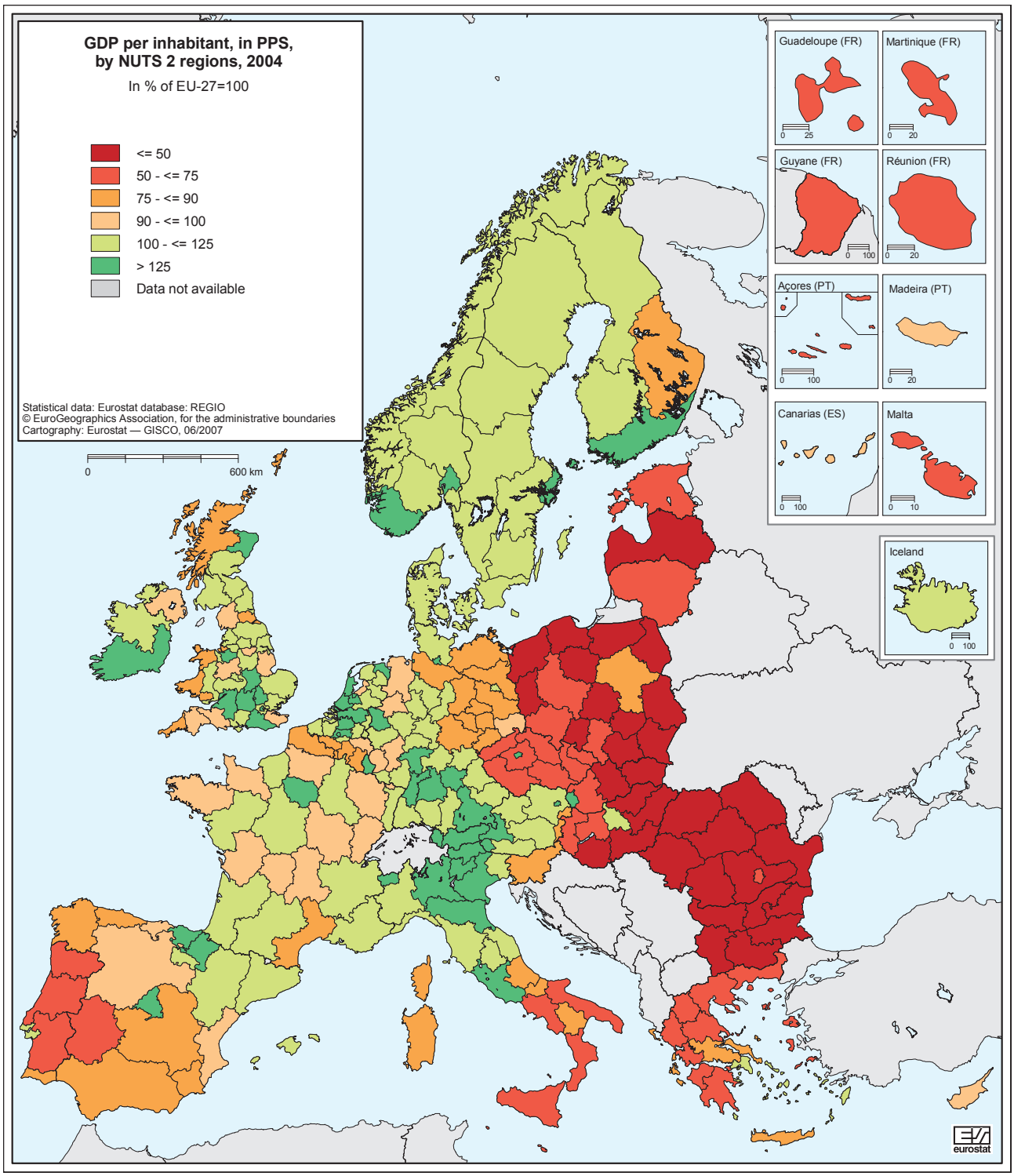
As a result of the two most recent enlargements, the EU average for GDP per inhabitant dropped by almost 12 %. The average for the EU-25, which was used for these calculations, was 8 % lower than the EU-15 average. This meant that a number of regions which received 'Objective 1' funding before were no longer eligible for convergence status (the new Objective 1) in this round of cohesion policy, despite the fact that the objective situation in these regions had not changed. These 16 so-called 'statistical effect regions', with a total of 16.4 million inhabitants, were allocated transitional funding and titled 'phasing-out' regions (marked in light pink on Map 2.2).

The amount available under the convergence objective is EUR 282.8 billion, representing 81.5 % of the total budget for cohesion policy. It is split as follows: EUR 199.3 billion for the convergence regions, plus EUR 14 billion reserved for the 'phasing-out' regions, and EUR 69.5 billion for the Cohesion Fund, the latter applying to 15 Member States. Member States eligible for the Cohesion Fund are those with a gross national income (GNI) per head, measured in purchasing power parities for the period 2001–03, of less than 90 % of the average GNI of the EU-25 (all the 12 new Member States, Portugal and Greece) plus Spain on a transitional basis because it would have continued to be eligible had the eligibility threshold remained at 90 % of the average GNI of the EU-15.

All the non-convergence regions, in 19 Member States, are eligible under the regional competitiveness and employment objective, which aims to strengthen competitiveness and attractiveness, as well as employment, through a twofold approach. First, development programmes will help regions to anticipate and promote economic change through innovation and the promotion of the knowledge society, entrepreneurship, the protection of the environment, and the improvement of their accessibility. Second, more and better jobs will be supported by adapting the workforce and by investing in human resources. In the EU-27, a total of 168 regions will be eligible, representing 314 million inhabitants. Of these, 13 regions with a total of 19 million inhabitants are so-called 'phasing-in' areas and will receive special financial allocations due to their former status as 'Objective 1' regions (they are marked in dark blue on Map 2.2). The amount of EUR 55 billion — of which EUR 11.4 billion is for the 'phasing-in' regions — represents just below 16 % of the total budget for cohesion policy.

The third objective of cohesion policy, territorial cooperation, will strengthen cross-border cooperation through joint local and regional initiatives, transnational cooperation aiming at integrated territorial development, and interregional cooperation and exchange of experience. Some 181.7 million people (37.5 % of the total EU population)

Map 2.1: GDP per inhabitant, in PPS, by NUTS 2 regions, 2004
Percentage of EU-27 = 100



live in cross-border areas, while all EU regions and citizens are covered by one of the existing 13 transnational cooperation areas. The EUR 8.7 billion available for this objective (2.5 % of the total budget for cohesion policy) is split as follows: EUR 6.44 billion for cross-border cooperation, EUR 1.83 billion for transnational cooperation and EUR 445 million for interregional cooperation.

GDP growth is accelerating outside the EU's core

Looking at the period 1995–2004 (see Map 2.3), we see very high growth rates outside the core of the European Union as defined by the pentagon created by linking London, Paris, Milano, München and Hamburg. Growth was particularly high in Ireland and the three Baltic States, with average annual real GDP growth over 6 %, which means GDP grew by more than 70 % over the period. In the new Member States, Polish, Slovak and Hungarian regions together with Slovenia and Cyprus all achieved high growth rates. In the Czech Republic, Romania and Bulgaria, growth was concentrated in the capital regions.

In the two Member States that joined in 2007, Bulgaria and Romania, the economy contracted in the second half of the 1990s, which explains the overall low growth. Since 2000, however, growth rates in Romanian regions have all been above 4 %, while in Bulgaria growth has also recovered, but is still heavily focused on the capital region.

In the Nordic countries, the Stockholm region and the region containing Helsinki (Etelä-Suomi) achieved robust growth over the period. In the south, several Greek and Spanish regions also achieved high growth rates and the Portuguese regions, with the exception of Norte, grew by more than the average.

By contrast, in Italian regions and most French and German regions growth was sluggish, and in the case of Berlin and Champagne-Ardenne even negative. In Germany, Oberbayern, which contains München, reached the highest average annual growth rate of 3 %. In France, four regions grew at 3 % or faster: Île-de-France, which contains Paris, Rhône-Alpes, which contains Lyon, Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur, which contains Marseille and Nice, and Réunion.

Growth in the regions of the Benelux countries varied. Luxembourg achieved a growth rate of 4.6 %. In Belgium the highest rates were found in the two provinces surrounding Brussels (more than 3 %), and in the Netherlands the three regions which grew faster than 3 % covered Amsterdam or Utrecht or were adjacent to both (Flevoland).

In the United Kingdom, growth was concentrated in southern England, with particularly high growth in Inner London; Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset; Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire; and Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly.

What does this pattern of growth rates mean for the EU? It shows that the regions with a low GDP per inhabitant in the new Member States, Spain and Greece are catching up fast. This trend is confirmed by a statistical analysis which shows that both the Gini coefficient and the coefficient of variation (both weighted by population) reveal regional convergence at the EU level.

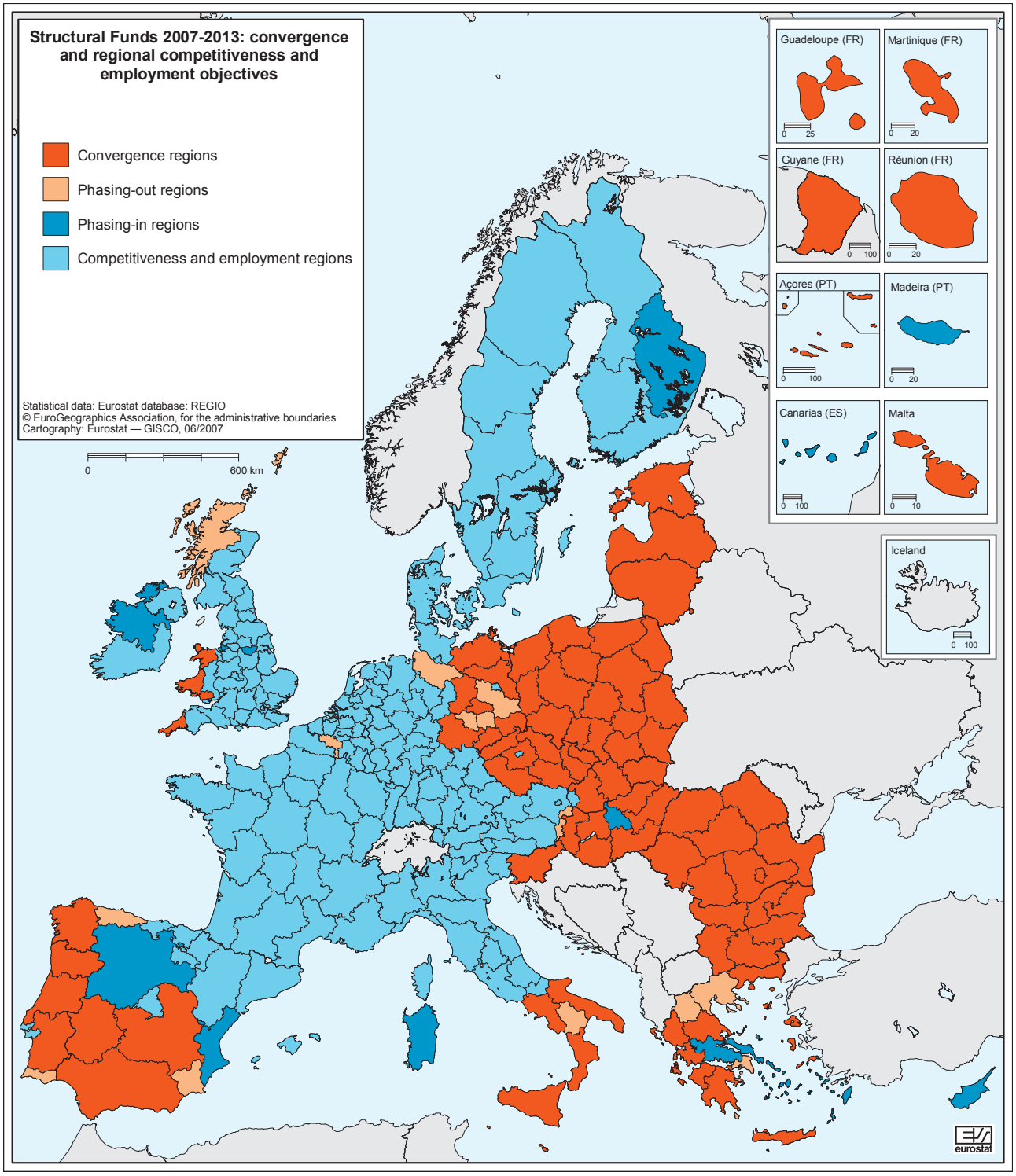
The EU is converging but what is happening within Member States?

This section analyses the shifts in population and GDP between NUTS 3 regions within a country. To obtain a more detailed view of the changes within Member States, this section uses NUTS 3 regions instead of NUTS 2; this has the additional benefit that it reveals regional trends within an additional six Member States which are covered by just one NUTS 2 level, but are divided into multiple NUTS 3 regions.

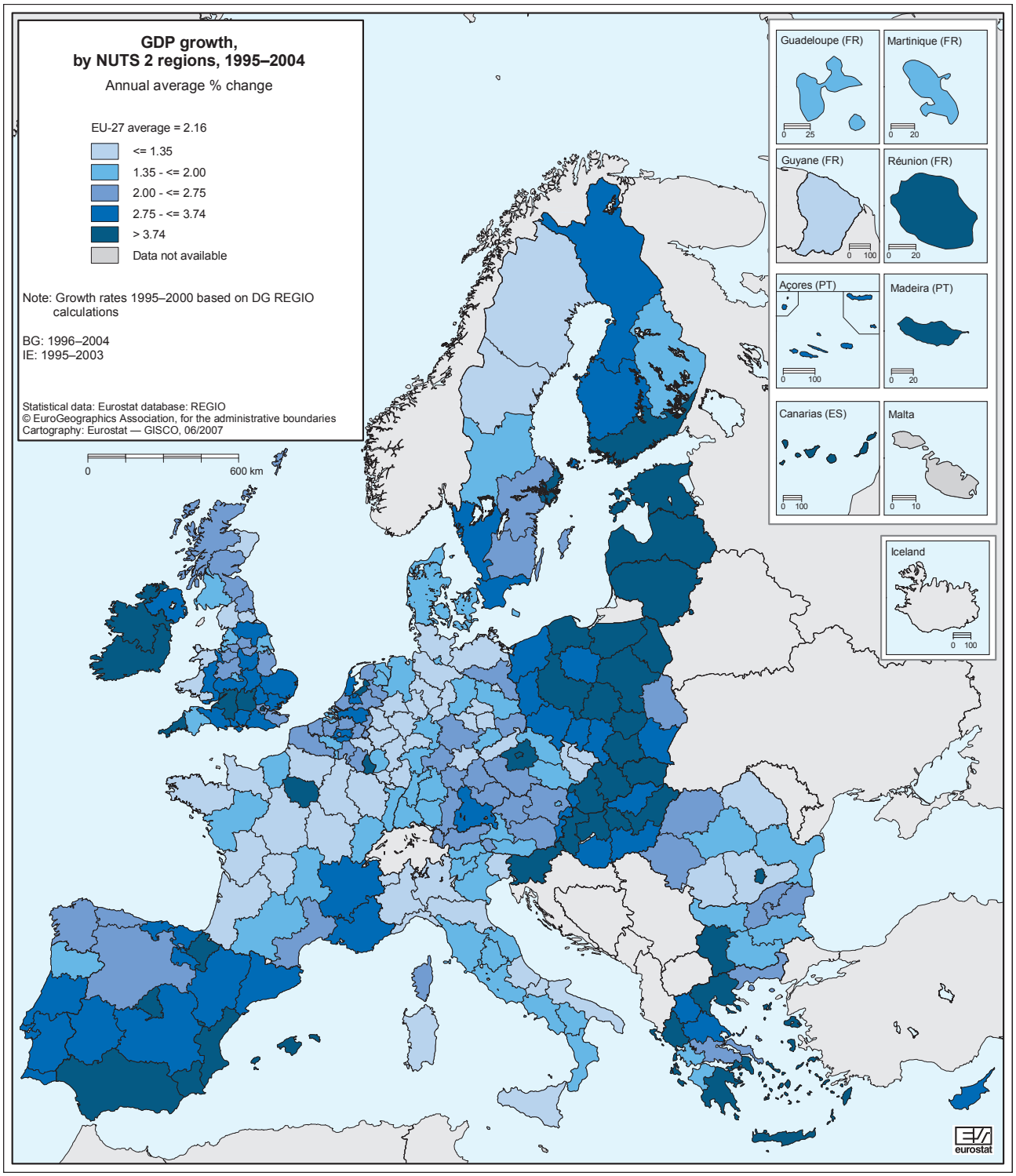
The indicator 'change in the regional share of national population' used in Map 2.4 may seem complex, but it allows us to compare shifts within countries that are experiencing very different overall trends in terms of population change. This indicator calculates how the share of national population of a region has changed. For example, if a region had 10 % of the national population in 1995 and 10.5 % in 2004, the indicator 'change in regional share of national population' would be 5 %. If the national population of the country grew or remained stable over the same period, this region's total population would also have increased. However, as some countries saw their population decline over this period, not all regions with an increased share of national population will see an increase in their total population. For example, in Bulgaria only two regions saw their population increase between 1995 and 2004, but eight regions saw their regional share increase.

There are several countries with clear geographical shifts of population. In Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, population shifted to the south. In Italy, population shifted to the north. In France and Portugal population shifted to the coasts. In Spain, population also shifted to the coast, but only

Map 2.2: Structural Funds 2007–13: convergence and regional competitiveness and employment objectives



Map 2.3: GDP growth, by NUTS 2 regions, 1995–2004
Annual average percentage change



to the Mediterranean coast, not to the Atlantic as in France. In both Poland and Germany, population tended to shift to the west and the south.

Another clear trend is the concentration of population in the capital region and/or the surrounding region. The regions which include Stockholm, Helsinki, Sofia, Madrid and Inner London all saw their share of the national population increase by more than 5 %. The regions surrounding Dublin, Riga, Berlin, Praha, Budapest, Bucureşti and Bratislava all increased their share of national population, while the capital saw its share decline. This is a clear indication of suburbanisation surrounding these capitals. In other capitals, the NUTS 3 regions are too big to allow us to distinguish the city from its surrounding areas. Therefore, suburbanisation may also be occurring in these other capitals, but this analysis cannot detect it. (The Urban Audit provides more detailed information on cities.)

The shifts in regional share of national GDP tend to follow the population shifts but not entirely. While the population shifts were quite clear, shifts in GDP are not as strong. In Finland, Sweden and the United Kingdom, GDP is also shifting to the south. In France, Portugal and Spain, the population shift to coasts is mimicked by that of GDP. In Germany, Poland and Italy, however, GDP shifts are not as clear as population shifts.

Whereas the big geographic shifts in regional share of GDP are not as strong as the population shifts, the tendency of GDP to concentrate in capital regions is as strong if not stronger. Most capitals increased their share of national GDP, the only exceptions being Berlin, Dublin, Paris and Wien. The trend is particularly strong in Finland, Sweden and the three Baltic States, but also in Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania and Hungary.

Conclusion

The entry of the 12 new Member States has led to a dramatic increase in regional disparities in GDP per inhabitant. The new round of cohesion policy focuses heavily on regions with a GDP per inhabitant below 75 % of the EU average to bolster a nascent trend towards more convergence, while continuing to invest in the competitiveness of the other regions and supporting more territorial cooperation. Within some Member States, population has been shifting south and/or towards the coasts; GDP has also followed this trend in these Member States. The more dominant trend, however, is for population and especially GDP to become more concentrated in the capital regions.

Methodological notes

To obtain the average growth rates of real GDP between 1995 and 2004, two different sources were used. For the period 2000–04, annual growth rates as provided by Eurostat were used. For the period 1995–2000, growth is estimated by using a method based on a six-branch breakdown of regional gross added value (GVA): the calculation is based on a branch-specific regional breakdown of national GDP at constant prices.

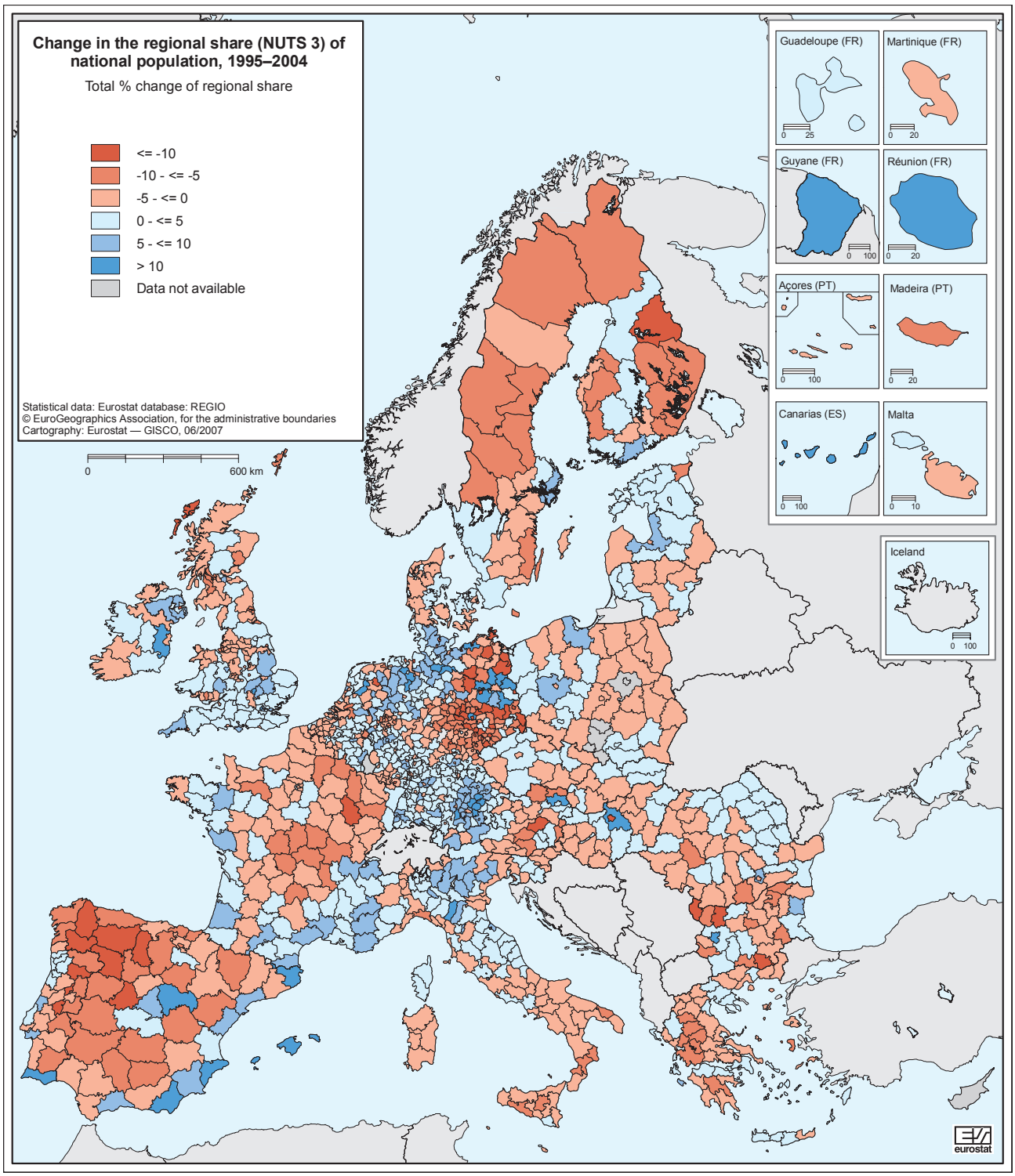
1. For each year, we take the national GDP at constant prices.
2. Branch parts at national level are calculated using the national accounts six-branch GVA breakdown at constant prices. Hence, the GVA–GDP difference is allocated pro rata over the branches.
3. Each national branch part is broken down by region, using the weight of the region within each individual branch (these weights come from the branch-specific regional GVA series at current prices).
4. The resulting branch-specific parts are finally summed by NUTS region. Consequently, we obtain an estimated time series of constant-price regional GDP values.

These estimates of regional GDP at constant prices provide the annual growth rates between 1995 and 2000.

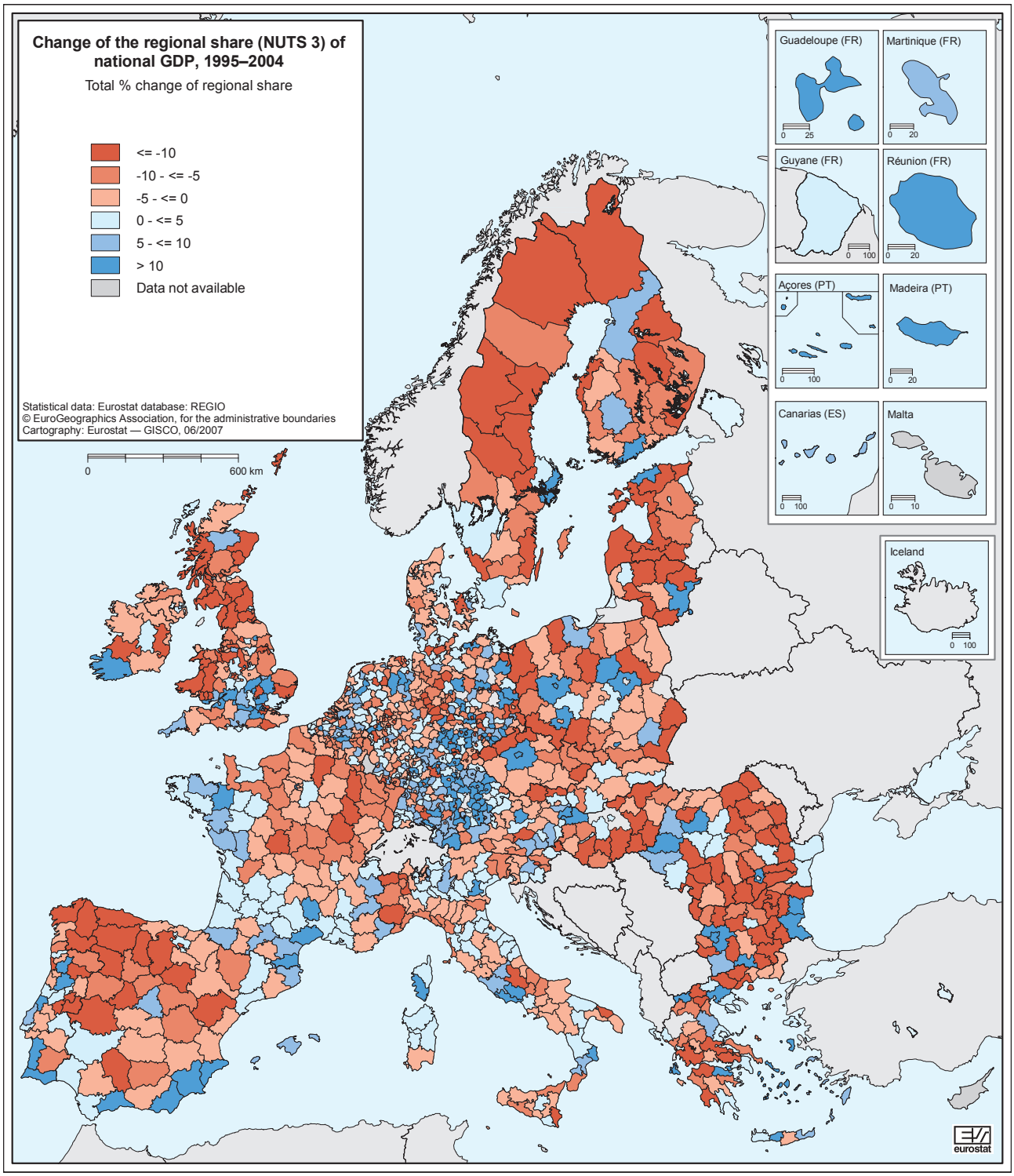
To calculate the change in the regional share of national GDP or population, the share of GDP or the population is calculated for each region in 1995 and 2004. To calculate the change, the share in 2004 is divided by the share in 1995 minus one. For example this means that if a region has a value of 10 %, it means that by 2004 its share had increased by 10 % from, for example, 10 to 11 %.

To ensure comparability between the population map and the GDP map, population was used as defined in regional accounts.

Map 2.4: Change in the regional share (NUTS 3) of national population, 1995–2004
Total percentage change of regional share



Map 2.5: Change of the regional share (NUTS 3) of national GDP, 1995–2004
Total percentage change of regional share



Annex

European Union: NUTS 2 regions

Belgium

BE10 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest
BE21 Prov. Antwerpen
BE22 Prov. Limburg (B)
BE23 Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen
BE24 Prov. Vlaams-Brabant
BE25 Prov. West-Vlaanderen
BE31 Prov. Brabant Wallon
BE32 Prov. Hainaut
BE33 Prov. Liège
BE34 Prov. Luxembourg (B)
BE35 Prov. Namur

Bulgaria

BG31 Severozapaden
BG32 Severen tsentralen
BG33 Severoiztochen
BG34 Yugoiztochen
BG41 Yugozapaden
BG42 Yuzhen tsentralen

Czech Republic

CZ01 Praha
CZ02 Střední Čechy
CZ03 Jihozápad
CZ04 Severozápad
CZ05 Severovýchod
CZ06 Jihovýchod
CZ07 Střední Morava
CZ08 Moravskoslezsko

Denmark

DK00 Danmark

Germany

DE11 Stuttgart
DE12 Karlsruhe
DE13 Freiburg
DE14 Tübingen
DE21 Oberbayern
DE22 Niederbayern
DE23 Oberpfalz
DE24 Oberfranken
DE25 Mittelfranken
DE26 Unterfranken
DE27 Schwaben
DE30 Berlin
DE41 Brandenburg — Nordost
DE42 Brandenburg — Südwest
DE50 Bremen
DE60 Hamburg
DE71 Darmstadt
DE72 Gießen
DE73 Kassel
DE80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
DE91 Braunschweig
DE92 Hannover
DE93 Lüneburg
DE94 Weser-Ems
DEA1 Düsseldorf
DEA2 Köln
DEA3 Münster
DEA4 Detmold
DEA5 Arnsberg
DEB1 Koblenz
DEB2 Trier
DEB3 Rheinhessen-Pfalz
DEC0 Saarland
DED1 Chemnitz
DED2 Dresden
DED3 Leipzig
DEE1 Dessau
DEE2 Halle
DEE3 Magdeburg
DEF0 Schleswig-Holstein
DEG0 Thüringen

Estonia

EE00 Eesti

Ireland

IE01 Border, Midland and Western
IE02 Southern and Eastern

Greece

GR11 Anatoliki Makedonia,Thraki
GR12 Kentriki Makedonia
GR13 Dytiki Makedonia
GR14 Thessalia
GR21 Ipeiros
GR22 Ionia Nisia
GR23 Dytiki Ellada
GR24 Sterea Ellada
GR25 Peloponnisos
GR30 Attiki
GR41 Voreio Aigaio
GR42 Notio Aigaio
GR43 Kriti

Spain

ES11 Galicia
ES12 Principado de Asturias
ES13 Cantabria
ES21 País Vasco
ES22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra
ES23 La Rioja
ES24 Aragón
ES30 Comunidad de Madrid
ES41 Castilla y León
ES42 Castilla-La Mancha
ES43 Extremadura
ES51 Cataluña
ES52 Comunidad Valenciana
ES53 Illes Balears
ES61 Andalucía

ES62 Región de Murcia
ES63 Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta
ES64 Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla
ES70 Canarias

France

FR10 Île-de-France
FR21 Champagne-Ardenne
FR22 Picardie
FR23 Haute-Normandie
FR24 Centre
FR25 Basse-Normandie
FR26 Bourgogne
FR30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais
FR41 Lorraine
FR42 Alsace
FR43 Franche-Comté
FR51 Pays de la Loire
FR52 Bretagne
FR53 Poitou-Charentes
FR61 Aquitaine
FR62 Midi-Pyrénées
FR63 Limousin
FR71 Rhône-Alpes
FR72 Auvergne
FR81 Languedoc-Roussillon
FR82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
FR83 Corse
FR91 Guadeloupe
FR92 Martinique
FR93 Guyane
FR94 Réunion

Italy

ITC1 Piemonte
ITC2 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
ITC3 Liguria
ITC4 Lombardia
ITD1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/ Bozen
ITD2 Provincia Autonoma Trento
ITD3 Veneto
ITD4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia
ITD5 Emilia-Romagna
ITE1 Toscana
ITE2 Umbria
ITE3 Marche
ITE4 Lazio
ITF1 Abruzzo
ITF2 Molise
ITF3 Campania
ITF4 Puglia
ITF5 Basilicata
ITF6 Calabria
ITG1 Sicilia
ITG2 Sardegna

Cyprus

CY00 Kypros/Kıbrıs

Latvia

LV00 Latvija

Lithuania

LT00 Lietuva

Luxembourg

LU00 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)

Hungary

HU10 Közép-Magyarország
HU21 Közép-Dunántúl
HU22 Nyugat-Dunántúl
HU23 Dél-Dunántúl
HU31 Észak-Magyarország
HU32 Észak-Alföld
HU33 Dél-Alföld

Malta

MT00 Malta

Netherlands

NL11 Groningen
NL12 Friesland
NL13 Drenthe
NL21 Overijssel
NL22 Gelderland
NL23 Flevoland
NL31 Utrecht
NL32 Noord-Holland
NL33 Zuid-Holland
NL34 Zeeland
NL41 Noord-Brabant
NL42 Limburg (NL)

Austria

AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg
AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg

Poland

PL11 Łódzkie
PL12 Mazowieckie
PL21 Małopolskie
PL22 Śląskie
PL31 Lubelskie
PL32 Podkarpackie
PL33 Świętokrzyskie
PL34 Podlaskie
PL41 Wielkopolskie
PL42 Zachodniopomorskie
PL43 Lubuskie
PL51 Dolnośląskie
PL52 Opolskie
PL61 Kujawsko-Pomorskie
PL62 Warmińsko-Mazurskie
PL63 Pomorskie

Portugal

PT11 Norte
PT15 Algarve
PT16 Centro (P)
PT17 Lisboa

PT18 Alentejo
PT20 Região Autónoma dos Açores
PT30 Região Autónoma da Madeira

Romania

RO11 Nord-Vest
RO12 Centru
RO21 Nord-Est
RO22 Sud-Est
RO31 Sud — Muntenia
RO32 Bucureşti — Ilfov
RO41 Sud-Vest Oltenia
RO42 Vest

Slovenia

SI00 Slovenija

Slovakia

SK01 Bratislavský kraj
SK02 Západné Slovensko
SK03 Stredné Slovensko
SK04 Východné Slovensko

Finland

FI13 Itä-Suomi
FI18 Etelä-Suomi
FI19 Länsi-Suomi
FI1A Pohjois-Suomi
FI20 Åland

Sweden

SE01 Stockholm
SE02 Östra Mellansverige
SE04 Sydsverige
SE06 Norra Mellansverige
SE07 Mellersta Norrland
SE08 Övre Norrland
SE09 Småland med öarna
SE0A Västsverige

United Kingdom

UKC1 Tees Valley and Durham
UKC2 Northumberland and Tyne and Wear
UKD1 Cumbria
UKD2 Cheshire
UKD3 Greater Manchester
UKD4 Lancashire
UKD5 Merseyside
UKE1 East Riding and North Lincolnshire
UKE2 North Yorkshire
UKE3 South Yorkshire
UKE4 West Yorkshire
UKF1 Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire
UKF2 Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire
UKF3 Lincolnshire
UKG1 Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
UKG2 Shropshire and Staffordshire
UKG3 West Midlands
UKH1 East Anglia
UKH2 Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
UKH3 Essex
UKI1 Inner London
UKI2 Outer London
UKJ1 Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
UKJ2 Surrey, East and West Sussex
UKJ3 Hampshire and Isle of Wight
UKJ4 Kent
UKK1 Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
UKK2 Dorset and Somerset
UKK3 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
UKK4 Devon
UKL1 West Wales and the Valleys
UKL2 East Wales
UKM1 North Eastern Scotland
UKM2 Eastern Scotland
UKM3 South Western Scotland
UKM4 Highlands and Islands
UKN0 Northern Ireland

EFTA countries: Statistical regions at level 2

Iceland

IS Ísland

Liechtenstein

LI Liechtenstein

Norway

NO01 Oslo og Akershus
NO02 Hedmark og Oppland
NO03 Sør-Østlandet
NO04 Agder og Rogaland
NO05 Vestlandet
NO06 Trøndelag
NO07 Nord-Norge

Switzerland

CH01 Région lémanique
CH02 Espace Mittelland
CH03 Nordwestschweiz
CH04 Zürich
CH05 Ostschweiz
CH06 Zentralschweiz
CH07 Ticino