

Eurostat regional yearbook 2007



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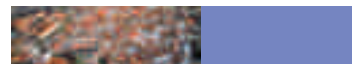
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Preface

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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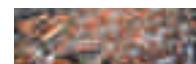
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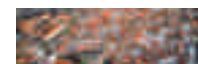


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Introduction



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>).

Urban statistics

6



Introduction

Cities should provide places to live, work and enjoy. Successful urban policy combines sustainable economic growth and greater competitiveness with attention to social inclusion and environmental concerns. The aim of the Urban Audit is to provide information on how cities master these challenging tasks and material for research into urban policy.

The Urban Audit project would not have been possible without the sustained help and support of a wide range of colleagues. In particular, we would like to acknowledge the effort made by the cities, the national statistical institutes and the European Commission's Directorate-General for Regional Policy.

Measuring quality of life in cities

The Urban Audit is not a one-shot operation, but a revolving project: the previous data collection finished in 2005 and a new collection was launched in 2006. It is more than just a repeat exercise, as Eurostat is constantly seeking to improve the quality of data — coverage, comparability and relevance. The data set currently available in Eurostat's statistical databases will be updated by the end of 2007. This chapter of the yearbook presents the first results of the new data collection available in spring 2007. The data set is structured around three major dimensions: spatial units, time and indicators.

The spatial units

The most extensive development in the data collection was along the spatial dimension. The audit launched in 2003 covered 189 cities in the EU-15, which were joined in 2004 by a further 69 from the then new Member States, 7 from Bulgaria and 14 from Romania. In 2005, 26 cities from Turkey entered the project. The cities included in the Urban Audit are displayed on Map 6.1.

The new data collection round is unprecedented in its scope. To improve the geographical coverage, 42 cities were added from the EU-27. The project attracted six Norwegian and four Swiss cities as well. The combined population of the 357 Urban Audit cities is more than 146 million inhabitants, with the combined population of the 321 EU-27 cities amounting to more than 120 million inhabitants, covering approximately 25 % of the EU-27 population. This extended sample ensures that the results provide a more reliable picture of urban Europe.

For each participating city, several spatial levels were defined. Most of the data are collected at core city level, i.e. the city as defined by its administrative/political boundaries. To complement this information, an additional level known as the larger urban zone was delineated. The larger urban zone is an approximation of the functional urban area centred around the city. For several cities, the larger urban zone was redefined in 2006 to better correspond to the actual commuting area around the city. Figure 6.1 uses data at the core city level, while Figure 6.2 illustrates the same indicator for both the larger urban zone and the core city. To provide information on internal disparities within a core city, a subset of data is also collected at the sub-city district level.

Time

Four reference periods have been defined for the Urban Audit: 1989–93, 1994–98, 1999–2002 and 2003–05. Within each period a reference year was set: 1991, 1996, 2001 and 2004. Where possible, cities were asked to provide data for these years. For the years 1991 and 1996, data were collected only for a reduced number of 80 variables.

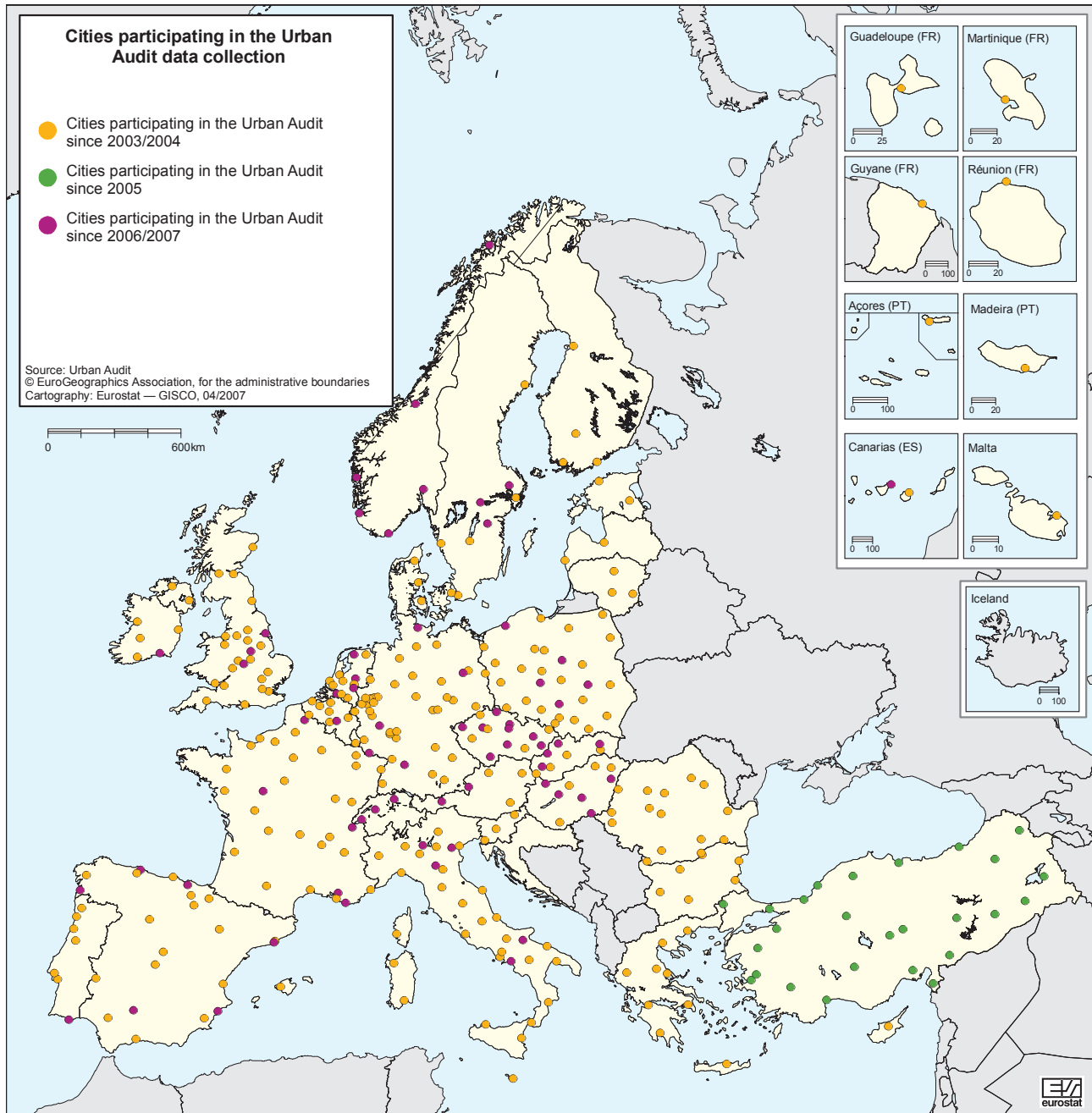
Indicators

The lists of variables and indicators have all been reviewed and modified with regard to policy relevance, data availability and comparability. More than 300 derived indicators will be calculated from the variables defined for the 2006/07 data collection exercise, covering several aspects of urban life, i.e. demography, housing, health, crime, labour market, economic activity, income disparity, local administration, civic involvement, educational qualifications, cultural infrastructure and tourism. Environment and travel are the fields that have seen the most extensive improvements.

Exploring the patterns of population change

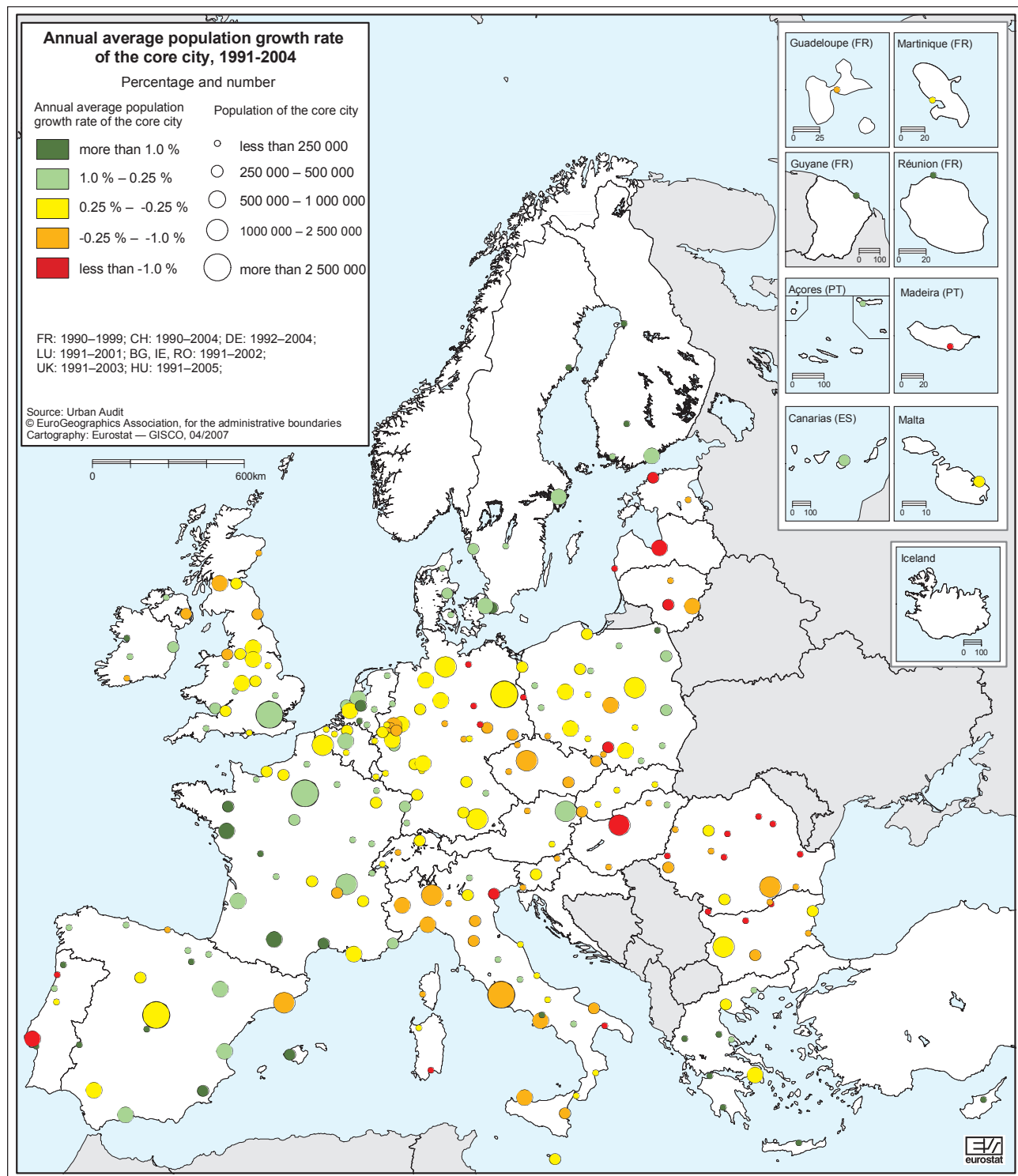
Between 1991 and 2004 Europe witnessed major changes. The European integration process intensified, with several barriers to movement disappearing. Several central and east European countries radically transformed their political and economic systems and joined the EU in 2004. Which cities grew during these years and which cities declined in terms of population? Map 6.2 gives the answer to these questions.

Map 6.1: Cities participating in the Urban Audit data collection





Map 6.2: Annual average population growth rate of the core city, 1991–2004
Percentage and number

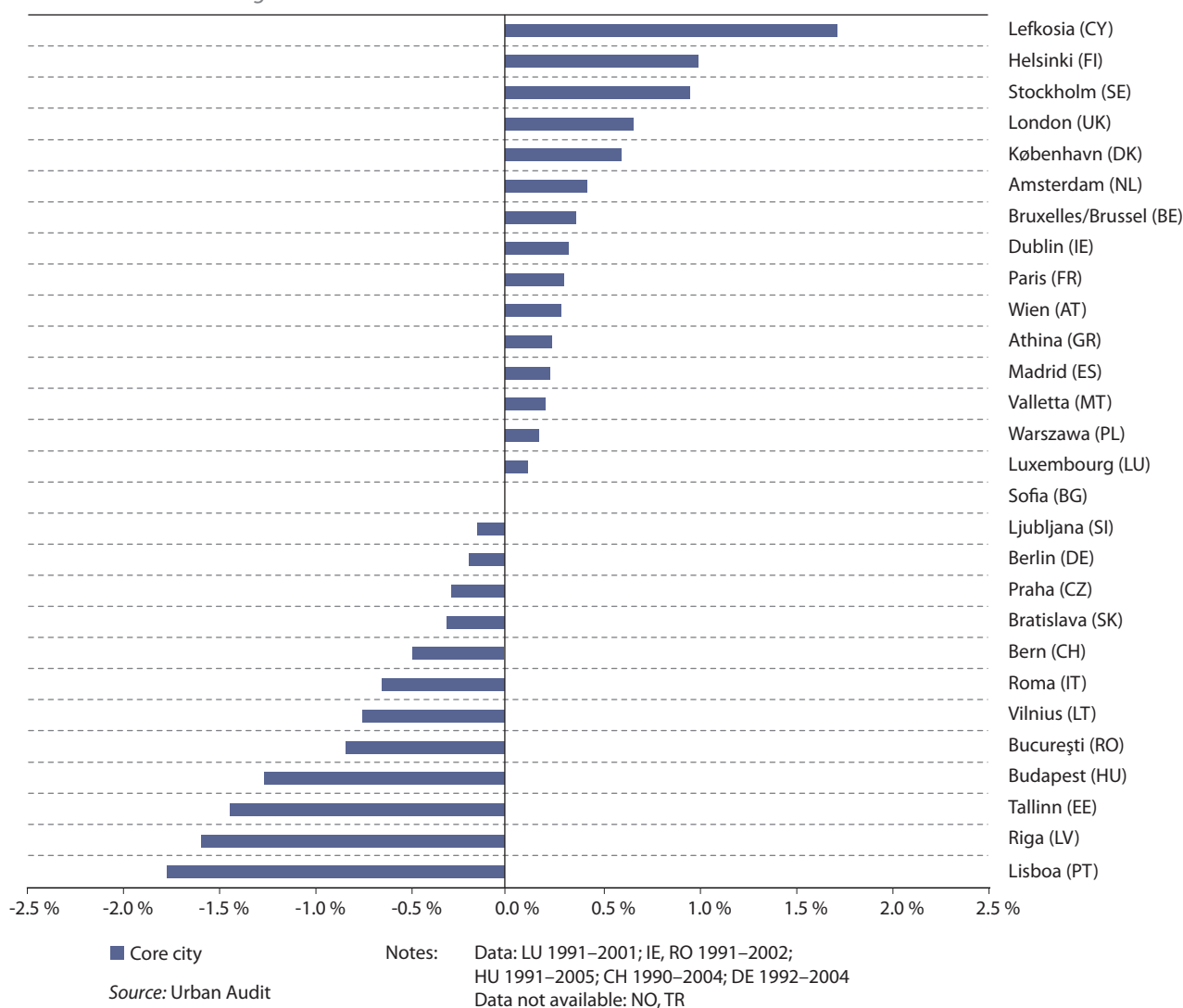


In most cities of the former Soviet bloc, including the cities in eastern Germany, the population decreased between 1991 and 2004, except for Poland, where we find a combination of declining, stagnating and growing cities. In these countries, the total population at national level fell as well. Cities with more than 500 000 inhabitants in southern Europe also saw a drop in population, while smaller cities in Greece and Spain grew. The fastest growing cities were in Scandinavia, France and Ireland. We should bear in mind that the data shown refer to the core city, i.e. the population living within the administrative boundaries. In certain cities like Athina (Greece), Milano (Italy), Napoli (Italy), Barcelona (Spain) or Katowice (Poland) the urban built-up area stretches well beyond these boundaries. Among

the capital cities, Lefkosia (Cyprus) had the highest growth rate, followed by Helsinki (Finland) and Stockholm (Sweden), as shown in Figure 6.1. London (United Kingdom) and Paris (France) also experienced an increase in population from 1991 to 2004.

After looking at the long-term changes, we now turn to more recent developments. Cities are generally considered to have significant potential for population and employment growth, which makes them particularly important in pursuing the objectives set by the European Union for growth and jobs. Figure 6.2 presents the population growth rate between 2001 and 2004. The capital of Cyprus remained the fastest growing capital followed by Sofia (Bulgaria), where the population increased substantially after stagnation in the 1990s.

Figure 6.1: Annual average population change rate in core cities in European capitals, 1991–2004
Percentage





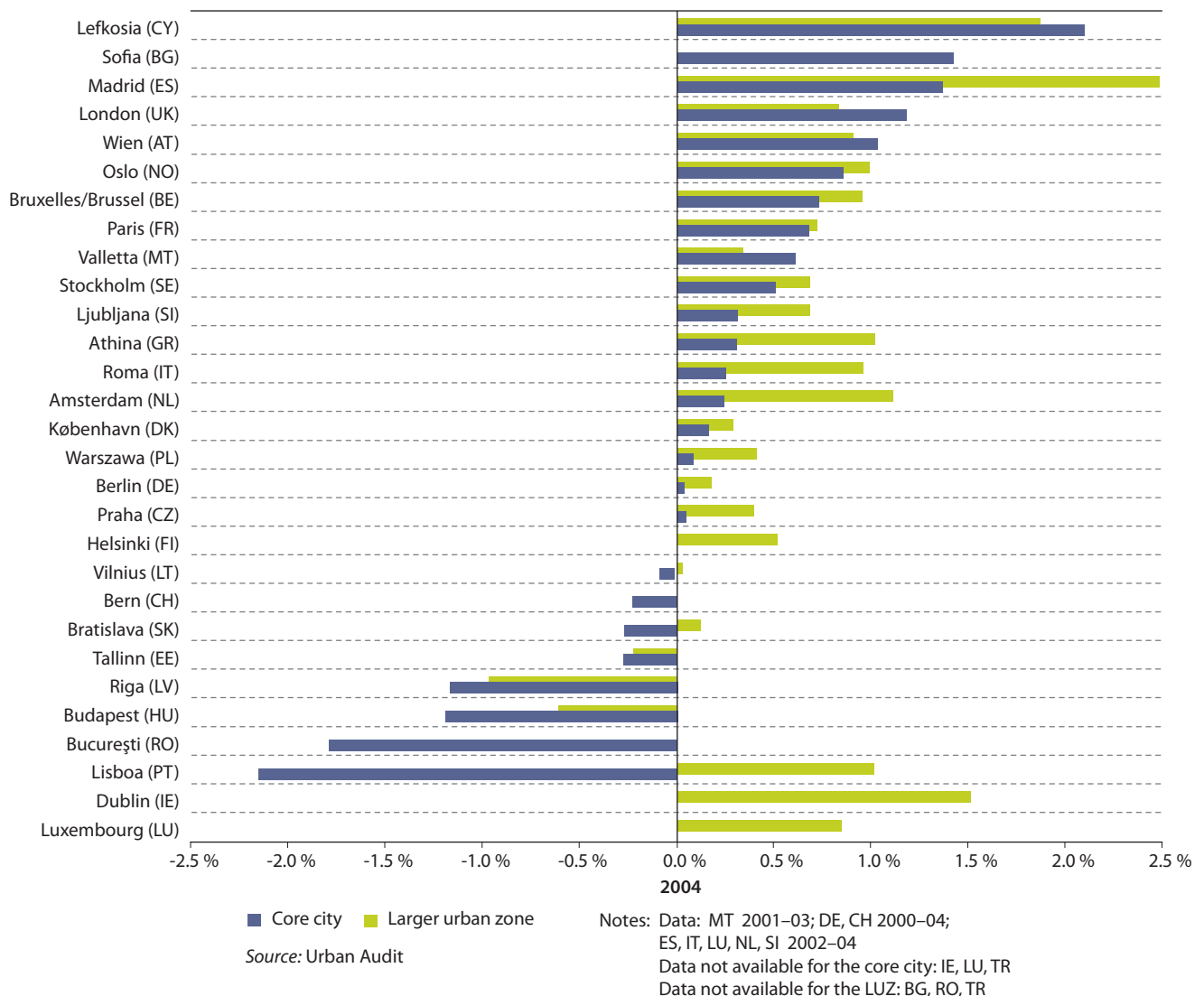
Factors such as means of transport, housing prices and preferences, demographic trends and the attractiveness of dense inner cities, influence the interaction between the larger urban zone as a whole and the core city. In most European capitals, the larger urban zones grew faster than the core cities, potentially indicating an unfavourable trend towards urban sprawl. Figure 6.2 focuses on the different patterns of this phenomenon. The absolute differences in growth rates are greatest in Madrid (Spain) and Lisboa (Portugal). In London and Paris, the two largest cities of Europe, the population growth rates in both the core and the entire urban zone are well balanced.

Maps 6.3 and 6.4 allow us to compare the growth rates of the core city and the larger urban zone for all cities in the Urban Audit. The core city is part of the larger urban zone, so their evolu-

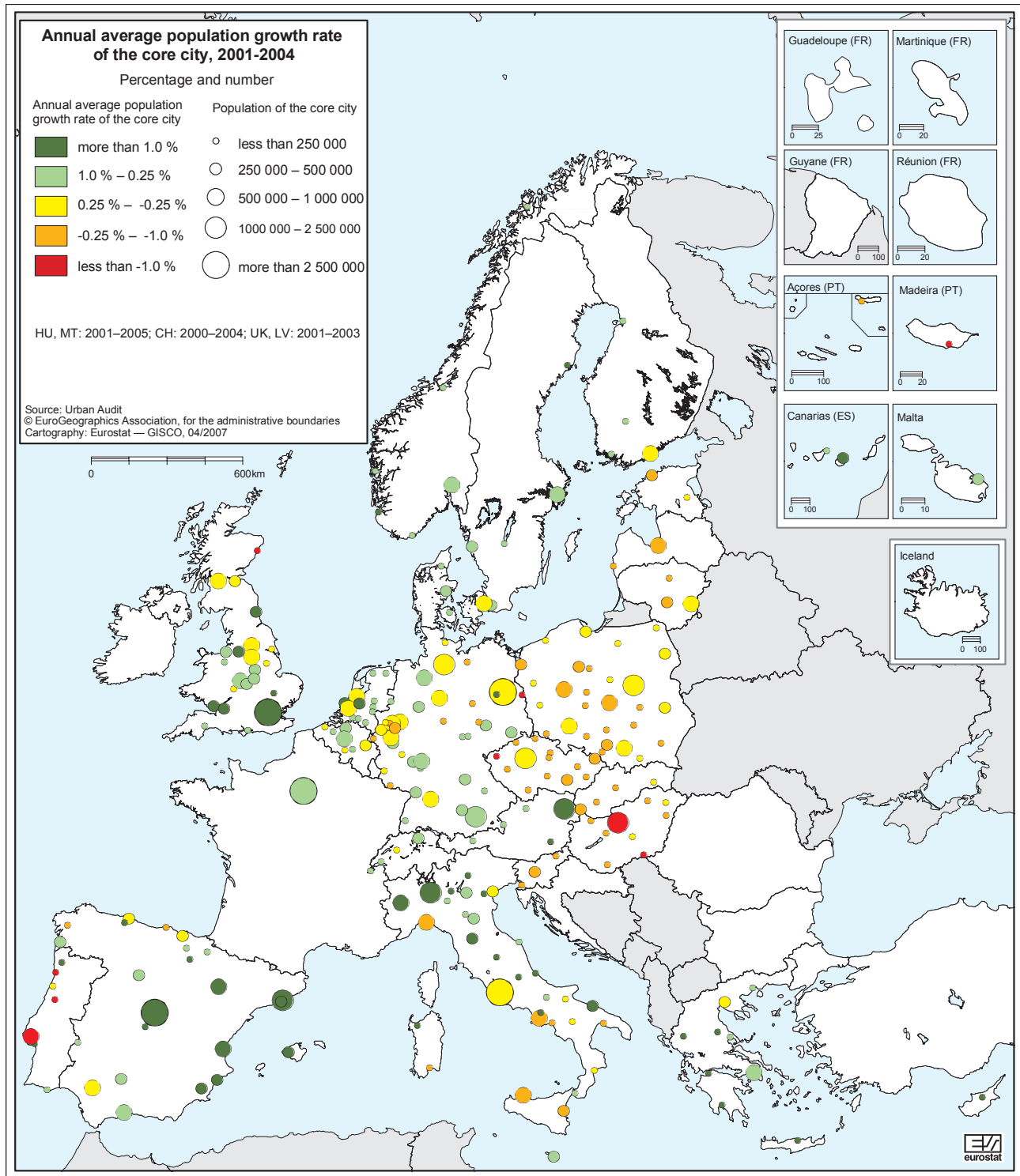
tion is obviously linked. In most Urban Audit cities the population of the larger urban zone grew faster than the population of the core city. Map 6.4 shows more growth rates of over 1 % (dark green circles) than Map 6.3. Nevertheless, in some German cities like Dresden, Leipzig, Weimar or Erfurt, as well as in some Danish and Hungarian cities, higher growth was recorded in the core city.

It can be seen from Maps 6.2 and 6.3 that the growth rates of the core cities appear to be consistent over time. Most Urban Audit cities fall into identical or only slightly different groups in both maps but significant differences may be noted in some Austrian, German, Italian and Spanish cities, where the recent growth rates are considerably higher, marking a change from population decline to population growth.

Figure 6.2: Annual average population change rate in European capitals, 2001–04

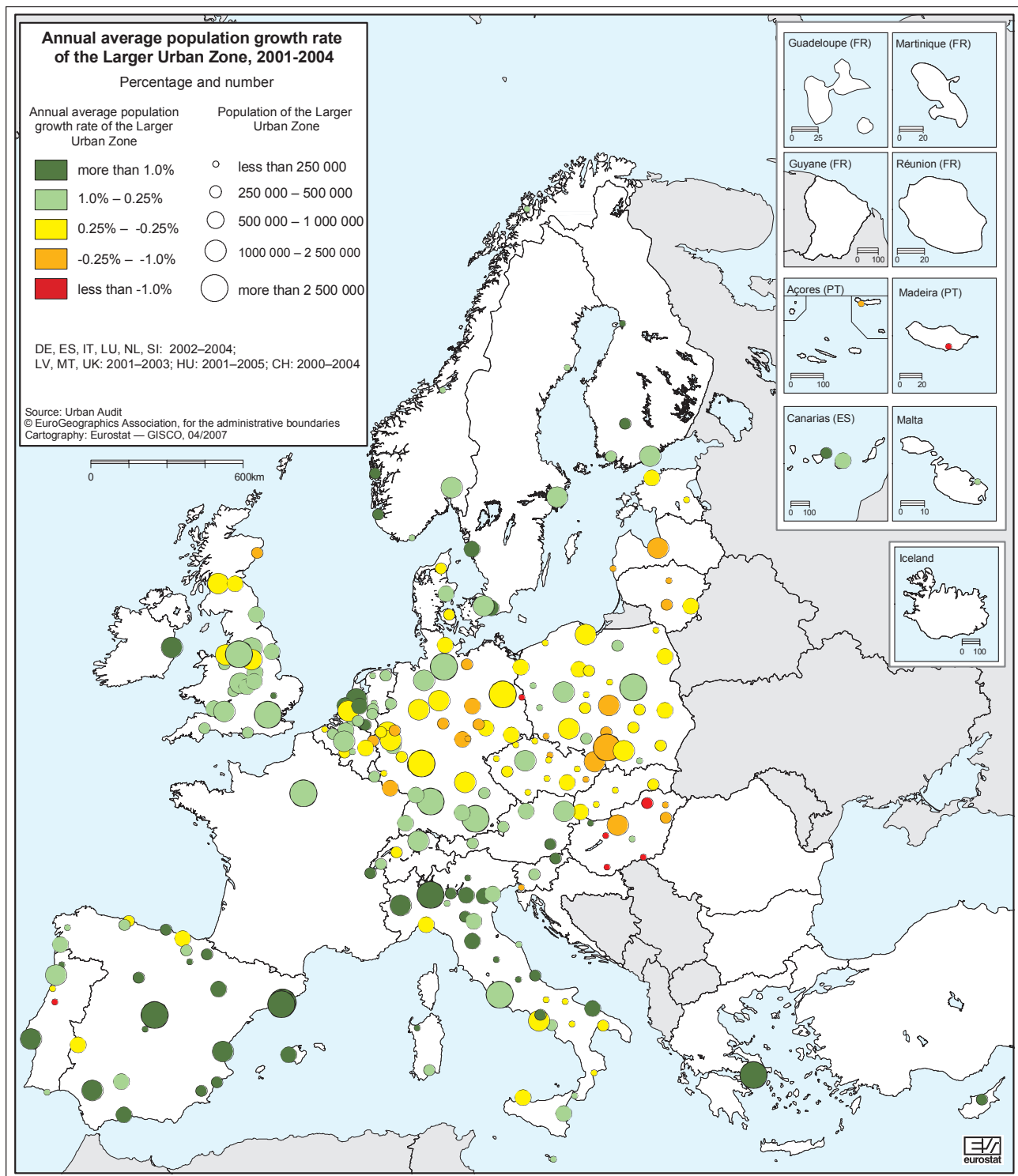


Map 6.3: Annual average population growth rate of the core city, 2001–04
 Percentage and number





Map 6.4: Annual average population growth rate of the larger urban zone, 2001–04
Percentage and number





Map 6.4 gives an overview of recent population growth rates for the larger urban zones. It is strikingly evident from the map that the larger urban zones with more than 2.5 million inhabitants are growing rapidly, except for some German and Polish cities. These results suggest that already densely urbanised areas are experiencing further increases in population.

The perceived picture

Measuring the perception of the quality of life in cities is crucial in understanding how citizens sense and observe the states and trends reflected in the statistical data. The most recent Urban Audit perception survey was carried out in November 2006. Survey data were collected through telephone interviews of samples of 500 persons in 75 major cities in the EU-27, Croatia and Turkey.

The perceived quality of housing and job opportunities are main factors attracting people to a city. Figures 6.3 and 6.4 illustrate the responses to the questions in the public opinion survey on housing and job opportunities. More than two thirds of respondents in Praha (Czech Republic) agreed with the statement that 'in this city it is easy to find a good job'. København (Denmark) and Dublin (Ireland) returned similar positive results, as depicted in Figure 6.3. Job opportunities are considered to be very limited in the cities of eastern Germany and southern Italy. In former centres of traditional heavy industry, such as Miskolc (Hungary), Kosice (Slovakia) or Dortmund (Germany), job seekers also face substantial difficulties.

The opinions on housing are also markedly diverse across cities, as can be seen from Figure 6.4. Respondents in Paris, Luxembourg and Dublin almost unanimously disagreed with the statement that 'in this city it is easy to find good housing at reasonable prices'. On the other hand, the majority of answers were positive for Leipzig (Germany), Aalborg (Denmark) and Braga (Portugal). Noticeably, but not surprisingly, four cities ranking among the top 10 in terms of housing opportunities are to be found in the bottom 10 where job prospects are concerned. On both aspects, the survey yielded favourable results for Oulu (Finland), Irakleio (Greece) and participating cities in the United Kingdom, excluding London. In Aalborg, the results were especially positive.

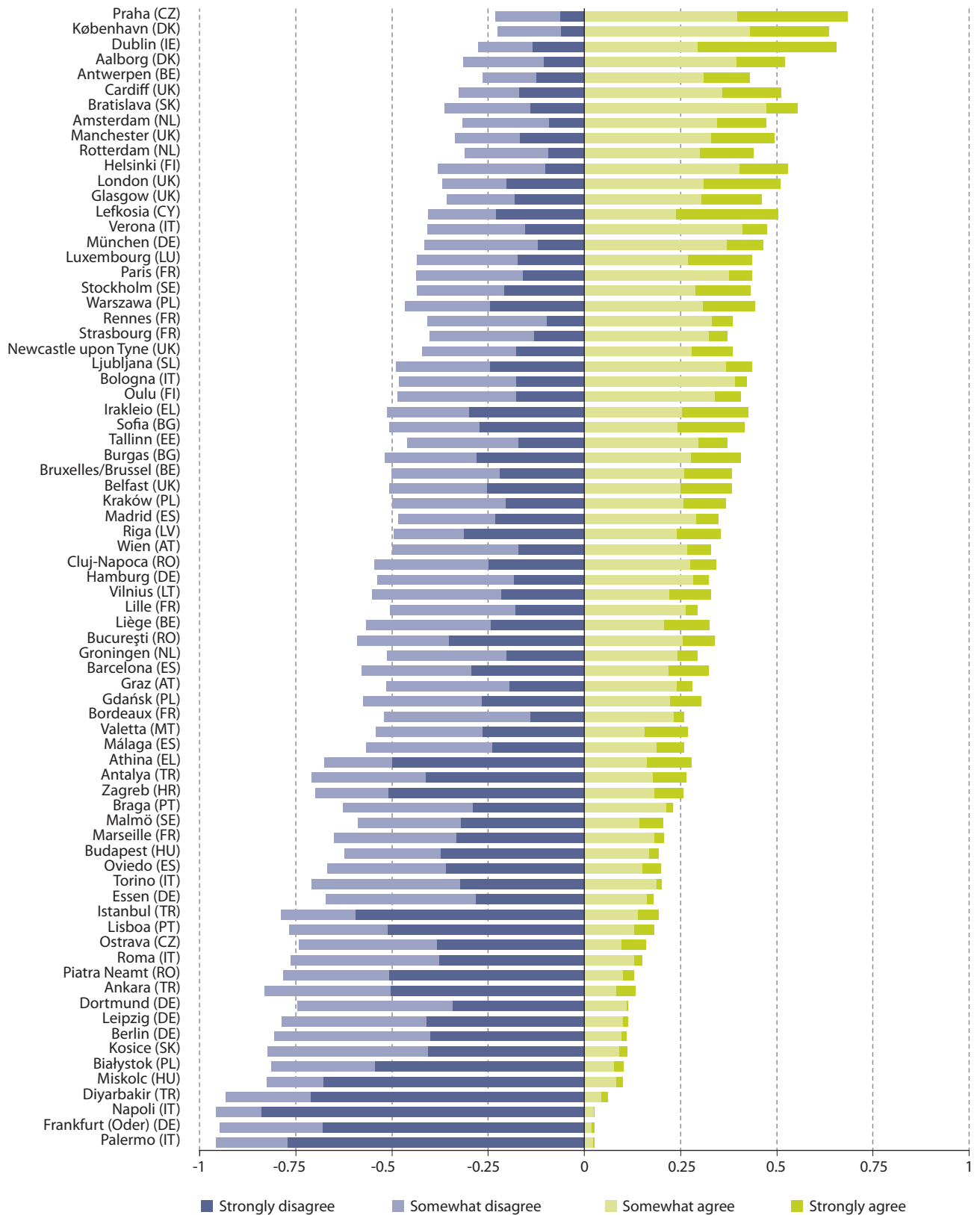
Beyond the growth rates

This chapter has presented the annual average population growth rates of cities over longer and shorter periods, focusing on different spatial levels. Why do cities grow or decline in terms of population? The reasons are many. Besides the natural change in population, there are considerable migration flows. Some people move to a place to work: a city with strong skill bases, with positive economic prospects and with employment opportunities. Some move to a place to live: a city with favourable housing, with a safe and clean environment and with an inclusive community. Some move to a place to enjoy: a city with mild weather conditions, with cultural amenities and with recreational areas. We invite everyone to verify, quantify or reject these assumptions by examining for themselves the Urban Audit data on Eurostat's website.



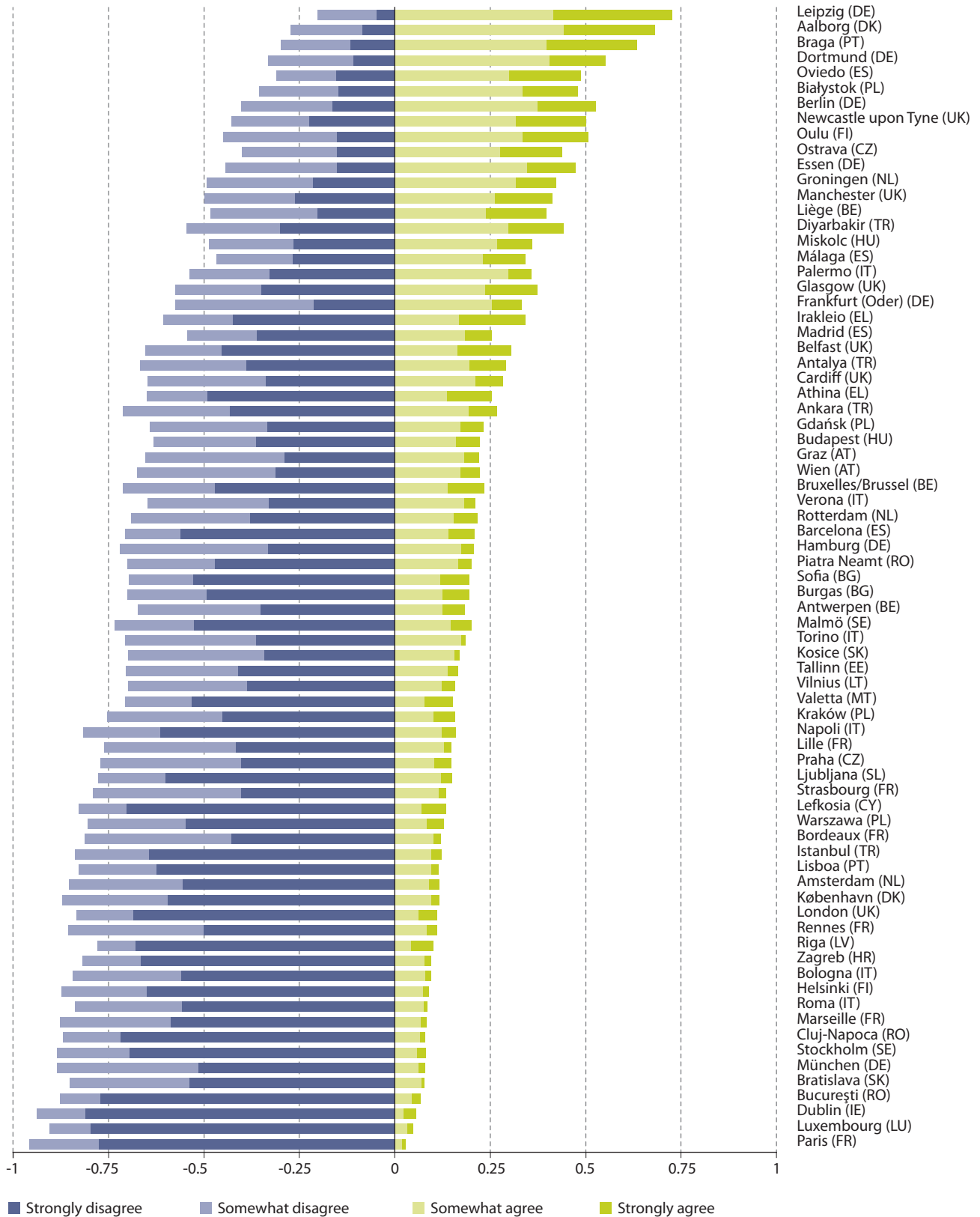
Figure 6.3: Perception of job opportunities in selected cities, 2006

Percentage of respondents who strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the statement that in this city it is easy to find a good job



Source: Urban Audit perception survey

Figure 6.4: Perception of housing in selected cities, 2006
 Percentage of respondents who strongly agree, somewhat agree, somewhat disagree or strongly disagree with the statement in this city it is easy to find good housing at a reasonable price



Source: Urban Audit perception survey



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 Rheinessen-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

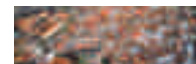
AT11 Burgenland
AT12 Niederösterreich
AT13 Wien
AT21 Kärnten
AT22 Steiermark
AT31 Oberösterreich
AT32 Salzburg
AT33 Tirol
AT34 Vorarlberg

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 București — 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