

Regions: Statistical yearbook 2006

Data 2000-2004

Chapter 6



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION



THEME
General and
regional statistics

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Introduction



Statistical data at the regional level

The Structural Funds for the period 2007 to 2013 were decided in December 2005. This decision was based on the objective regional statistics compiled by Eurostat, thus highlighting the importance of our effort to produce a wide range of comparable regional information.

This yearbook shows many aspects of this regional data and suggests in the various chapters some of the analyses which can be made with them. But we also invite you the reader to yourself continue the analyses of the regional data supplied in each of the different themes presented here. We also hope that this publication will make you keen to further investigate Eurostat's statistical databases (available free of charge on the internet).

In keeping with the traditions of the Regional yearbook, we try to renew the publication a little each year, but also to keep its structure basically unchanged. In this way, many subjects reappear from year to year, but the theme or focus of the subject is always slightly different. This year we again have one theme that is totally new for the Regional Yearbook, namely "labour productivity", which combines statistics on GDP with labour market statistics in a very interesting way. This kind of cross-cutting of different statistical domains could of course also be conducted with other statistical themes, but we will for the moment leave that to a future edition of the yearbook.

Some highlights

We will not present here the content of all chapters of this Regional Yearbook. Here, however, are some hints to whet your appetite to read it carefully:

- The population chapter this year focuses on old and young dependency ratios in the coming decades, highlighting the drastic changes of society we will have to cope with.
- The chapter on regional GDP centres its attention on growth rates between 1999 and 2003, giving interesting insights into regional differences.

- The Urban Audit chapter concentrates on the competitiveness of cities, analysing various facets of benchmarking cities that compete against each other.
- The chapter on the Structural Business Survey focuses on specialised regions in different industrial and service activities. This highlights the heterogeneity of European regions in terms of the production process and skills.

Regional classification

All regional analysis in this yearbook is based on NUTS 2003. In the meantime, the ten new Member States have also been formally integrated into the new regional classification in the form of an amendment to the NUTS Regulation. The texts of the Regulation and the amendment are available on the CD-ROM – as is the annex, which lists the regions making up the nomenclature in each country.

Coverage

No distinction is made in the yearbook between the old Member States, the countries that became Member States in 2004 and those due to join in 2007 or 2008: wherever data are available for Bulgaria and Romania, these of course also feature in the maps and commentaries. In the case of Turkey and Croatia, there are still too few regional data to justify including them in the analyses.

Structure

In each chapter, regional distributions are highlighted by colour maps and graphs which are then evaluated by expert authors in text commentaries. In keeping with the traditions of the yearbook, an effort has been made to focus on aspects not recently covered.

In order to assist the understanding of the maps, the data series used for the maps in the yearbook are provided as Excel files on the CD-ROM.

In the maps, the statistics are presented at NUTS level 2. A map giving the code numbers of the regions can be found in the sleeve of this publication. At the end of the publication there is a list of all the NUTS-2 regions in the European Union, together with a list of the level 2 statistical regions in Bulgaria and Romania. Full details of these national regional breakdowns, including lists of level 2 and level 3 regions and the appropriate maps, may be consulted on the RAMON server.¹

More regional information needed?

The public REGIO database on the Eurostat website contains more extensive time series (which may go back as far as 1970) and more detailed statistics than those given in this yearbook, such as population, death and birth by single years of age, detailed results of the Community labour-force survey, etc. Moreover, there is coverage in REGIO of a number of indicators at NUTS level 3 (such as area, population, births and deaths, gross domestic product, unemployment rates). This is important because there are no fewer than eight EU Member States (Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta and Slovenia) that do not have a level 2 breakdown.

For more detailed information on the contents of the REGIO database, please consult the Eurostat publication 'European regional and urban statistics — Reference Guide 2003', a copy of which is available in PDF format on the accompanying CD-ROM.

In addition, the reader is also invited to consult the web version of the "Portraits of the Regions", which give regional profiles of all individual regions across Europe.² These regional topical profiles describe the geography and history of the region, before going on to assess its strengths and weaknesses in terms of demographic, economic and cultural issues. Among the aspects examined are the labour market, education, infrastructure and resources.

Regional interest group on the web

Eurostat's regional statistics team maintains a publicly accessible interest group on the web ('CIRCA site') with many useful links and documents.³

Among other resources, you will find:

- a list of all regional coordination officers in the Member States, the candidate countries and the EFTA countries;
- the latest edition of the "Regional and Urban Reference Guide";
- PowerPoint presentations of Eurostat's work concerning regional and urban statistics;
- the regional classification NUTS for the Member States and the regional classification of the candidate countries.

Closure date for the yearbook data

The cut-off date for this issue was the 15th of May 2006.

¹ See http://europa.eu.int/comm/eurostat/ramon/index.cfm?TargetUrl=DSP_PUB_WELC

² See <http://forum.europa.eu.int/irc/dsis/regportraits/info/data/en/index.htm>

³ See <http://forum.europa.eu.int/Public/irc/dsis/regstat/information>

Urban statistics

6.



What is the Urban Audit?

The Urban Audit pilot project was commenced in 1998 to test the feasibility of collecting comparable indicators of the quality of life in European cities. The positive results led the Commission to launch a large scale “Urban Audit” covering Member States and candidate countries. This was done by the Directorate-General for Regional Policy in association with Eurostat and the National Statistical Institutes in 2003. It covered 189 cities in the EU-15, with a further 69 from the new Member States, Bulgaria and Romania joining the project in 2004. This publication is based on the data set gathered in these audits, i.e. covering 258 cities from the EU-27. Subsequently, in 2005, 26 cities from Turkey joined the project but this data has yet to be fully integrated into the analysis. However, the complete data set is available in Eurostat’s statistical databases and is structured around three major dimensions: spatial units, indicators and time.

Spatial units

The Urban Audit aims to cover a balanced sample, so the selection of cities was a compromise between several criteria. In general, the cities selected should reflect a geographical cross-section of each country and cover approximately 20% of the national population. All cities except one have a population of over 50 000.

The Audit collected data at three spatial levels. The most important is the *core city* level, i.e. the city as defined by its administrative/political

boundaries - this ensures that data is directly relevant to policy makers. To counterbalance the “artificial” nature of the delimitation of the core city, for most participating cities a level known as the *larger urban zone* was defined. The larger urban zone includes a city and its “hinterland”, acknowledging the fact that economic activity, labour flows, etc. evidently cross the administrative boundaries of a city. Graph 6.4 illustrates the same indicator for the larger urban zone and for the core city. To provide information on internal disparities within core cities, a third spatial level, the *sub-city district*, was introduced. Sub-city districts were defined in such a way that, as far as possible, the population limits set for them (minimum 5 000 and maximum 40 000 inhabitants) should be respected and that the data should be available. For the EU-27, almost 6 000 sub-city districts were defined. Graph 6.5 was drawn using data at sub-city-district level. To allow comparative analysis, national-level data has also been compiled. Map 6.1, for instance, is partly based on national-level figures. Unless otherwise indicated, the data published here - in particular all data used to produce the maps in this chapter - refers to the core city.

Indicators

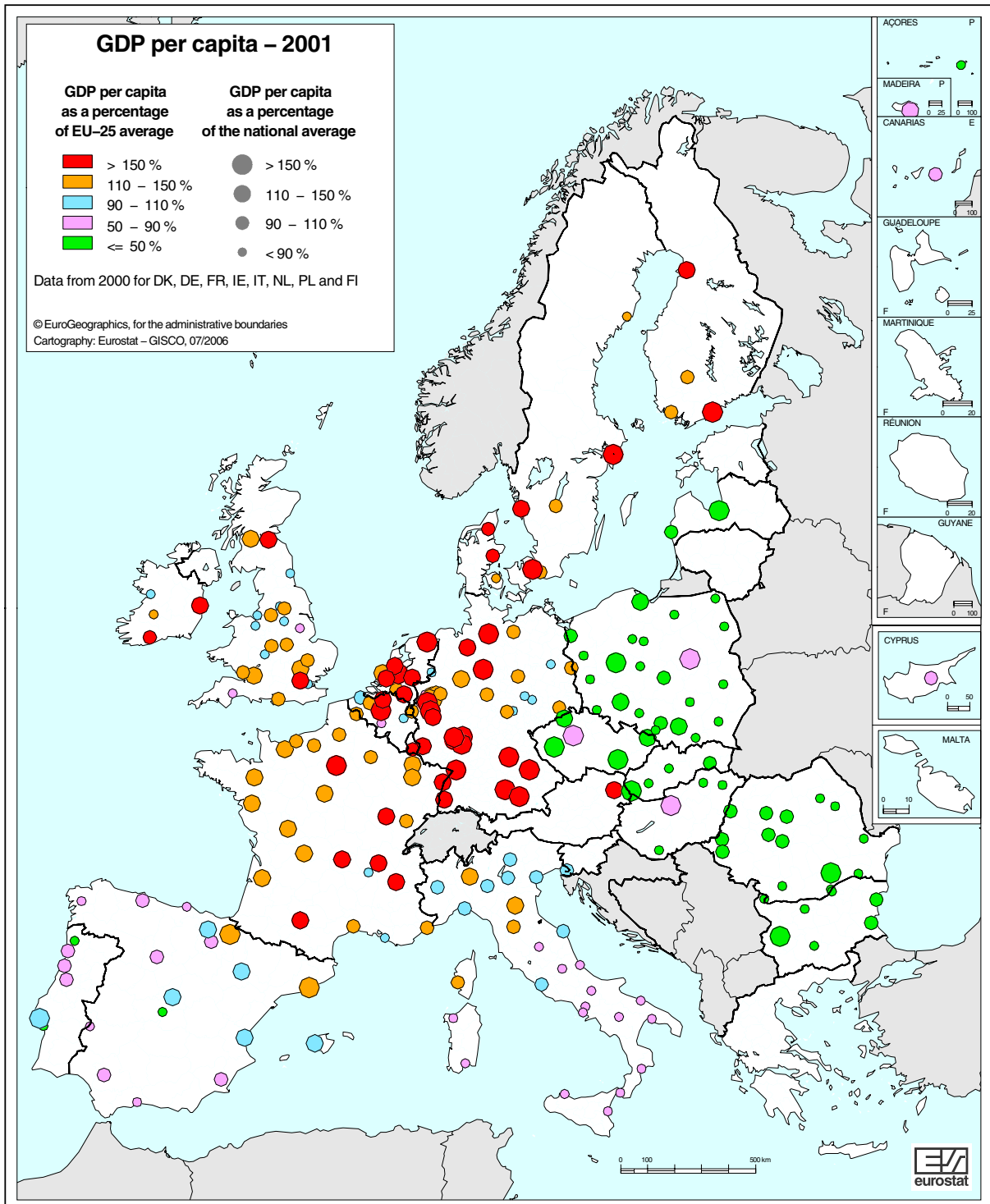
270 derived indicators were calculated from the 336 variables defined for this exercise, covering most aspects of urban life, i.e. demography, housing, health, crime, labour market, economic activity, income disparity, local administration, civic involvement, educational qualifications, the environment, climate, travel patterns, information society, cultural infrastructure and tourism. Response rates for the variables vary extensively. For those such as demography, where data can be retrieved from the census, the response rate is

over 90%, while in fields like information society it is below 50%.

The perception of quality of life held by the residents of a given city is important information that complements the statistical data gathered. Telephone opinion polls were carried out covering a representative sample of inhabitants in 31 selected cities from the EU-15 in 2004. Graph 6.2 presents some of the results of this perception survey.

Time

Three reference periods have been defined so far for the Urban Audit: 1989 to 1993, 1994 to 1998 and 1999 to 2003. Within each period a reference year was set: 1991, 1996 and 2001. Where possible, cities were asked to provide data for these years. For the years 1991 and 1996, data was collected only for a reduced number of 80 variables.



Map 6.1

Urban competitiveness

Cities are well positioned to benefit from the current economic changes and become more significant economic actors. Consequently, the concept of competitiveness can be extended and analysed at city level as well. Several of the 270 Urban Audit indicators could be related to urban competitiveness. The ones described below were chosen, on the one hand, to show important inputs for urban competitiveness (labour supply, human capital, business structure, etc.), outputs (gross domestic product), and outcomes (income, etc) and, on the other hand, to demonstrate the various aspects of the Urban Audit data set, such as the range of spatial units applied or the different data sources used. The following sections are primarily intended to raise awareness of and stimulate interest in urban statistics and to encourage readers to consult the information in Eurostat's statistical databases for themselves.

Outputs

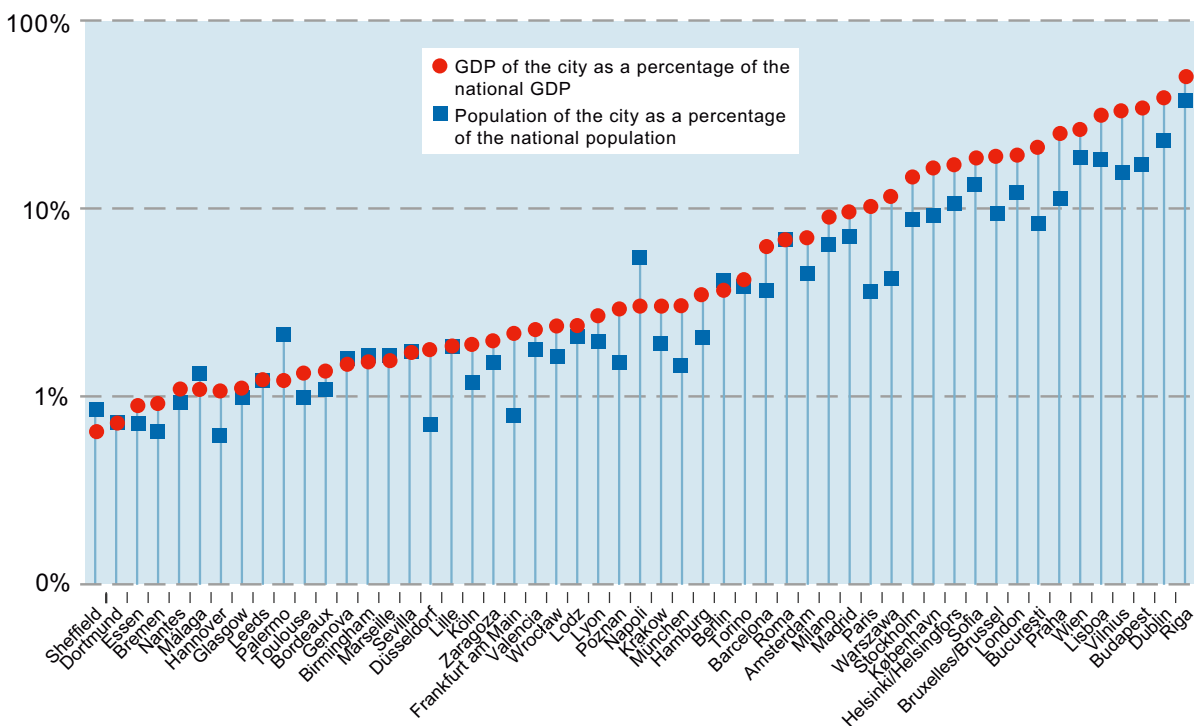
Measures of economic success are indispensable for measuring competitiveness. Gross domestic product (GDP) is a measure of economic activity

and per capita GDP is a broad indicator of economic living standards. It is defined as the value of all goods and services produced, less the value of any goods or services used in their creation.

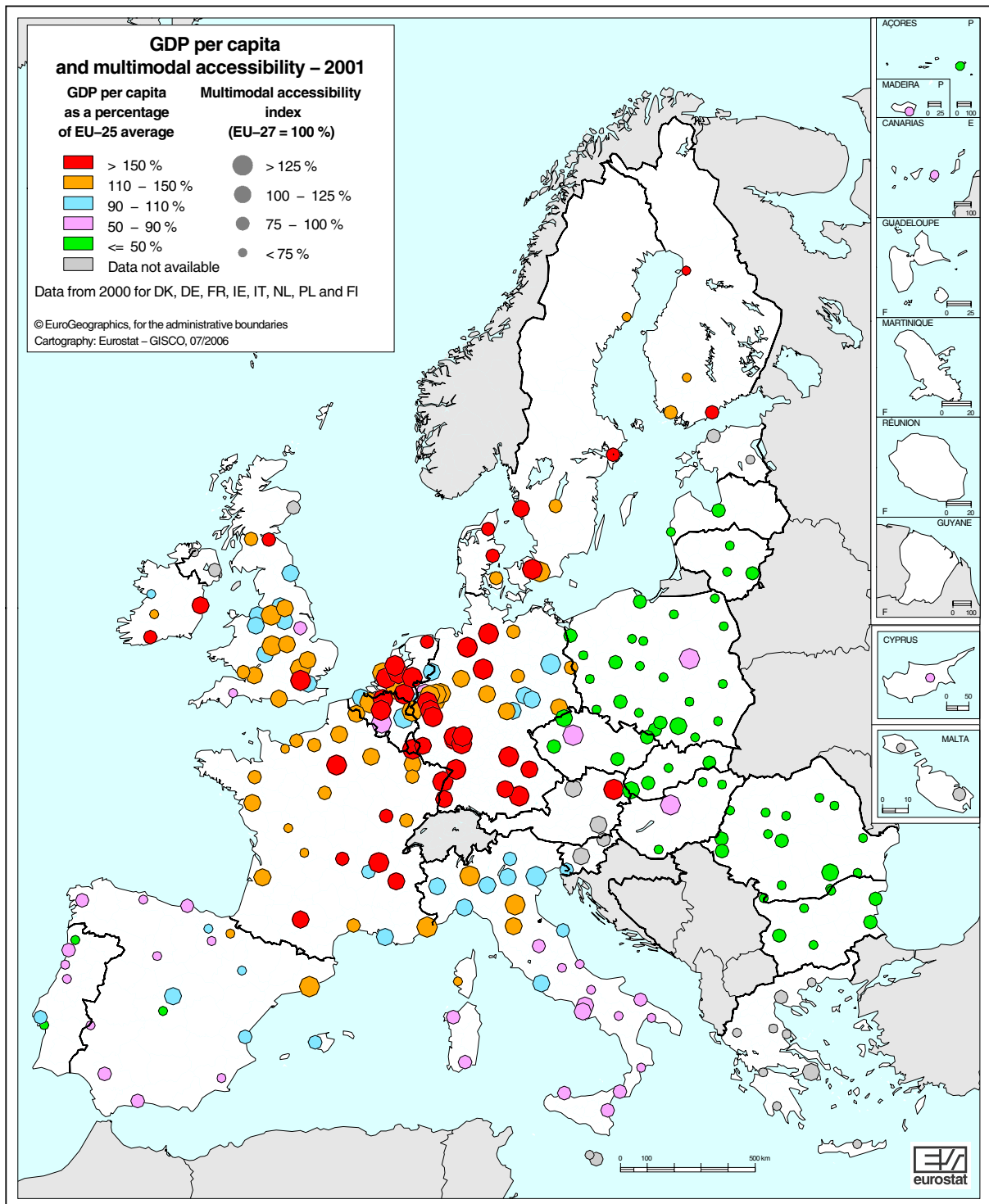
Each country calculates GDP in its own currency, so to compare countries these estimates are converted into euros using the official exchange rate. In Map 6.1 the colour of the circles shows GDP per capita expressed in relation to the EU-25 average, which is set to equal 100%. There are substantial differences between the cities. Generally speaking, we find high levels of GDP per capita in north-western Europe. Proximity to these countries seems to be a factor in Spain and Italy, where GDP per capita is higher in their northern cities. It is significantly lower in the cities of the new Member States. To some extent this reflects the differences in price levels. Note that the GDP figures displayed in the maps and graphs in this chapter have not been converted to reflect purchasing power standards. The sizes of the circles in Map 6.1 illustrate GDP per capita as a percentage of the national average. In both old and new Member States as well as in Bulgaria and Romania, capitals have GDP per capita substantially above the national average.

Graph 6.1 shows the concentration of GDP in selected cities. Comparing cities' share of GDP

Graph 6.1: GDP and population share of cities — 2001



Data for 2000 in DK, DE, FR, IE, IT, NL, PL, FI and SE



Map 6.2

with population share of cities reveals that almost all cities account for a greater proportion of national GDP than national population. Frankfurt am Main, for example, concentrates 0.8% of Germany's population but more than 2% of its GDP. This is true not only in relative but also in absolute terms. For instance, more than 50% of Latvia's GDP (and 32% of its population) is concentrated in Riga. These results seem to confirm the phenomenon evident in several countries

whereby, as the knowledge economy develops and activity shifts from manufacturing to services, capitals and other major cities have become the driving force of the national economy.

Multimodal accessibility is another key component of competitiveness. Map 6.2 illustrates the relationship between this variable and GDP per capita. The data source for multimodal accessibility is the European Spatial Planning Observation Network (ESPON). Cities with accessibil-

ity well above average are located mainly in a “pentagon” stretching from Liverpool (UK) and London (UK), through Paris (FR), the Benelux regions and along the Rhine in Germany to Northern Italy. However, some agglomerations in more remote areas such as København (DK), Athina (EL), Budapest (HU), Warszawa (PL), and Praha (CZ) could also be classified as highly accessible, mainly due to their good access to international air transport. Most cities in southern Europe, northern Europe and the new Member States have below average accessibility. Poor accessibility could lead to low economic performance. Small circles – low accessibility – tend to be green or purple, indicating below-average levels of GDP per capita, while large circles have a tendency to be red or orange, signalling above-average GDP per capita.

Inputs

Labour market competitiveness has several aspects and could be measured through a number of indicators, such as activity rate, employment rate, the qualifications of the workforce, skills etc. Map 6.3 shows the economic activity level in Urban Audit cities. The activity rate is the proportion of working age population that is economically active – the economically active population comprises both employed and unemployed persons. Low activity rates can be the consequence of demographic trends but policies on early retirement can also have a significant affect. Cities in Greece, Ireland, Hungary, Poland and Romania and southern Italy are characterised as having a low activity rate.

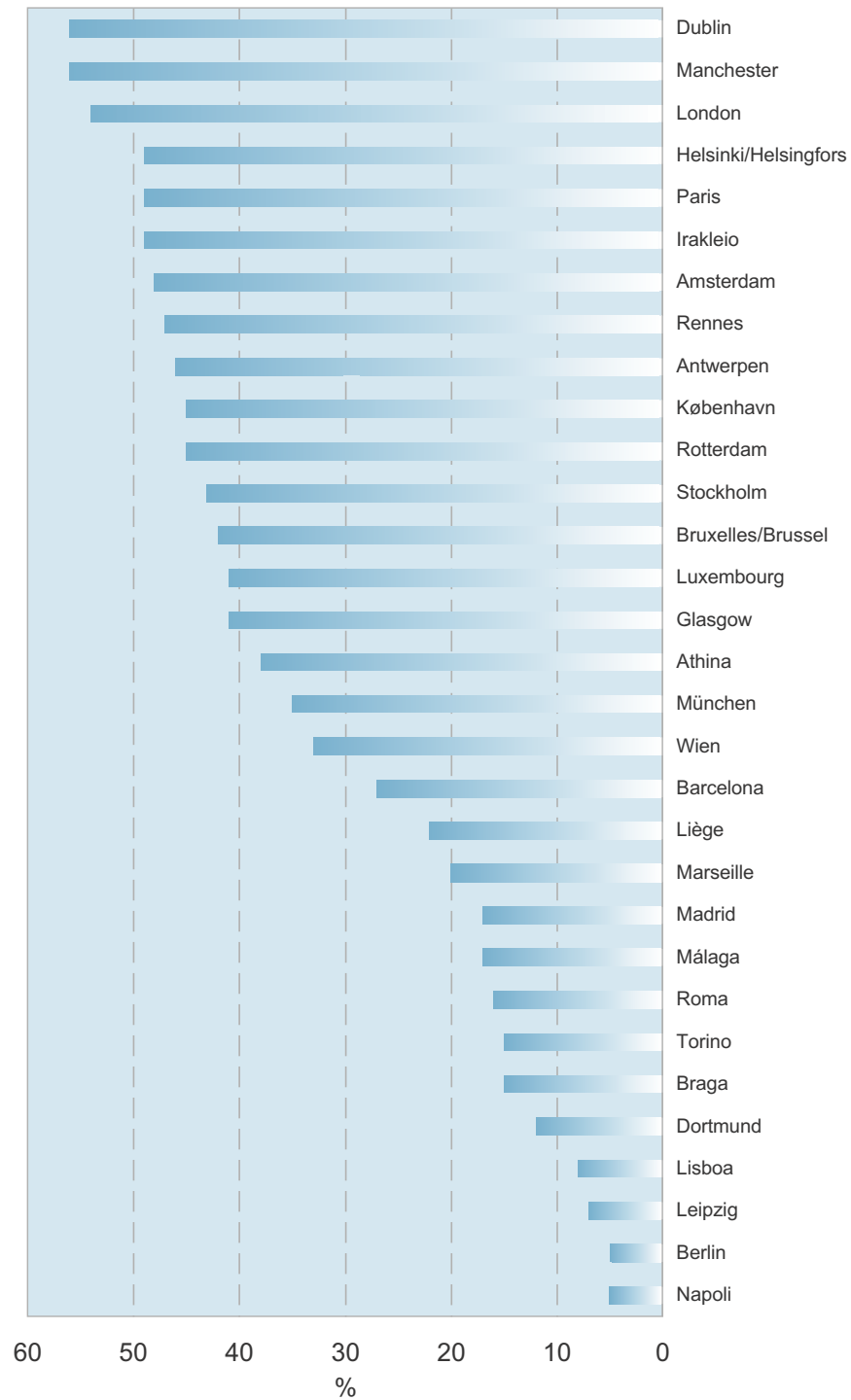
Another important indicator related to the labour force is the perception of employment opportunities. The perception survey results reflect general pessimism in the labour market in this respect. Respondents were asked whether they agree or disagree with the statement that in their city it is easy to find a good job. 60% of the respondents did not consider it easy to find a job. As graph 6.2 shows, however, there is considerable variation between cities. The graph illustrates the synthetic index for employment opportunities. This was calculated in two steps: first, the difference between the number of those who agree and disagree was divided by the number of respondents. Secondly, the index was standardised at a value between 0 and 100 by multiplying the resulting figure by 50 and then adding 50. The higher the index value, the greater the level of agreement in the city. Values

below 50 – which appear for 28 cities in Graph 6.2 – suggest that most respondents disagreed. In Dublin (IE), Manchester (UK) and London (UK) a narrow majority considered it easy to find a good job. At the other extreme we find Napoli (IT) and the German cities of Leipzig and Berlin. Looking at – Graph 6.3 - the unemployment rates of the NUTS 3 regions in which these cities are located, we can conclude that their pessimistic outlook is supported by the quantitative data. In all three of these regions the unemployment rate was over 15%. On the other hand, in some cases – for instance Bruxelles/Brussel (BE) - the results seem contradictory.

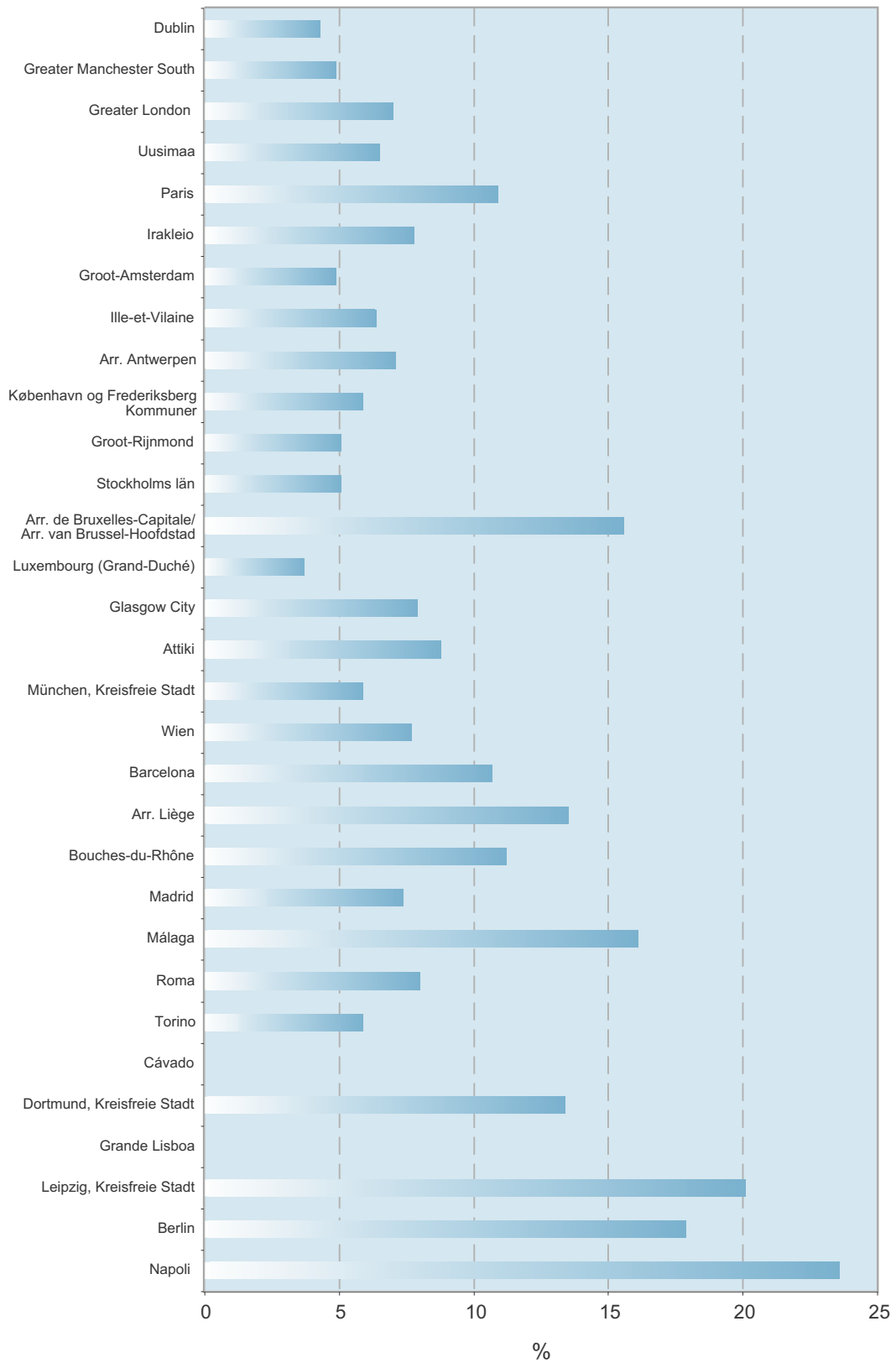
The activity rate gives an overall picture of the labour market, showing the proportion of people who supply or want to supply their labour, to produce goods and services. Map 6.4 shows another feature of the labour market: the share of employment in services and trade. Employment in services has a significant influence on overall employment rates and the share of services could also be used as a proxy for measuring economic development. An above-average share of employment in services and trade is characteristic for capitals in all Member States. Likewise, in cities in the Mediterranean tourist areas, services and trade have a significant share of employment.

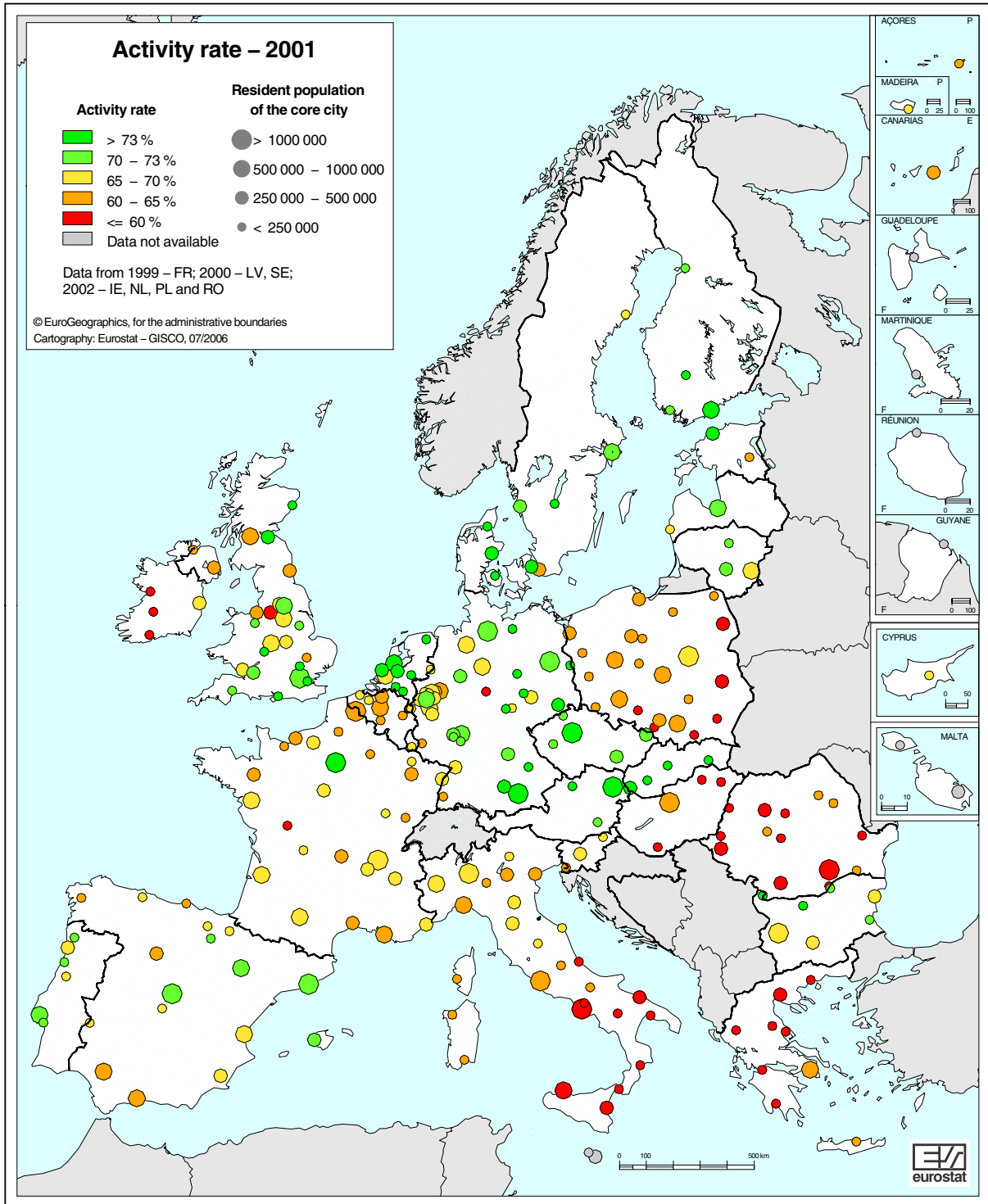
In developed economies innovation is one of the most important contributors to enhancing productivity and competitiveness. Innovation depends to a large extent on human capital; therefore, the presence of a highly-educated labour force is essential. Graph 6.4 depicts, for selected cities and across various spatial levels, the proportion of the population that has tertiary education. It can be interpreted as an approximate indicator of the advanced skill-sets available on the labour market. As expected, cities attract a high proportion of people with university and college diplomas. A remarkable feature, visible on graph 6.4, is the magnitude of this phenomenon. The two large cities London (UK) and Paris (FR), for example, are characterized by figures twice as high as the national average in this respect. The largest difference was recorded in Slovakia where there is a factor of 3.2 between the proportion of population with tertiary education in Bratislava (SK) and the national average. Values for the larger urban zone tend to be in between the national and core city value.

Graph 6.2: Perception of employment opportunities in cities — synthetic index — 2004



Graph 6.3: Unemployment rate in NUTS 3 regions — 2003



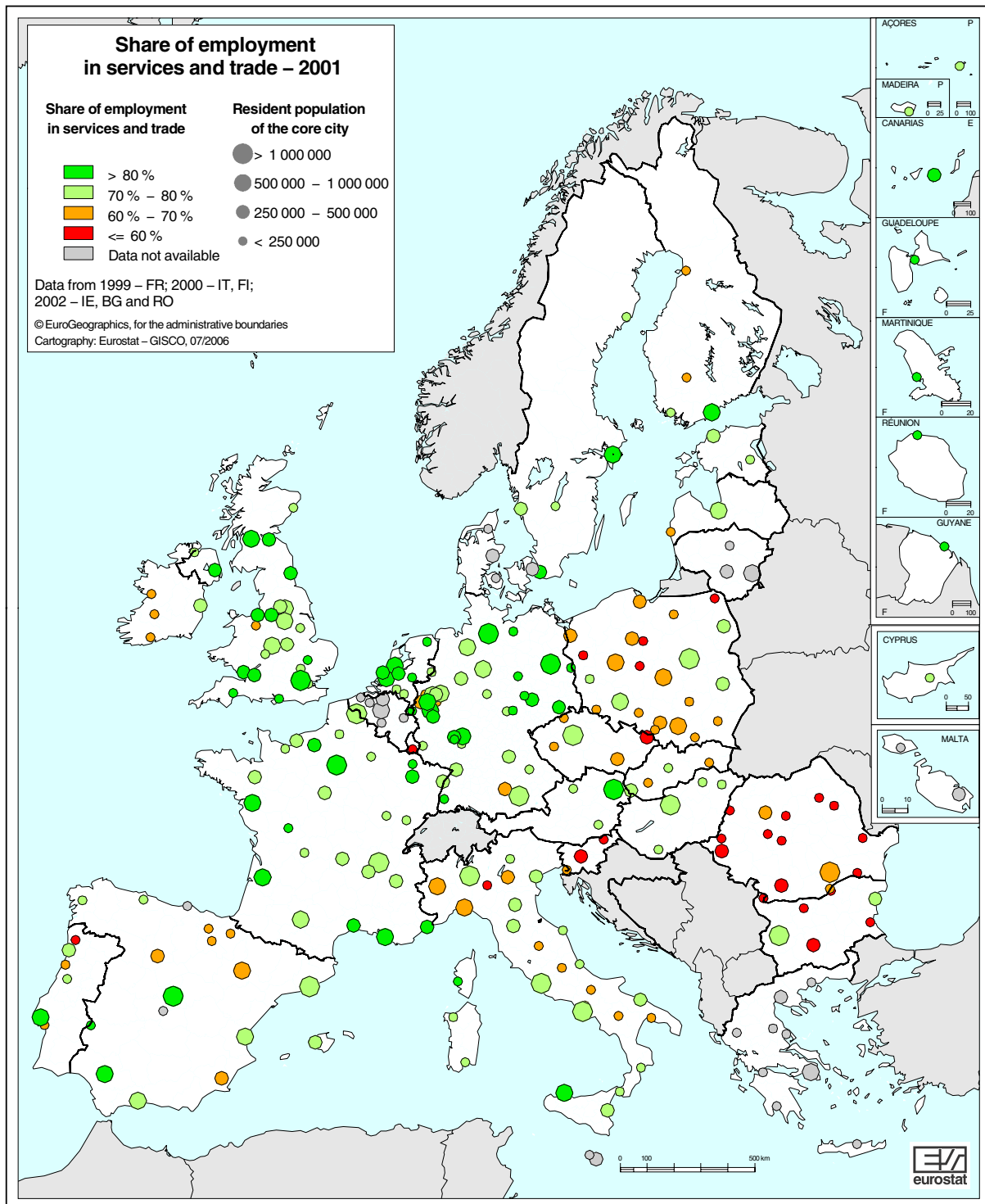


Map 6.3

Outcomes

So far we have analysed various aspects on the production side. However, consumption is also a defining factor in urban competitiveness. Graph 6.5 provides a comparison of median disposable household income across sub-city districts and the core city for selected countries. Median disposable

household income is an indicator of material living standards or, more precisely, of the level of consumption of goods and services that people could potentially attain. Analysing the spread of indicator values within individual cities makes it possible to portray a detailed picture of disposable household income. The wider the range, the greater the disparities within the city. Cities in Slovakia and



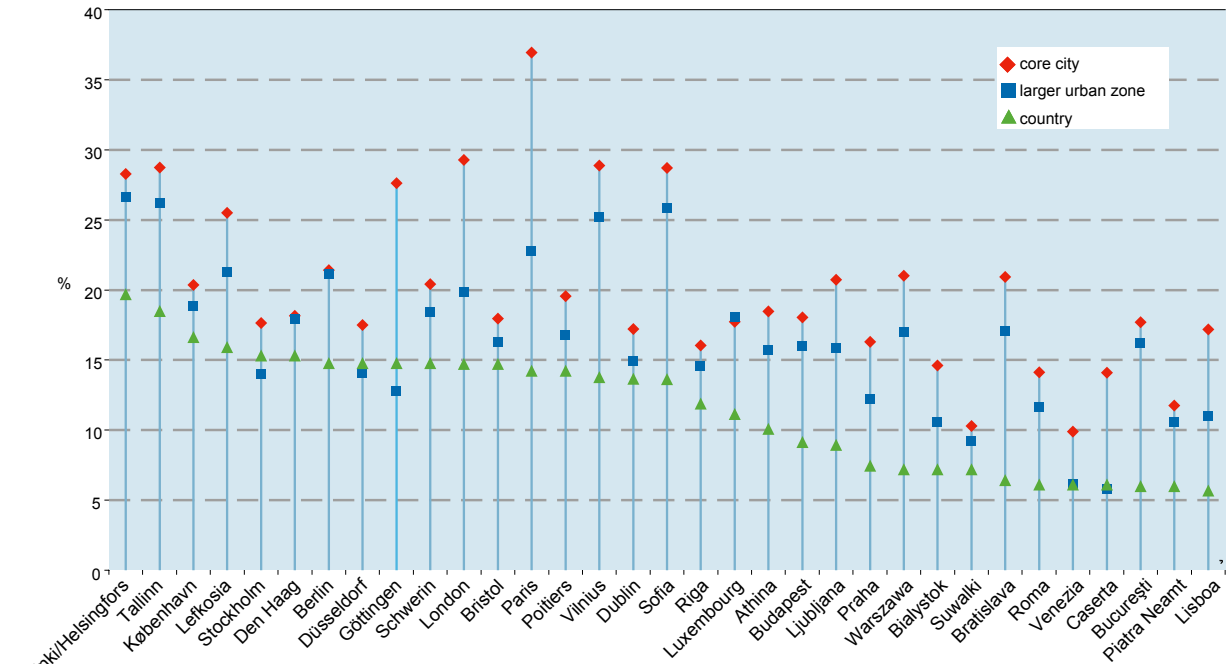
Map 6.4

Belgium seem to have a narrower spread, while in large French and German cities – Paris (FR), Marseille (FR), Köln (DE) and Hamburg (DE) - the values behind the averages vary greatly (averages are indicated by the round marker). Graph 6.5 also confirms that disparities between neighbourhoods within a given city are much larger than disparities between cities within the country.

Outlook

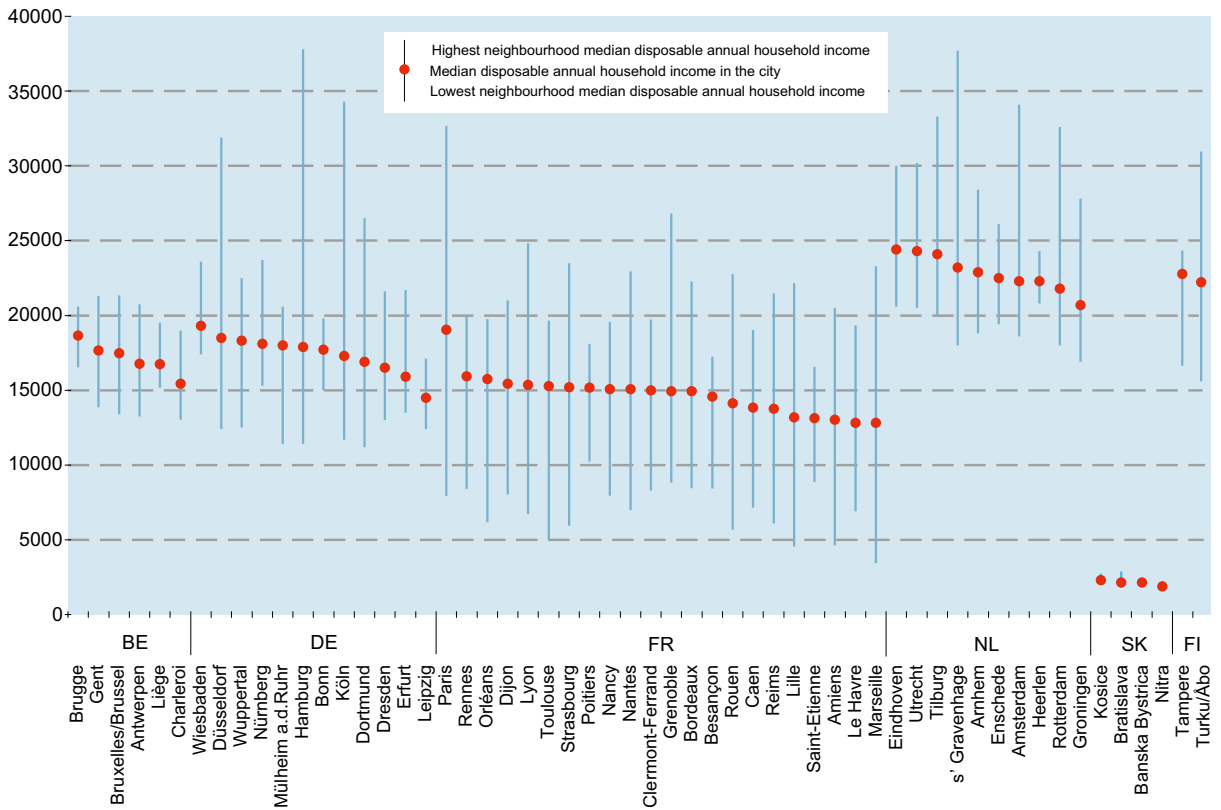
An audit signifies a methodical examination and in the “urban” context the methods are continuously evolving. As a preparatory act for the next round of data collection, Eurostat sought to improve the methodology used in order to enhance

Graph 6.4: Proportion of population with tertiary education — 2001



For the core city of London the data for Inner London (in the Urban Audit terminology the Kernel) - an amalgamation of 13 boroughs - was used
 Data for FR - 1999; EE, LV - 2000; IE, NL, PL, SI, RO - 2002;

Graph 6.5: Neighbourhood median disposable income (EUR) - 2000



Data: DE - 2001; SK - 2003

the quality of the data with the involvement of experts from the Member States. Spatial units, lists of variables and indicators and definitions have all been reviewed and modified. With regard to policy relevance and data availability, several variables were dropped and new ones added. The

new round of data collection starts in May 2006 and includes additional cities, raising the number of Urban Audit cities to 300. It will also include a new perception survey, this time covering all 25 EU Member States. The first results of the data collection will be available in 2007.

EUROPEAN UNION: NUTS 2 regions

BE10	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest	DEC0	Saarland	FR43	Franche-Comté
BE21	Prov. Antwerpen	DED1	Chemnitz	FR51	Pays de la Loire
BE22	Prov. Limburg (BE)	DED2	Dresden	FR52	Bretagne
BE23	Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	DED3	Leipzig	FR53	Poitou-Charentes
BE24	Prov. Vlaams-Brabant	DEE1	Dessau	FR61	Aquitaine
BE25	Prov. West-Vlaanderen	DEE2	Halle	FR62	Midi-Pyrénées
BE31	Prov. Brabant Wallon	DEE3	Magdeburg	FR63	Limousin
BE32	Prov. Hainaut	DEF0	Schleswig-Holstein	FR71	Rhône-Alpes
BE33	Prov. Liège	DEG0	Thüringen	FR72	Auvergne
BE34	Prov. Luxembourg (BE)	EE00	Eesti	FR81	Languedoc-Roussillon
BE35	Prov. Namur	GR11	Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	FR82	Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur
CZ01	Praha	GR12	Kentriki Makedonia	FR83	Corse
CZ02	Střední Čechy	GR13	Dytiki Makedonia	FR91	Guadeloupe
CZ03	Jihozápad	GR14	Thessalia	FR92	Martinique
CZ04	Severozápad	GR21	Ipeiros	FR93	Guyane
CZ05	Severovýchod	GR22	Ionia Nisia	FR94	Réunion
CZ06	Jihovýchod	GR23	Dytiki Ellada	IE01	Border, Midland and Western
CZ07	Střední Morava	GR24	Stereia Ellada	IE02	Southern and Eastern
CZ08	Moravskoslezsko	GR25	Peloponnisos	ITC1	Piemonte
DK00	Danmark	GR30	Attiki	ITC2	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
DE11	Stuttgart	GR41	Voreio Aigaio	ITC3	Liguria
DE12	Karlsruhe	GR42	Notio Aigaio	ITC4	Lombardia
DE13	Freiburg	GR43	Kriti	ITD1	Provincia Autonoma Bolzano/Bozen
DE14	Tübingen	ES11	Galicia	ITD2	Provincia Autonoma Trento
DE21	Oberbayern	ES12	Principado de Asturias	ITD3	Veneto
DE22	Niederbayern	ES13	Cantabria	ITD4	Friuli-Venezia Giulia
DE23	Oberpfalz	ES21	País Vasco	ITD5	Emilia-Romagna
DE24	Oberfranken	ES22	Comunidad Foral de Navarra	ITE1	Toscana
DE25	Mittelfranken	ES23	La Rioja	ITE2	Umbria
DE26	Unterfranken	ES24	Aragón	ITE3	Marche
DE27	Schwaben	ES30	Comunidad de Madrid	ITE4	Lazio
DE30	Berlin	ES41	Castilla y León	ITF1	Abruzzo
DE41	Brandenburg — Nordost	ES42	Castilla-La Mancha	ITF2	Molise
DE42	Brandenburg — Südwest	ES43	Extremadura	ITF3	Campania
DE50	Bremen	ES51	Cataluña	ITF4	Puglia
DE60	Hamburg	ES52	Comunidad Valenciana	ITF5	Basilicata
DE71	Darmstadt	ES53	Illes Balears	ITF6	Calabria
DE72	Gießen	ES61	Andalucía	ITG1	Sicilia
DE73	Kassel	ES62	Región de Murcia	ITG2	Sardegna
DE80	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	ES63	Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta	CY00	Kypros/Kıbrıs
DE91	Braunschweig	ES64	Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla	LV00	Latvija
DE92	Hannover	ES70	Canarias	LT00	Lietuva
DE93	Lüneburg	FR10	Île-de-France	LU00	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)
DE94	Weser-Ems	FR21	Champagne-Ardenne	HU10	Közép-Magyarország
DEA1	Düsseldorf	FR22	Picardie	HU21	Közép-Dunántúl
DEA2	Köln	FR23	Haute-Normandie	HU22	Nyugat-Dunántúl
DEA3	Münster	FR24	Centre	HU23	Dél-Dunántúl
DEA4	Detmold	FR25	Basse-Normandie	HU31	Észak-Magyarország
DEA5	Arnsberg	FR26	Bourgogne	HU32	Észak-Alföld
DEB1	Koblenz	FR30	Nord - Pas-de-Calais	HU33	Dél-Alföld
DEB2	Trier	FR41	Lorraine	MT00	Malta
DEB3	Rheinessen-Pfalz	FR42	Alsace	NL11	Groningen

NL12	Friesland	PT20	Região Autónoma dos Açores	UKF3	Lincolnshire
NL13	Drenthe	PT30	Região Autónoma da Madeira	UKG1	Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warwickshire
NL21	Overijssel	SI00	Slovenija	UKG2	Shropshire and Staffordshire
NL22	Gelderland	SK01	Bratislavský kraj	UKG3	West Midlands
NL23	Flevoland	SK02	Západné Slovensko	UKH1	East Anglia
NL31	Utrecht	SK03	Stredné Slovensko	UKH2	Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire
NL32	Noord-Holland	SK04	Východné Slovensko	UKH3	Essex
NL33	Zuid-Holland	FI13	Itä-Suomi	UKI1	Inner London
NL34	Zeeland	FI18	Etelä-Suomi	UKI2	Outer London
NL41	Noord-Brabant	FI19	Länsi-Suomi	UKJ1	Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire
NL42	Limburg (NL)	FI1A	Pohjois-Suomi	UKJ2	Surrey, East and West Sussex
AT11	Burgenland	FI20	Åland	UKJ3	Hampshire and Isle of Wight
AT12	Niederösterreich	SE01	Stockholm	UKJ4	Kent
AT13	Wien	SE02	Östra Mellansverige	UKK1	Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset
AT21	Kärnten	SE04	Sydsverige	UKK2	Dorset and Somerset
AT22	Steiermark	SE06	Norra Mellansverige	UKK3	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
AT31	Oberösterreich	SE07	Mellersta Norrland	UKK4	Devon
AT32	Salzburg	SE08	Övre Norrland	UKL1	West Wales and the Valleys
AT33	Tirol	SE09	Småland med öarna	UKL2	East Wales
AT34	Vorarlberg	SE0A	Västssverige	UKM1	North Eastern Scotland
PL11	Łódzkie	UKC1	Tees Valley and Durham	UKM2	Eastern Scotland
PL12	Mazowieckie	UKC2	Northumberland and Tyne and Wear	UKM3	South Western Scotland
PL21	Małopolskie	UKD1	Cumbria	UKM4	Highlands and Islands
PL22	Śląskie	UKD2	Cheshire	UKN0	Northern Ireland
PL31	Lubelskie	UKD3	Greater Manchester		
PL32	Podkarpackie	UKD4	Lancashire		
PL33	Świętokrzyskie	UKD5	Merseyside		
PL34	Podlaskie	UKE1	East Riding and North Lincolnshire		
PL41	Wielkopolskie	UKE2	North Yorkshire		
PL42	Zachodniopomorskie	UKE3	South Yorkshire		
PL43	Lubuskie	UKE4	West Yorkshire		
PL51	Dolnośląskie	UKF1	Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire		
PL52	Opolskie	UKF2	Leicestershire, Rutland and Northamptonshire		
PL61	Kujawsko-Pomorskie				
PL62	Warmińsko-Mazurskie				
PL63	Pomorskie				
PT11	Norte				
PT15	Algarve				
PT16	Centro (PT)				
PT17	Lisboa				
PT18	Alentejo				

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CANDIDATE COUNTRIES:

Statistical regions at level 2

BG11 Severozapaden
BG12 Severen tsentralen
BG13 Severoiztochen
BG21 Yugozapaden
BG22 Yuzhen tsentralen
BG23 Yugoiztochen
RO01 Nord-Est
RO02 Sud-Est
RO03 Sud
RO04 Sud-Vest
RO05 Vest
RO06 Nord-Vest
RO07 Centru
RO08 Bucureşti