ESPON

EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING
OBSERVATION NETWORK

ESPON ATLAS

Mapping the structure of the European territory

October 2006

Federal Office
for Building and
Regional Planning

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The content of this document is based on the results of applied research provided by the transnational teams of researchers taking part in the ESPON programme. As such, the maps and their texts do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the members of the Monitoring Committee.

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October 2006

Federal Office
for Building and
Regional Planning

ESPON Project 3.1 – ESPON Atlas

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INTRODUCTION

The ESPON 2006 programme had its origins in the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). The aim was to develop an observatory able to undertake continuous spatial monitoring. ESPON's research has broadened the knowledge basis about territorial structures and trends that influence spatial development. It has filled a big gap by making available comparable data, indicators and analyses across Europe.

Altogether there were 34 projects. Some dealt with themes, such as transport or demography. Others analysed the territorial impacts of policies in a variety of sectors such as agriculture or R&D. A third group of projects were cross-thematic. These included work to develop scenarios about what Europe might look like in 2030 depending on what priority it gives to cohesion or to competitiveness. Hundreds of maps have been created that give a visual impression of the spatial structures and trends.

A unique feature of ESPON has been that its study area encompassed 29 countries. These are the 25 states that were EU members by 2005, plus Bulgaria and Rumania who were on the path to joining the EU, and the neighbouring countries of Norway and Switzerland.

This present ESPON Atlas provides a synoptic and comprehensive overview of findings from the projects. The results have been compiled thematically and arranged in the form of synthesis maps which combine results of different projects. These synthetic maps are prefaced by original project maps to provide users with more in-depth background information.

The Atlas is one publication in a series of ESPON documents. Together they provide new insights into European spatial development, trends and possible policy interventions. In particular the Atlas has been designed to accompany the final ESPON synthesis report by deepening the thematic and project-related information provided there and giving more space to visual presentations of project results. It is based on information provided by the ESPON projects. ◆

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I INTEGRATED APPROACH AND TERRITORIAL DIMENSION

Country or Area	Area 2005 in km²	Population 2004 in Million	GDP per capita 2004 in Euro (1)
ASEAN	4,480,081	547.7	1,142
China	9,596,961	1285.6	1,049
Japan	377,873	127.9	29,841
MERCOSUR	12,789,095	258.0	2,783
NAFTA	21,557,902	433.1	25,260
United States	9,629,091	295.4	32,416
ESPON countries	4,756,828	501.4	22,026

Source: United Nations, basic data selection, own calculations
Remarks:
NAFTA = USA, Canada, Mexico
MERCOSUR = Brasil, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Venezuela
ASEAN = Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam

The development path that Europe has followed has been long, but marked by decisive breaks and discontinuities. This history is imprinted in the European territory and reflected in the diversity of the countries that make up the ESPON space. Today these countries are embedded in global networks and competition, but they have to manage their own internal disparities too, whilst also working to re-integrate Europe after the political developments of the 1990s.

The continent is on the move in ways not matched in other area of the world. New countries came into being after the opening of the "Iron Curtain". New economic opportunities and links opened amongst many countries that were previously isolated from one another. The process of political convergence that was achieved by the enlargement of the European Union 2004, increased the importance of the territorial dimension of the "European project", particularly because of the challenges posed by inherited territorial imbalances.

The countries participating in the ESPON programme mirror this "new Europe". They are at different points along the road towards European integration and collaboration, and are moving at different speeds. Some have been EU member states for a long time; others did not regain their statehood until after the disintegration of the Soviet Union. Then there are also candidate countries and neighbouring countries of the Union which are members of the European Economic Area (EEA), like Norway, or the European Free Trade Association (EFTA), like Switzerland.

Between them, the ESPON countries have differing orientations towards European integration. Some share the Euro as their common currency, and others are on the cusp of this group, like Slovenia. Some belong to the Schengen group which has no internal border checkpoints and controls. Norway and Iceland for example are part of this group, but not members of the European Union. Ten countries in total are simultaneously members of the European Union, the Euro countries and the Schengen Group. (2)

The ESPON space stretches 4,100 km from the north of Norway to Cyprus and 4,300 km to the south of Spain. The distance from West Portugal to Cyprus is 3,000 km. The 29 countries participating in the programme cover a total area of 4.7 million km² and have 502 million inhabitants. The area is almost half of the size of the United States, but is home to 200 million more people.

The average economic strength as measured by GDP per capita of the ESPON countries was 22,000 Euro in 2004, about two-thirds of the level in the United States, which was 32,000 Euro. Japan (29,000 Euros) and the NAFTA countries (25,000 Euros) also exceed the average ESPON figure.

Cities and urban regions concentrate Europe's population. In the 29 countries of the ESPON programme, some 34 % of the population, 173 million people, live in cities and urban regions of more than 100,000 inhabitants. Cities with more than 250,000 inhabitants have 125.5 million people living there, while the 27 city regions of over a million inhabitants have a population of around 65 million, or 13 % of the total number of people. (1) ◆

Elevation

0
100
200
500
1000
1500
3000
in meters

Countries of ESPON programme 2006

Largest cities by inhabitants

- 250,000 to below 500,000
- 500,000 to below 1 Million
- 1 Million and more

European Integration

- Member States of the European Union
- Candidate Countries of the European Union
- Euro countries
- Schengen countries
- Capital cities

Origin of data: Elevation: GTOPO30
Reference date for European Integration is january 2007.

Source: ESPON database

II TERRITORIAL CHALLENGES FOR THE UNION

II.1 The territorial aspects of demographic change

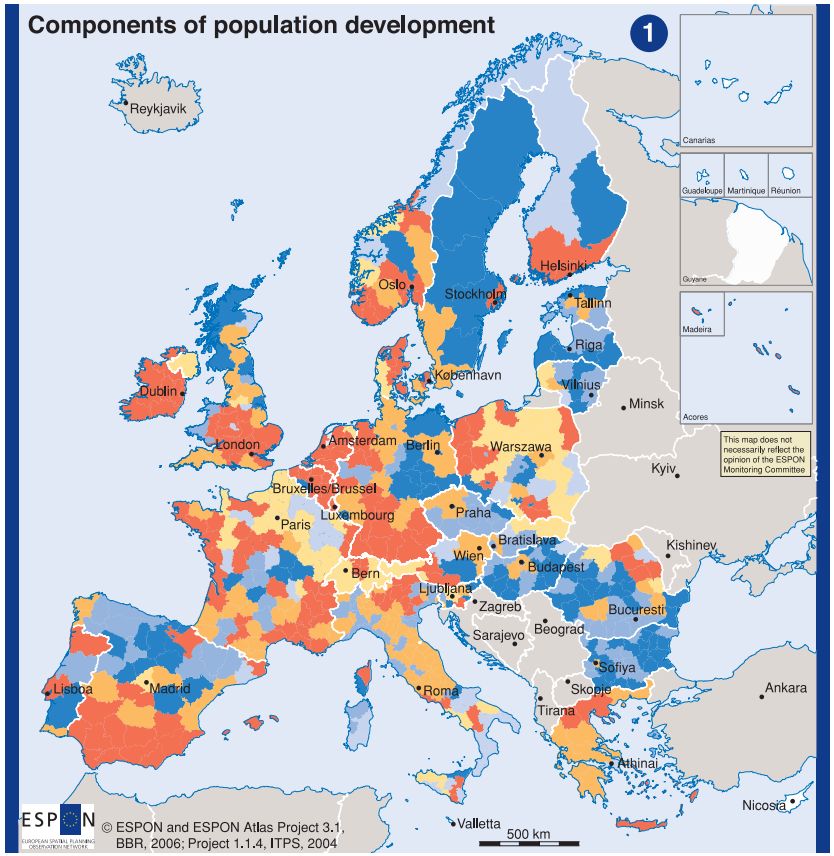
Births and deaths, ageing and the balance of inward- and outward-migration shape the demographic structure of a territory. Their complex combination is further influenced by external factors like economic conditions, changes in life styles, cultures and aspirations.

The interplay of all these interrelated components ultimately is manifested in the total number of inhabitants and in population trends within and between territories. In 2005, the countries of the ESPON space were home to about 502 million inhabitants. This was an increase of almost 4 % on the figure for 1990. In the member states of the European Union the growth over the period was 4.6 %.

There are distinct national as well as regional differences hidden within these overall figures. Some countries experienced significant increases in population. For growth in Cyprus amounted to 30 %, while in Luxembourg it was 20 %, in Ireland 17 % and around 10 % in Switzerland, the Netherlands, Greece and Spain. In contrast, there were population decreases of almost 14 % in Estonia and Latvia, while population levels changed little or fell by between 1.5 and 3 % in the larger countries that joined the EU in 2004, like Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary. 3

At regional level, differences in population development are getting greater. Around 40 % of NUTS 3 regions experienced a decline in their population numbers between the beginning and end of the 1990s. No less than 14 countries are represented in the list of the ten percent of NUTS 3 regions registering the largest population losses. Eighty of the 133 "most declining regions" regions are in Germany, Eighteen are in Bulgaria, 11 in Spain, 10 in Romania, 7 in Estonia, 5 in Portugal and 4 each are in the United Kingdom and Latvia. 5 Many of the regions losing population are relatively rural, and often are sparsely populated and geographically remote. However, old industrial areas and regions in the central space of the territory are also affected.

Over any given period, a region's population change is the sum of the region's natural population change (excess of births over deaths) and net migration. The general trend in Europe is that the natural change component has gradually turned from being a positive contributor to regional population change to being a negative one. This is a consequence of fertility decline and population ageing, which combine to alter the "rules" of the regional-demographic "game"; migration - both inward and outward - becomes increasingly important.



Population development by components 1996-1999

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Regional level: NUTS 2/3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.1.4, ITPS
Source: ESPON database

Population increase with
- positive migratory balance and positive natural balance
- positive migratory balance and negative natural balance
- negative migratory balance and positive natural balance

Population decrease with
- negative migratory balance and positive natural balance
- positive migratory balance and negative natural balance
- negative migratory balance and negative natural balance
- no data

A negative natural change signals the possibility of a long-term weakening of a region's growth potential. It can trigger a spiral where there are fewer young people, and then a further round of low or declining fertility rates, so that demographic decline becomes structural and the region's population ages and dwindles. The risk of problematic depopulation processes is high among regions where this type of situation is not compensated by in-migration. The danger is even greater where decline is reinforced by out-migration over longer periods of time. 1 Regions, which show both a negative natural population change and net losses due to migration can be characterised as depopulation areas. This combination marks the worst case, and these regions face a significant challenge to sustain their existing population levels.

In sharp contrast are the growing regions which combine natural increase with a migratory surplus. Around 30 % of all NUTS 3 regions belong to this group. There are other regions which are able to compensate for or even turn around low fertility and falling numbers in the child-bearing age groups by selective in-migration, e.g. of younger people. Some 20 % of regions belong to this second type of growth region. A further 10 % of regions show an overall deficit in terms of migration, but a positive natural balance.

So in total, 60 % of NUTS regions experienced a population increase in the 1990s, whereas 40 % were characterised by a declining number of inhabitants. The "at risk" regions with a negative natural change and further losses through net out-migration, were 17 % of the NUTS 3 regions.

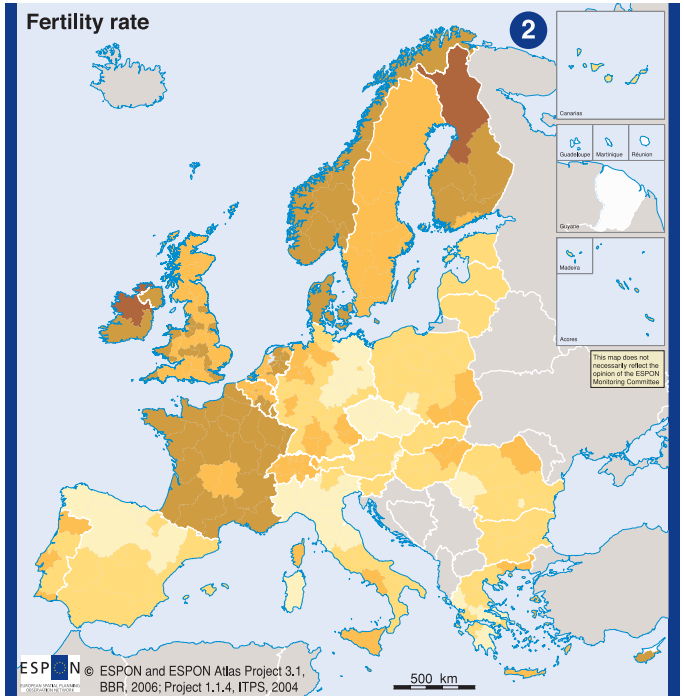
Fertility rates and the age structure are interrelated. The total fertility rate has declined in every part of Europe since the 1960s and is now below the reproduction rate of 2.1 in every country. 2 Since the 1960s, a dramatic change has occurred; countries with traditionally high fertility rates became low-fertility countries. There are still regions with relatively high total fertility rates, but in some cases the overall age structure means that even this does not prevent natural population decrease, for example in northern Finland and Central France. Other regions, for example in northern Spain and the south of Italy, still have a natural population increase despite low total fertility rates today. 5

Migration is the prime driver behind population changes both with regard to size and structure. Since the 1990s, Europe has become one of the major destinations for migrants from all over the world and thus has become a continent of net immigration. In this period, east-west migration has developed as a result of the opening of the "Iron Curtain" and ongoing integration processes. Migratory flows from less developed countries also have grown to a level never reached before.

All migratory flows, whether external or internal in relation to the EU, as well as in inter- and intra-regional movements, are regionally targeted and age-specific. A redistribution of the population from less favoured to more favoured areas occurs, for example from rural, sparsely populated areas, geographically remote regions and old industrial areas to more attractive local and regional centres and especially to metropolitan areas. 4

Migration flows are also age-specific. Younger people are the most mobile. Above all, they move to large urban areas and to some very attractive central parts of Europe such as a large part of Germany, Switzerland, Paris and southern England. They mainly leave peripheral and less prosperous regions in the south of Italy, eastern France, or northern Scandinavia. Areas which combine pleasant surroundings and regional attractiveness can attract middle- and high-age groups and so achieve a positive migratory balance, though their age profiles get older. Such regions are in western and southern France, northern Portugal, northern Scotland and in the south-west of England, for example. 4

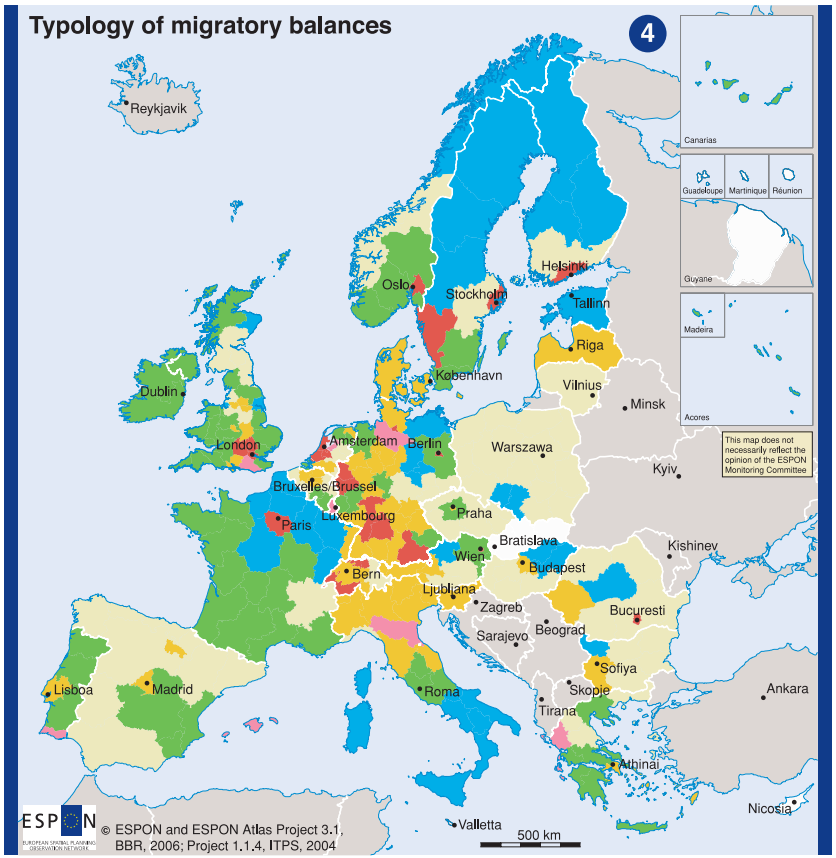
Demographic structures and trends in Europe highlight the potential for a further increase in



3

	Population in Million			Development of population in %	
	1990	2000	2005	1990 to 2000	1990 to 2005
ESPON countries	483.0	493.8	501.6	2.2	3.9
European Union	440.1	452.1	460.2	2.7	4.6
Austria	7.6	8.0	8.2	4.7	7.3
Belgium	9.9	10.2	10.4	2.9	5.0
Cyprus	0.6	0.7	0.7	20.6	30.8
Czech Republic	10.4	10.3	10.2	-0.8	-1.4
Denmark	5.1	5.3	5.4	3.8	5.4
Estonia	1.6	1.4	1.3	-12.6	-14.2
Finland	5.0	5.2	5.2	4.0	5.3
France	58.3	60.5	62.4	3.8	7.1
Germany	79.1	82.2	82.5	3.9	4.3
Greece	10.1	10.9	11.1	7.7	9.5
Hungary	10.4	10.2	10.1	-1.5	-2.7
Ireland	3.5	3.8	4.1	7.7	17.2
Italy	56.7	56.9	58.5	0.4	3.1
Latvia	2.7	2.4	2.3	-10.7	-13.6
Lithuania	3.7	3.5	3.4	-4.9	-7.3
Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	0.5	14.3	20.0
Malta	0.4	0.4	0.4	7.9	14.3
Netherlands	14.9	15.9	16.3	6.5	9.5
Poland	38.0	38.7	38.2	1.6	0.4
Portugal	10.0	10.2	10.5	2.0	5.3
Slovakia	5.3	5.4	5.4	2.1	1.8
Slovenia	2.0	2.0	2.0	-0.4	0.1
Spain	38.8	40.0	43.0	3.2	10.8
Sweden	8.5	8.9	9.0	3.9	5.7
United Kingdom	57.2	58.8	58.9	2.8	3.0
Bulgaria	8.8	8.2	7.8	-6.6	-11.5
Romania	23.2	21.9	21.7	-5.6	-6.7
Norway	4.2	4.5	4.6	5.8	8.8
Switzerland	6.7	7.2	7.4	7.4	11.1

Source: Eurostat



Typology of migratory balances by age classes, 1995 - 2000 age profile of the different types

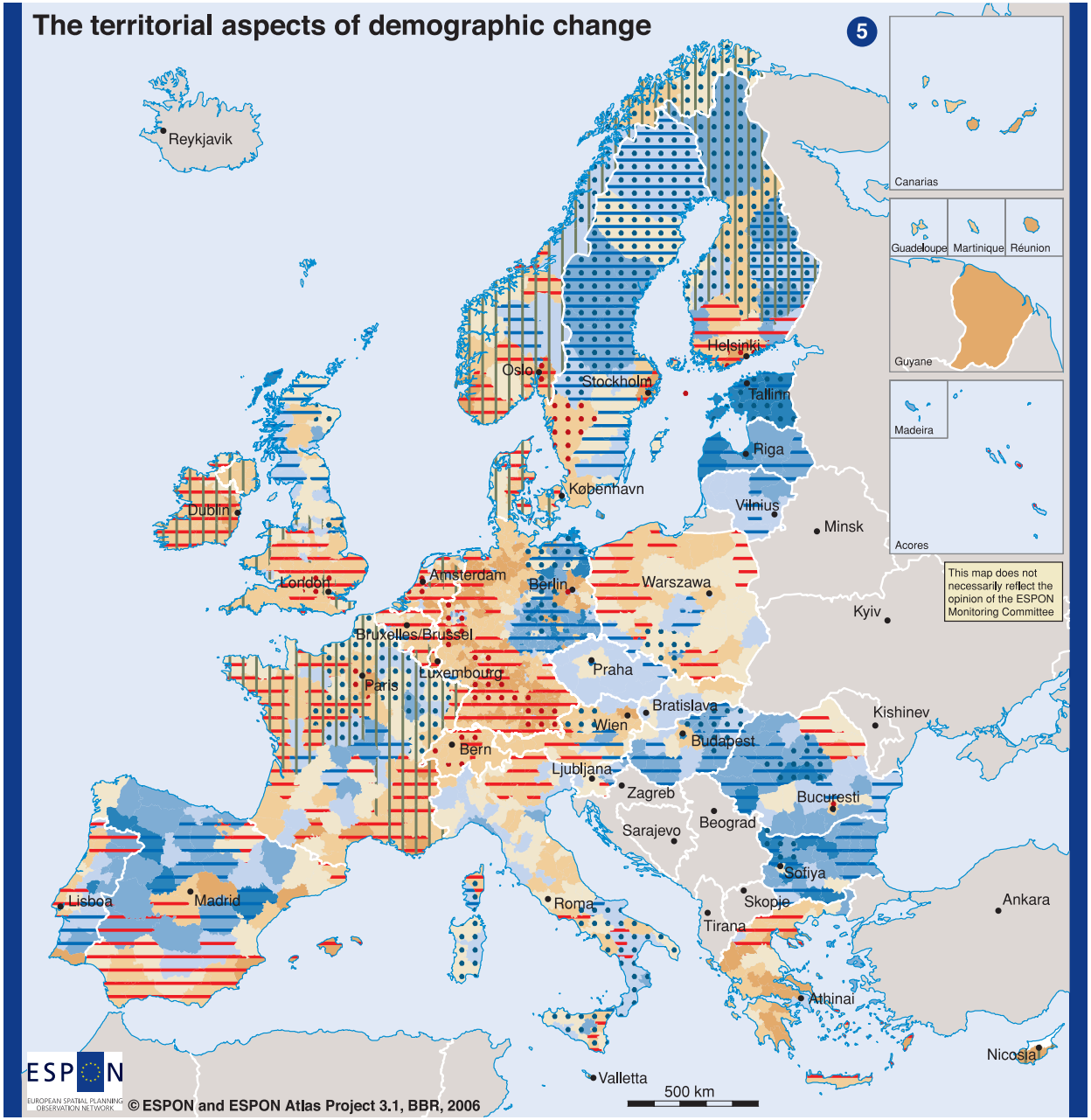
- Type 1: big towns with very positive balance for the young, and negative (or less positive) for all other age classes
- Type 2: dense central areas with positive balances for young and mostly neutral for the other age classes
- Type 3: most of eastern Europe and peripheral areas characterized by a very neutral age profile
- Type 4: touristic areas and suburbs, with positive balance for all the age classes, except young people
- Type 5: peripheral areas, old industrial areas and parisian basin with very negative balance for young and neutral (or positive) for other age classes
- Type 6: touristic regions and suburbs, very attractive for all age classes, especially young active
- no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.1.4, ITPS
Source: ESPON database

regional polarisation, with declining and growing areas existing side by side. Urban areas and metropolitan agglomerations are the main winners from current demographic trends. They are the regions in which positive migratory balances reinforce positive natural increases or compensate for natural population losses in this era when families have fewer children. The south of Germany, central England and southern and western France, as well as Ireland, are representatives of this kind of region. **1**

The situation is very different in regions at risk of depopulation. Negative natural balances and overall out-migration, especially of the younger generation, pose challenges to these regions, both in terms of economic regeneration and to sustain services of general interest to underpin future living conditions. ◆

The territorial aspects of demographic change



Annual average change of population 1990-2000 in %

- less than -1
- -1 to below -0.3
- -0.3 to below 0
- 0 to below 0.3
- 0.3 to below 1
- 1 and more
- no data

Components of population development 1996-1999

- Population increase with positive migratory and positive natural balance
- Population decrease with negative migratory and negative natural balance

Fertility rate 1999

- above average

Migratory balance by type of ageclass 1995-2000

- young positive, all other negative
- young negative, all other neutral or positive

Regional level: Population change: NUTS 3;
fertility rate & migratory balance: NUTS 2;
components of population development: NUTS 2/3
Origin of data: ESPON project 1.1.4, ITPS
Source: ESPON database

II.2 Economic concentration and balanced growth

1 Share of GDP in Euro of ESPON countries 2003

ESPON countries	100.0
European Union	95.1
Austria	2.2
Belgium	2.6
Cyprus	0.1
Czech Republic	0.8
Denmark	1.8
Estonia	0.1
Finland	1.4
France	15.1
Germany	20.7
Greece	1.5
Hungary	0.7
Ireland	1.3
Italy	12.8
Latvia	0.2
Lithuania	0.1
Luxembourg	0.2
Malta	0.0
Netherlands	4.6
Poland	1.8
Portugal	1.3
Slovakia	0.3
Slovenia	0.2
Spain	7.5
Sweden	2.6
United Kingdom	15.3
Bulgaria	0.2
Romania	0.5
Norway	1.5
Switzerland	2.7

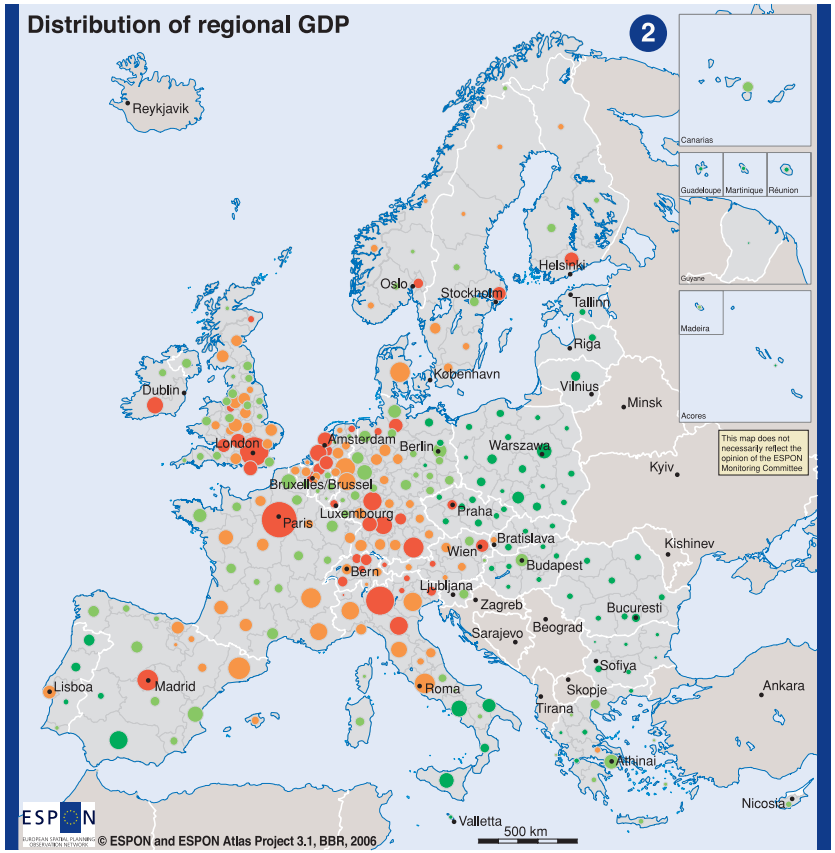
Source: Eurostat

There are national and regional disparities in economic strength and growth within the European territory. The reduction of such disparities is one of the main focuses in European spatial policy. Balanced overall growth of the territory is considered to be a precondition for equity in living conditions across the whole of the EU.

The economic success of a region can be assessed in many ways. A measure that is often used is Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which is calculated by adding up all the economic activities of a national or regional economy. As well as the absolute figure, it is helpful to measure economic growth, the rate of change in GDP. There are also a number of indicators of performance according to the Lisbon Agenda, which aims at a competitive and dynamic knowledge-driven economy for the European territory. The territorial picture sketched in this section concentrates on the first aspect, the differences and trends in economic production.

The process of convergence in the European territory is still characterised by different strengths and speeds in economic development and considerable differences in national and regional GDP. Disparities have increased after the 2004 enlargement of the Union and will probably deepen in the upcoming accession rounds. The economic size of European countries differs independently from their population size. This is especially so when making East-West comparisons. Thus Spain and Poland are similar in population, but in 2003 Spain contributed 7.5 % to the total economic output of ESPON countries whereas Poland only accounted for 1.8 %. Altogether the states that joined the Union in 2004 make up 4.3 % of the GDP in euros of ESPON countries. **1** Almost 64 % of the GDP in euros of ESPON countries is produced by Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Italy, a strong indication of the current extent of economic concentration.

At regional level in 2003, there was a strong concentration of both regional shares in the total ESPON GDP, and above-average GDP per capita values, in the central area of the European territory, stretching from Ireland, Scotland and the Scandinavian countries, through large parts of France and Western Germany, to central Spain in the west and to Austria in the east. A closer look reveals that the highest GDP per capita values are generally in urban agglomerations. In the west of Spain and Portugal as well as in the eastern and southern part of the European territory, the regions in general have values below the EU 25 average. Exceptions in these areas are mainly important urban agglomerations like Budapest, Prague



Share of total GDP in euro of ESPON space 2003

10 %
5 %
2.5 %
1.25 %

GDP per capita in PPS in EU average 2003

- less than 75 %
- 75 % to below 100 %
- 100 % to below 125 %
- 125 % and more
- no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
Source: ESPON database

and Bratislava. (2) Only two regions in the countries that joined in 2004, are represented amongst those regions which contribute 50 % of the ESPON GDP in total (in a list starting at the highest regional share). These are Warsaw and the Budapest region. (5)

The scale of a regional economy substantially reflects the legacy from the past. If we look at economic growth rates a different territorial picture emerges. Regions in Ireland, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania now have the highest GDP growth rates in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS), with over 8 % per year between 1995 and 2003 on average. Many regions in Slovakia, Slovenia, Poland, Greece, Hungary, Spain, Romania and Portugal also achieved growth rates rarely seen in the core of Europe. Thus, one might argue that these regions are catching up and that this points towards more cohesion. However, these comparably high percentages in growth rates should be treated with caution. Annual growth measured by PPS per capita is still comparably low in these areas compared to the core of Northern Europe. The most competitive regions are those which are able to respond to competition on a European and global scale.

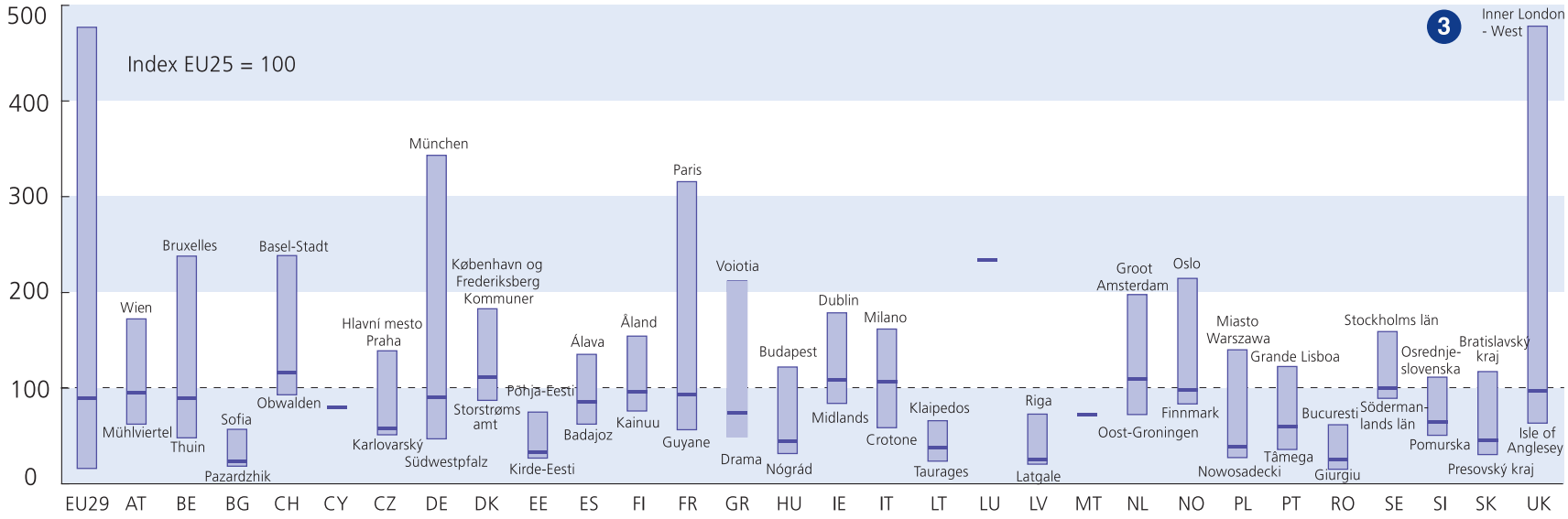
Regional disparities within the ESPON space are visible, especially the continuing economic differences between the old member states and the rest, along with, Bulgaria and Romania. The GDP per inhabitant in PPS in 2003 shows the huge difference between the pre-2004 member states and the rest of the Union. Prague and Bratislava are the only regions with values above the EU 25 average, and while the figures for the Budapest region and Slovenia are between 75 % and 100 % of this threshold, all other region have less than 75 %. The highest regional per capita income levels are concentrated in regions of the central "core" of Europe and major metropolitan regions outside it, like Madrid and the Scandinavian capitals. The are not necessarily the main political or financial centres as well, as the examples of Germany and Italy show. (2)

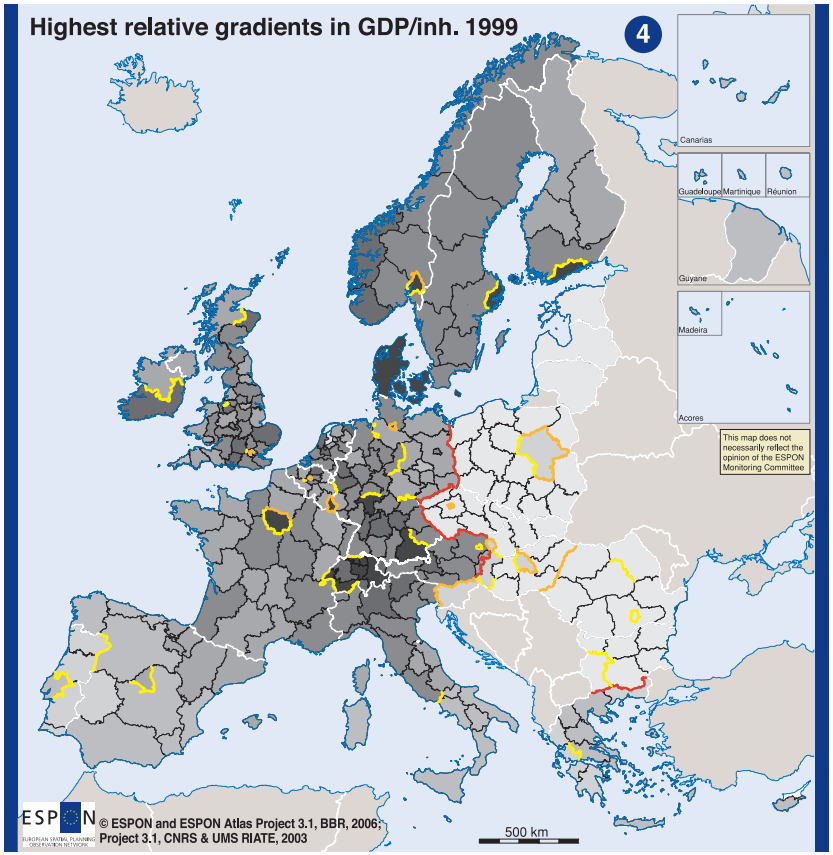
The richest regions in terms of GDP per capita in PPS compared to the EU 25 average are the capital regions in most of the countries along with dominant economic centres in countries like Italy, Switzerland and Germany. Strong disparities between the capital regions and selected neighbouring areas characterise for example the Scandinavian capitals, but also Paris stands out from the rest of France and in Germany the regions of Oberbayern and Darmstadt with Munich and Frankfurt distinguish clearly. Luxemburg is visible in sharp difference to the surrounding regions.

In 2003 some countries had quite homogenous income patterns amongst their NUTS 3 regions. Spain, Finland,

Regional disparities in GDP on the basis of NUTS 3 - 2003

Source: Eurostat





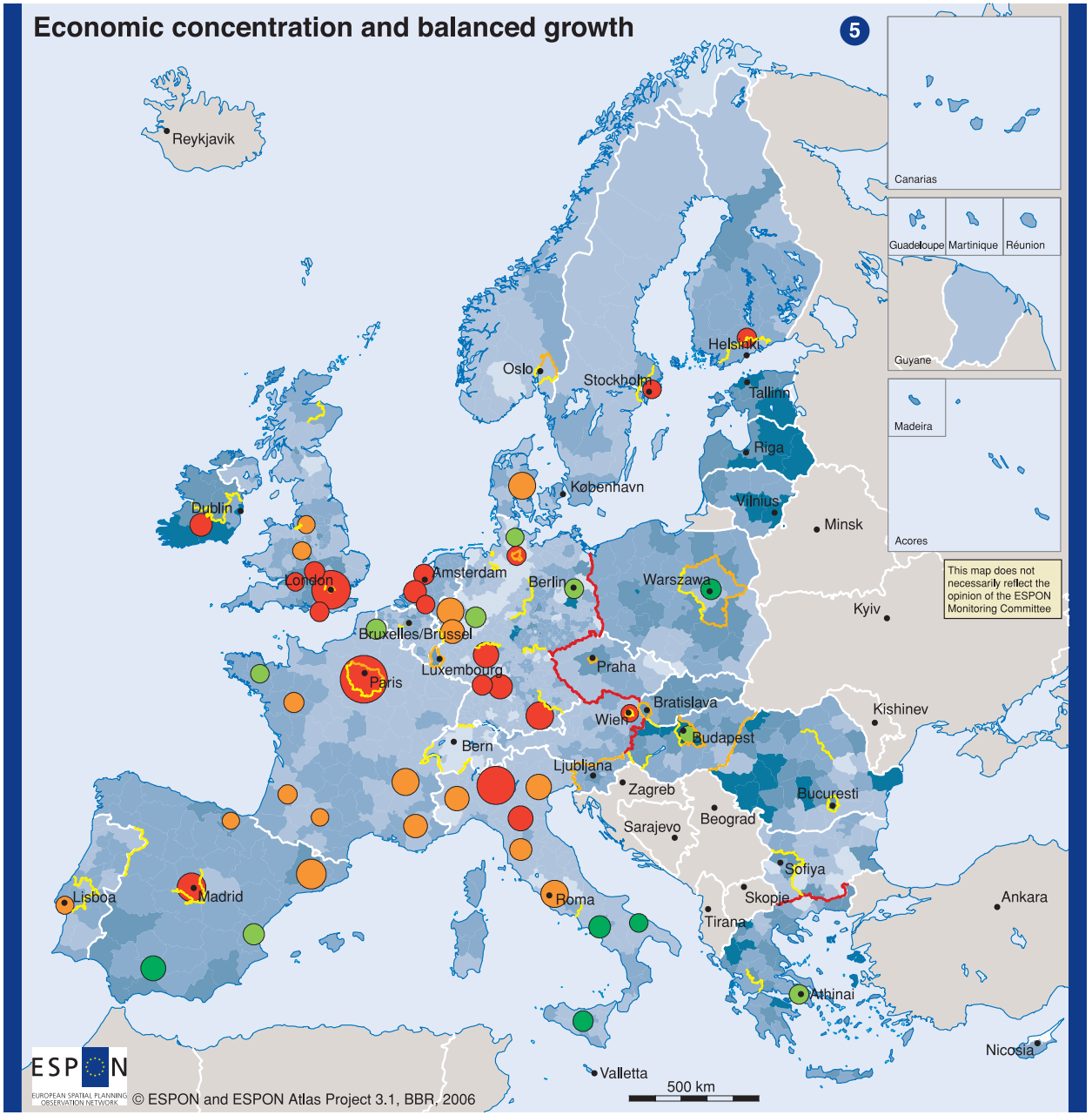
Sweden and the Netherlands are examples. Countries like the United Kingdom, Germany, France and Belgium are characterised by greater regional disparities, the first showing the greatest regional disparities on this regional level of all ESPON countries. The regional GDP per capita in PPS in percent of the EU 25 average of the NUTS 3 regions ranges in 2003 from range from 16.0 % in Giurgiu in Romania to 477.1 % in Inner London. 3

Regional disparities still exist across the former borders between the new and old member states. For example, there are significant differences in GDP at the German border with Poland and the Czech Republic, where Austria borders the Czech Republic and Hungary and as well between Greece and the Bulgarian regions. However, there are also some sharp and widening regional disparities within the continental countries that joined the EU in 2004. Although their regional differences are generally lower, they reveal the same picture of regional concentration as is found in the old member states. High relative gradients of GDP separate the main economic centres like the Île de France, the Scandinavian capitals distinct from the neighbouring regions. The former inner German border withers partly, separating the neighbouring regions comparable the northwest and southeast differences in Ireland. 4

The present territorial picture of economic output is characterised by an east-west divide as regards income disparities measured by GDP per capita. Former north-south disparities still exist amongst the pre-2004 member states. Concerning the contribution to the overall economic output of the ESPON countries, the Île de France, London and the Lombardy heading the ranking list of regions contributing the most to the total GDP in 2003, but there is a long list of regions of comparable portions all around the territory underlining the balanced structure of the economic basis. The concentration of economic strength in the capital regions is the main difference between east and west, however, the GDP growth rates in the period from 1995 to 2003 indicate that countries in the east are catching up, and forging a path to a more balanced territorial development of Europe and in the countries itself. 5 ◆

Economic concentration and balanced growth

5



Average yearly growth rate of GDP per capita in PPS from 1995-2003 in %

- less than 2
- 2 to below 4
- 4 to below 6
- 6 to below 8
- 8 and more

Regional share of total GDP in euro of ESPON space 2003 (only regions contributing to the top 50 % of total GDP)

10 %
5 %
2.5 %
1.25 %

Highest differences in GDP/inh. 1999 (in euros) amoung nearby NUTS-2-regions

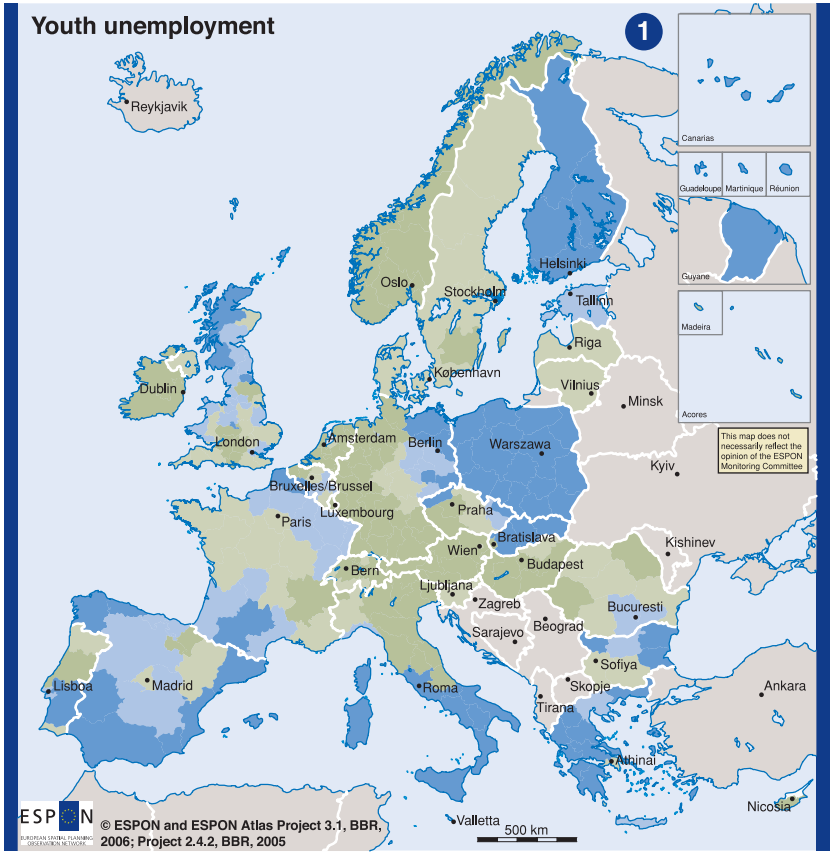
rank	*relative difference*
1 - 20	3 - 7.5
21 - 50	1.83 - 3
51 - 100	1.47 - 1.83

GDP per capita in PPS in % of EU average 2003

- less than 75 %
- 75 % to below 100 %
- 100 % to below 125 %
- 125 % and more

no data

Regional level: Growth rate: NUTS 3;
share of GDP: NUTS 2;
differences in GDP: NUTS 2
Origin of data:
Growth rate: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR;
differences in GDP: ESPON Project 3.1, CNRS & UMS RIATE;
share of GDP: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
Source: ESPON database



Youth unemployment 2003

- above 93.2
- 75.6 - 93.2
- ESPON average: 75.6
- 57.9 - 75.6
- below 57.9
- no data

calculation: unemployed people under 25 years per 1,000 inh. from 15 up to 25 years

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR
Source: ESPON database

II.3 European labour market

The labour market of a region is a fundamental element in the regional economy. It reflects, but also significantly defines regional competitiveness. Demography influences the supply of labour as cohorts enter and leave the working age groups, but economic performance is the dynamo that creates push and pull factors related to job opportunities and demand for labour in terms of numbers and skills.

The unemployment rate is the classic indicator of the condition of a regional labour market. The level of unemployment reflects the region's shortfall in jobs, though it may also indicate a mismatch between the skills of the labour force and those needed by the market. Trends in unemployment to some extent follow economic cycles, but also indicate how well a region is dealing with structural challenges and matching labour supply and demands.

Two aspects of unemployment are particularly important indicators of the endogenous potential of a region. Youth unemployment gives clues as to whether a labour market is on a path to regeneration, and providing opportunities of young people to start work and/or get vocational training. Secondly, the statistics for long-term unemployment indicate how deep the problems are, and the scale to which people or territories have become decoupled from economic trends. The higher the long-term unemployment rate, the more serious are the structural economic problems.

High unemployment rates amongst young people are found all across Poland, Greece, Finland and Estonia. In the regions in Poland, for every 1,000 persons aged 15 to 25, up to 170 of them are unemployed. In Greece this value reaches 160 and in Finland 126. In many countries there are regional differences: in Italy and Portugal youth unemployment is high in the south and low in the north, whereas in the United Kingdom and Bulgaria, the north is the area with worst youth unemployment. Unemployment is also a concern for Germany's under-25s, with rates of up to 110 per 1,000 people in the age group. France has clear centre - periphery differentials with high youth unemployment in the Nord - Pas-de-Calais region in the north and also in Mid-Pyrenees and Corse in the south, for example. The outermost area, Réunion, has 180 unemployed young people per 1,000 inhabitants aged 15 to 25 years, the highest figure in the ESPON countries. In contrast, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland and Hungary have below average rates of unemployed youngsters. In the Czech Republic the problem is restricted to the border regions, both those adjoining Germany and those with Slovakia and Poland. 1

The regional distribution of long-term unemployment shows a slightly different pattern. Bulgaria, Romania, Poland, Slovakia, Greece, the Baltic countries, the south of Italy and northern Germany are the places where long-term unemployment rates are highest. 2 The long-term unemployed account for 80 % of all the unemployed persons in Guadeloupe, 75 % in Bulgaria, 68.5 % in Greece and 67.5 % in Polish regions. In roughly a third of the NUTS 2 regions (77 regions out of 268 without Switzerland and Norway for which no data has been available) more than half the people who are unemployed have been without work for more than a year. In half of the NUTS 2 regions the long-term unemployed account for over 40 % of the jobless, which is the average across the ESPON countries.

Human capital can be measured by the proportion of a population with tertiary education, an important group in a knowledge economy. The eastern countries of the Union, along with Portugal, Italy and Greece record levels below the regional average of the ESPON countries which is about 21 %. Only 5 % of those in the Azores have tertiary education and in regions like Centro in Portugal, Puglia in Italy or North Aegean in Greece the figure is only 10 %. However economically important regions in these same countries, like Lombardy in Italy or the Norte in Portugal, do not reach more than 12 %. Only the capital regions of these countries exceed the ESPON regional average. Western European and the Nordic countries in general have higher potentials of well educated population. In Finland, Norway and the United Kingdom the level is high in almost full coverage of the regions, in Germany there is an apparent south and east concentration, in France these regions enfold the country in the south and west. 3

Generally regions with high unemployment rates in 2003, above regional average of the ESPON countries, and an above average increase of unemployed persons in the period from 1999 to 2003, also have higher than average long-term unemployment or youth unemployment or even both. The average unemployment rate of these regions was around 18.6 %. The decrease in employment was 3.7 % on average, with a maximum drop of 11.2 %, in the period analysed. Many regions in Poland, Slovakia and north eastern Germany show these very difficult labour market conditions. The proportion of the labour force with a tertiary education is relatively low in all these regions, except those in Germany. 4

There are other regions where the unemployment rate is high, but decreasing. Examples are the regions of southern Italy, many regions of

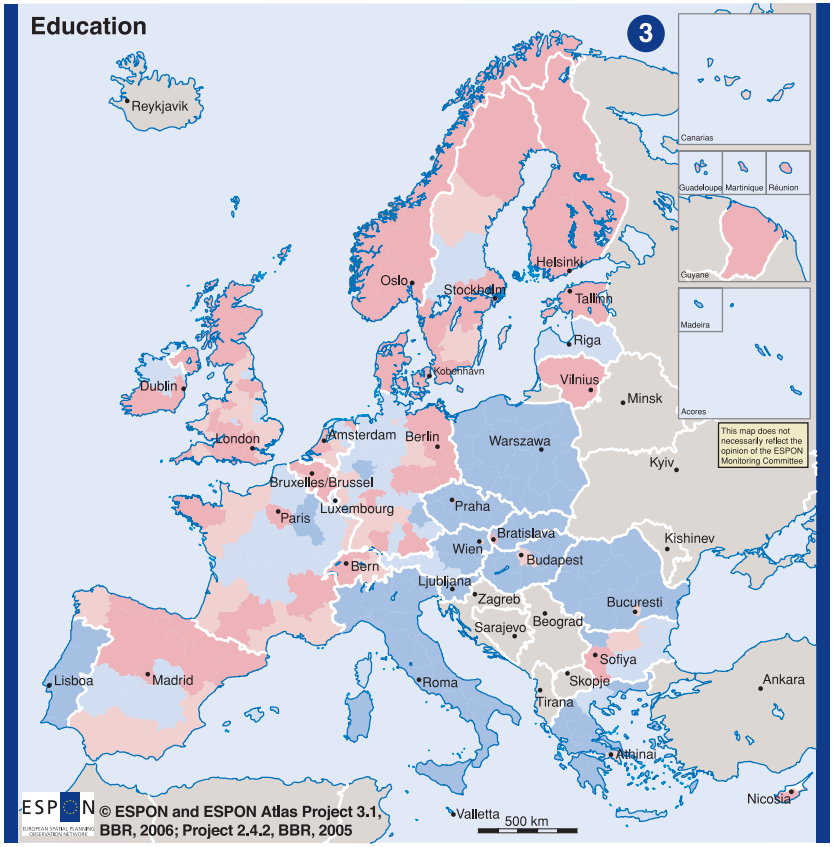
Long-term unemployment 2003

- above 48.1
- 39.9 - 48.1
- 31.7 - 39.9
- below 31.7
- no data

ESPON average: 39.9

Long-term unemployment rate represents long-term unemployed (12 months or longer) as a percentage of the sum of unemployed for less than one year and long-term unemployed.

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
Source: ESPON database



High Education: share of tertiary educated people in % 2003

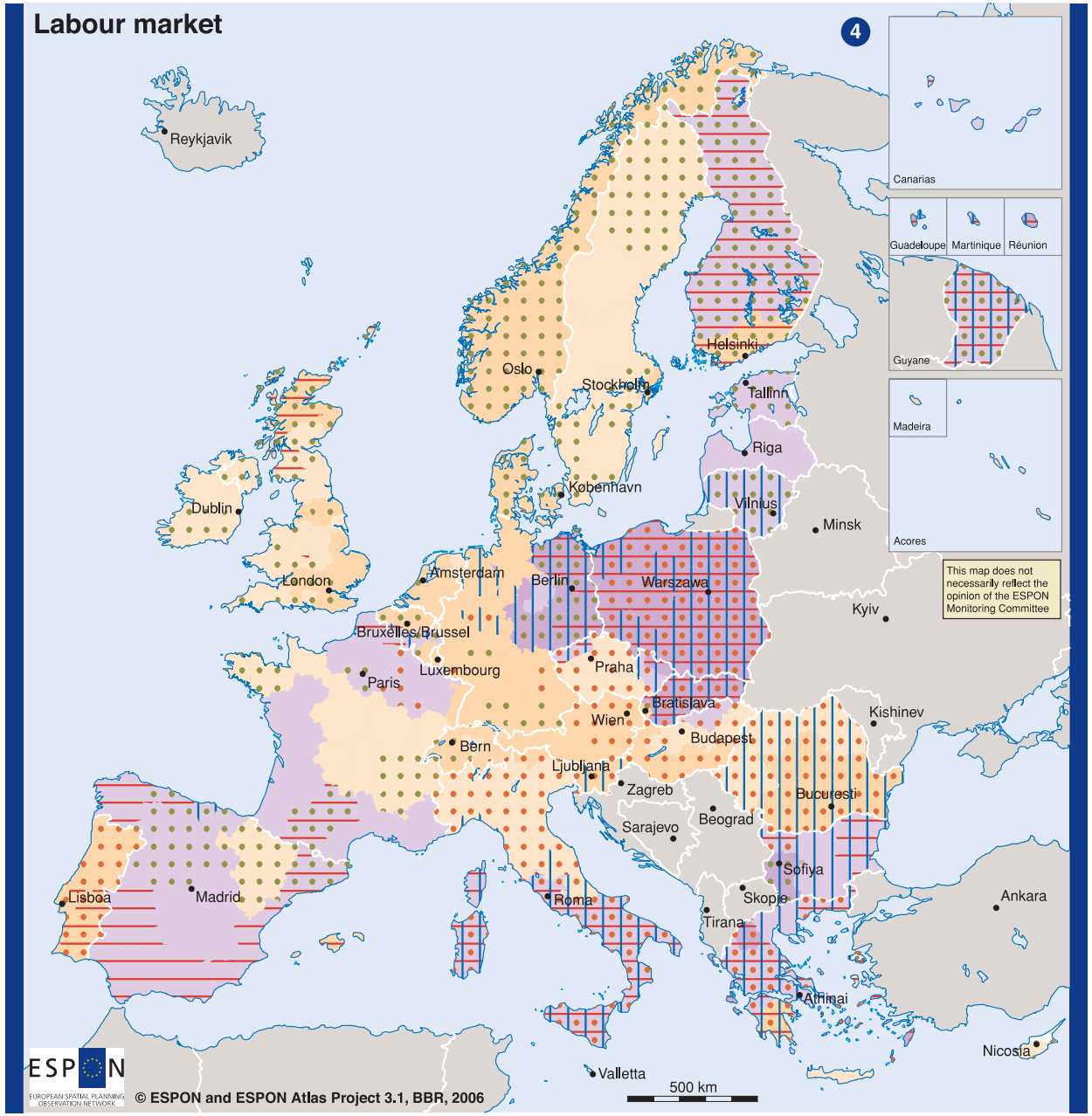
- less than 16.7
- 16.7 to below 20.6
- ESPON average: 20.6
- 20.6 to below 24.6
- more than 24.6
- no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR
Source: ESPON database

Spain, Finland and the Baltic States, and large parts of north eastern and south western France, and Bulgaria. The average unemployment rate of the these regions in 2003 was 12.1 %, and the average fall in unemployment was about 4 %. Only the regions in the south of Italy and some regions in Greece in this group also show the combined difficulties of long-term and youth unemployment and have low proportions of their population with a tertiary education. The main concern of these reasons is youth unemployment, especially in Finland, Catalonia and the Mid-Pyrenees in France which have an above average share of their population that is highly educated.

Relatively low unemployment rates, but an above average rate of increase in unemployment, can be seen in Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxemburg, the western part of Germany, Switzerland, Austria and Portugal. The mean unemployment rate of these regions in 2003 was 5,5 %, while the increase between 1999 and 2003 was moderate with the rate rising 0,6 percentage points. Amongst this group, only some regions in north western Germany show above average long-term unemployment.

Regions enjoying a below-average unemployment rate and a decline in unemployment can be found in Ireland, the western and northern parts of the United Kingdom, the central and western areas of France, the northern regions of Italy, Spain, Hungary and Romania and the central regions of the Czech Republic. The average unemployment rate of this category of regions was 5.3 % and the unemployment rate decreased between 1999 and 2003 by 2.1 percentage points. In general these regions have a high share of population with tertiary education level like the Rhône-Alpes region in France or the south east of Ireland. Only the north of Italy and the central regions of the Czech Republic have low share in higher education compared to the average. 4 ◆



Labour Situation - unemployment rate 2003 and development from 1999 to 2003

- High unemployment and above average increase of the unemployment rate
- High unemployment and above average decrease of the unemployment rate
- Low unemployment and above average decrease of the unemployment rate
- Low unemployment and above average increase of the unemployment rate

Long-term unemployment 2003

- high above average

Youth unemployment 2003

- high above average

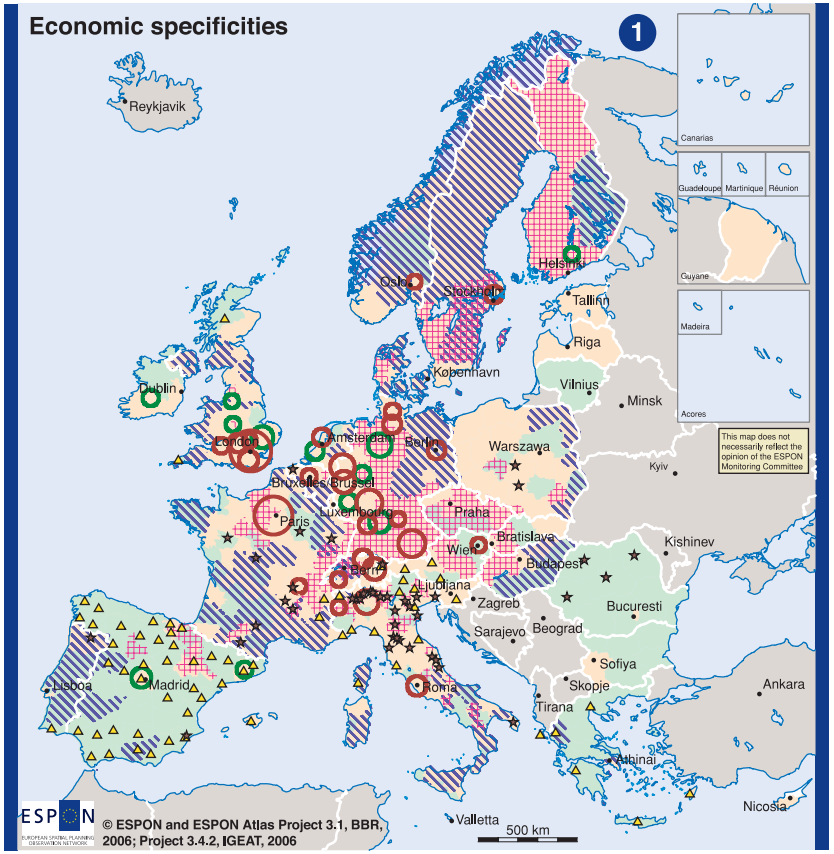
High education 2003

- high share of tertiary education
- low share of tertiary education

- no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: Long-term unemployment: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR; other data: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR

Source: ESPON database



Financial and business services
Only NUTS 2 regions above 15 billions euro of added value

Added value (M euro)
100,000
50,000
25,000

Regional share (%)
up to 30
more than 30

Non-market services (%)
22 - 43.79
High technological level industry (%)
8 - 19.14
Agriculture and building industry (%)
> 12
Catering (%)
6 - 25.03
Textile industry (%)
> 3.5
Non Specific region
no data

Regional level: NUTS 2/3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.4.2, IGEAT
Source: ESPON database

II.4 Regional European specialisation

Global competition and the challenges to achieve European integration mean that a region's economic orientation or specialisation in particular sectors is ever more significant. These issues were addressed in the preparation of the enlargement process of EU in 2004. Regional specialisation was a key theme for regional involvement in the process.

The very idea of specialisation means that each region is different. However, it is useful to look for some features that are shared. A typology of regional specialisation on the basis of each region's contribution of value added in 25 economic sectors of activity. gives some idea of the long-term development factors that are relevant for each type of region.

The dynamic core of the economy is represented by the regions specialised in financial and other high-level business services. There are also central regions without big cities which are very close to the EU average, with a slight specialisation in high and medium technology. This group of regions includes Europe's main economic centres and capital regions.

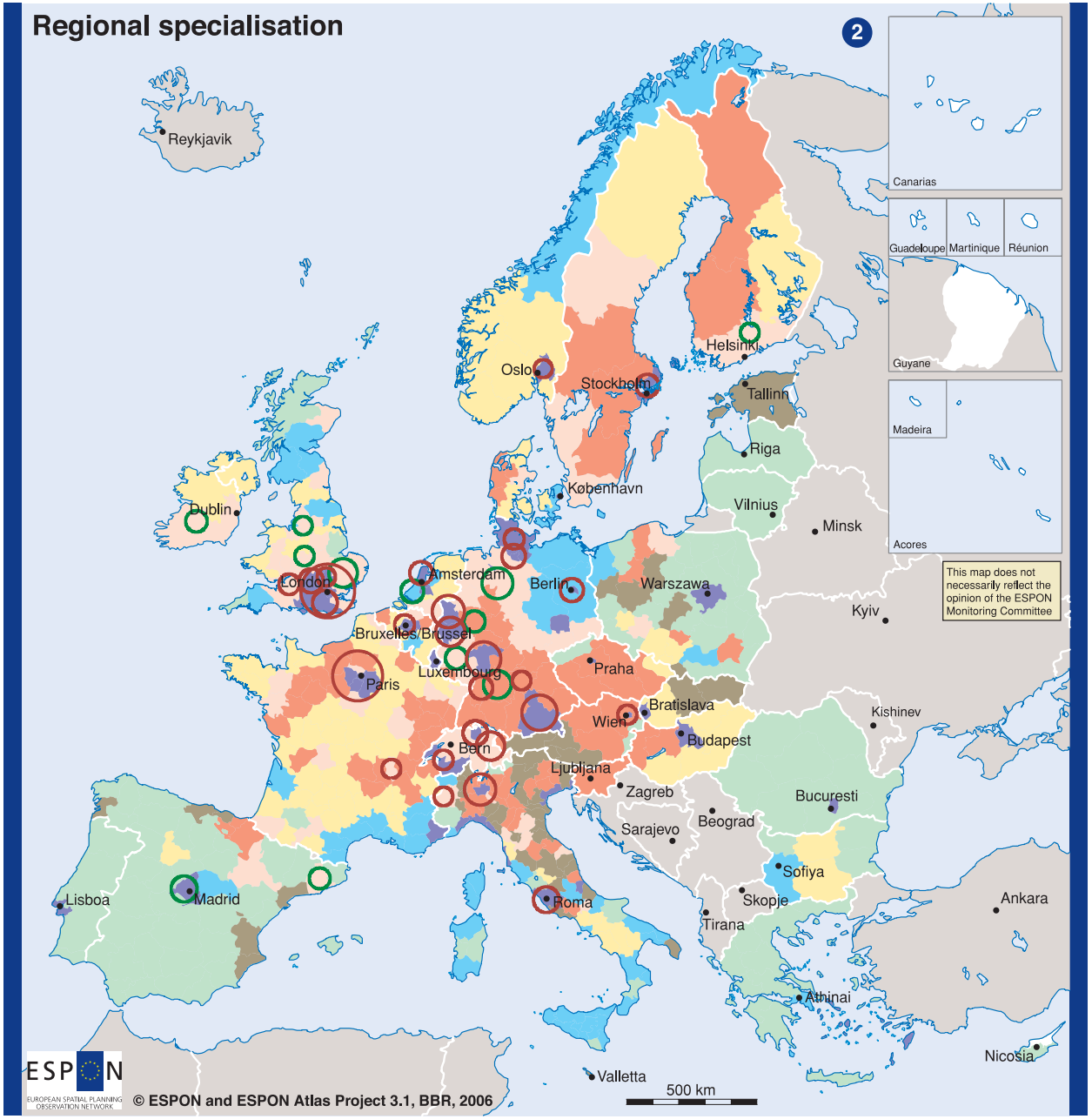
Some regions are strongly dependent on exports and thus sensitive to the impact of globalisation. Typically these regions are specialised in high and medium technology, like electrical and electronic manufacturing and also in light industries, agriculture-fisheries-building and hotels-bars-restaurants.

Some more rural regions have a high share of non-market services, but differ in the extent to which they are specialised in agriculture, light industries, personal market services and tourism. This group includes the more agricultural regions of e.g. central France and more tourism–oriented, but often structural weak, regions like eastern Germany, southern Italy but also the south of France. 2

Finally, the most peripheral type specialised in agriculture and fisheries, construction and light industries as well as tourism sectors. It comprises regions like Latvia and Lithuania, eastern Poland, Romania and Greece in the eastern part of the Union and Spain and Portugal in the west.

Strong representation of administration, education and health indicates regions that depend substantially on non-market services. Specialisation in agriculture and construction is generally most evident in eastern and west Mediterranean peripheral regions. Finally, there are two sectors which, when they are a key part of the economy give the region a very distinct character. These are the textile industry and tourism (hotels and restaurants). 1 ◆

Regional specialisation



Economic typology

- non market services, agriculture & light industry
- MEGAs advanced services: finances & business
- high and medium technological industry
- textile, personal market services
- agriculture, non-market services, trade, hotels & restaurants, industry (light & construction)
- market & non-market personal services, weak in industry
- neutral central without big cities

Financial and business services
Only NUTS 2 regions above 15 billions euro of added value

Added value (M euro)
100,000
50,000
25,000

Regional share (%)
- up to 30
- more than 30

- no data

Regional level: NUTS 2/3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.4.2, IGEAT
Source: ESPON database

II.5 European cluster of competitiveness and innovation

The relaunch of the Lisbon Strategy, with more focus on growth and employment, reaffirmed the aim for a knowledge-driven renewal of the European economy. Creation of the information society, better use of innovations in industry, knowledge transfer, and the growing of centres of knowledge as motors for restructuring are important elements of the strategy.

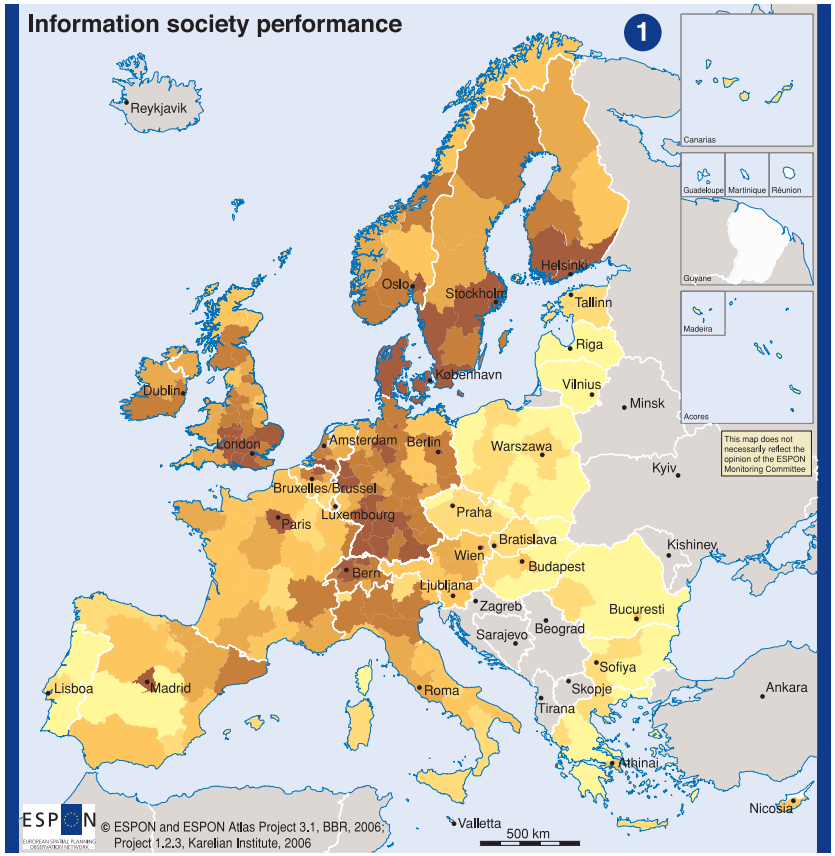
The Lisbon Strategy has identified some key indicators and targets. Some countries have reached the targets for some indicators, but most countries still have some way to go. The target of an employment rate of 70 % has already been achieved or exceeded in Switzerland with 78 %, Norway and Denmark each with 75 %, the Netherlands with 73.6 %, Sweden with 73 % and the United Kingdom with almost 72 %. In contrast Poland has the lowest employment rate of the ESPON countries with 51%, followed by Italy with 56 %, Romania and the Slovak Republic with 58 % and Belgium and Spain with 60 % each.

Another Lisbon target is a labour participation rate of 50 % of the older workers. This has been reached in the same countries that have attained the 70% employment rate target, but also by Estonia, Ireland, Portugal and Portugal. However, some of the EU countries that acceded in 2004 are quite far from the threshold, as are Belgium, Italy and Austria which all have quite low employment rates for older workers.

Expenditure on R&D as a percentage of GDP, is one of the key indicators to measure the innovative strength of an economy. The highest values in 2003 were in Sweden and Finland. These were the only countries that passed the 3 % threshold figure set in the Lisbon strategy. Switzerland, Denmark and Germany lie close to it, with 2.5 % of GDP going into R&D. With 2.2 %, Austria and France follow. The lowest expenditures are in Malta, Bulgaria and Poland with about 0.5 % of the GDP in 2003. The absolute amount that Malta spends on R&D is only 6 % of the sum that Sweden invests in future-oriented research.

Although no target has been set for the long-term unemployment rate, the United Kingdom, with 1 %, has the lowest value of all ESPON countries. The highest rates are in the Slovak Republic with 10 % and Poland with almost 12 %. Germany's rate at 5.4 % is more or less comparable with the Baltic States. 1

An information society index has been developed by combining the indicators on readiness, growth and the impact stages of the information society (IS) lifecycle. It can be used to illustrate the standing of regions



Information society index

- very low
- low
- moderate low
- moderate high
- high
- very high
- no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.2.3, Karelian Institute
Source: ESPON database

in the ESPON territory. Readiness is defined as the "resources and skills for ICT use", and thus consists of the following three factors: wealth, skills and education, and adoption of basic technologies. The definition of IS growth is "availability and use of ICT" and it is composed of two factor groups: household and business use of ICT. The impact of IS is defined in terms of the "economic implications of IS", and it is measured by two factors: impact on the labour market and innovative activity.

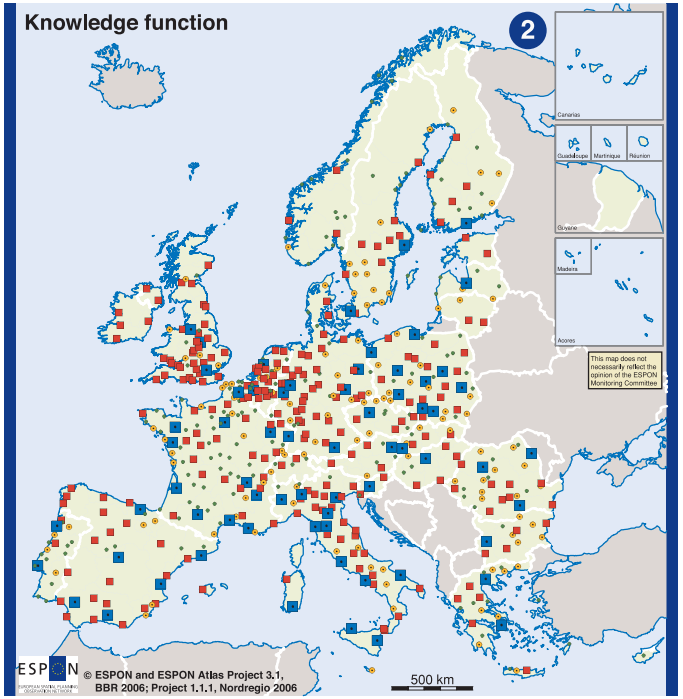
A band of regions with high to very high IS index values stretches south from the Nordic countries to the north of Italy and Rhone-Alps. In the west this band includes the United Kingdom and Ireland. There are three free-standing "islands" with this same level of IS performance, Paris, Madrid and Catalonia. The eastern countries as well as Greece, southern Italy, the Mediterranean islands and most of the Iberian Peninsula seem to be behind in these developments. Overall, the core areas, capital regions and MEGAs, such as the NUTS 2 regions of Paris, Madrid and London, perform very well. National differences are visible as well as considerable intra-country inequalities, resulting partly in high territorial discontinuities (e.g. France, Spain). Some territories located in countries with a lower aggregate IS score perform better than some of their counterparts located in countries with higher country scores. 2

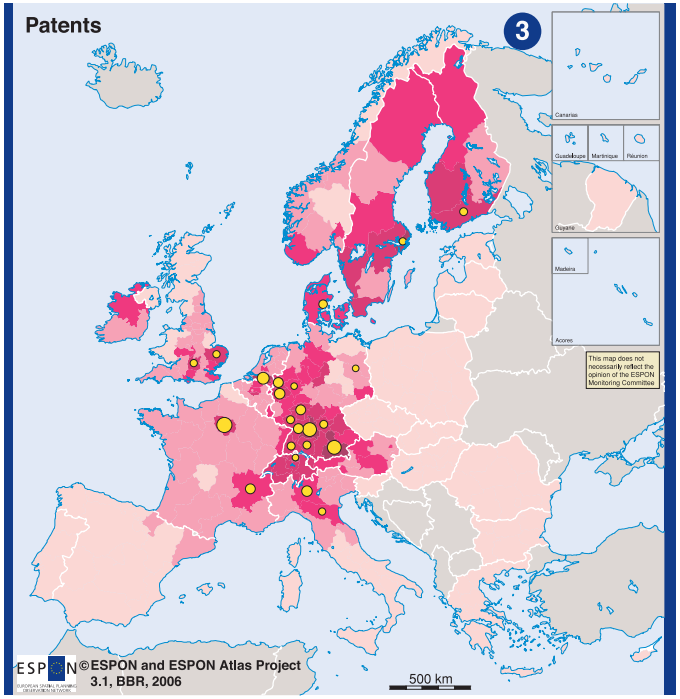
To assess the regional importance of R&D, and the utilisation of research in a region, the application of patents at NUTS level 2 and the number of university students in the FUAs were taken into account. The main urban centres within the European territory are strong hubs of information and innovation. Regional development potentials are not necessarily determined simply by the number of students in a region, but rather require some balance between the different components of the regional knowledge base.

A high concentration of university students exists in a belt stretching from England to the Netherlands, Belgium and western Germany. A rectangular pattern describes most of the remaining territory. Exceptions are the Scandinavian northern periphery, the northern United Kingdom, Latvia, eastern Germany and the inland regions of the Iberian periphery, where there are capital cities, metropolitan regions and agglomeration areas with important universities. 3

According to the European Patent Office (EPO) 63,740 patent applications were registered in 2002. Only 24 regions of 282 NUTS 2 regions each account for more than 1 % of the applications for patents from all ESPON countries. More than 50 %, of all patent applications of the EU 25+2+2 territory are from these 24 regions. These are mainly regions in Scandinavia, Ireland, southern UK, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, northern Italy and France, and the Spanish autonomous regions of Navarre and Catalonia. The highest share of total patent applications comes from the pentagon area. The remaining 31,171 patents (49.1%) are distributed around the remaining NUTS level 2 regions each of which had below 1 % of all patent applications. The Mediterranean regions of Portugal, Spain, Italy, and Greece, together with regions in the countries that joined the EU in 2004 show very low numbers of patent applications. 4

Regional analysis of seven out of the fourteen Lisbon indicators illustrates the basic relationship between patent application and regional economies that are oriented to innovation. The highest share of patent applications is in the regions with the highest Lisbon orientation. The regions that produce 50 % of all patent applications are concentrated in a triangle defined by the NUTS 2 regions of Berkshire, Buckinghamshire and Oxfordshire in the United Kingdom, Denmark and Emilia-Romagna in Italy. Only Stockholm and Etelä-Suomi with Helsinki show up outside this area. The territorial picture shows quite starkly the isolation of universities as centres of knowledge and innovation within regions that otherwise record low Lisbon performance. This is particularly the case in the eastern Member States of the Union, but also in East Germany and in many regions in Spain. 5 ◆





Patent applications to the European Patent Office (EPO) in per million inhabitants, 2002

- less than 50
- 50 to below 150
- 150 to below 300
- 300 to below 500
- 500 and more

Regional share of total patent applications 2002, (only regions that cover the top 50 % of total patents)

5 %
2.5 %
1 %

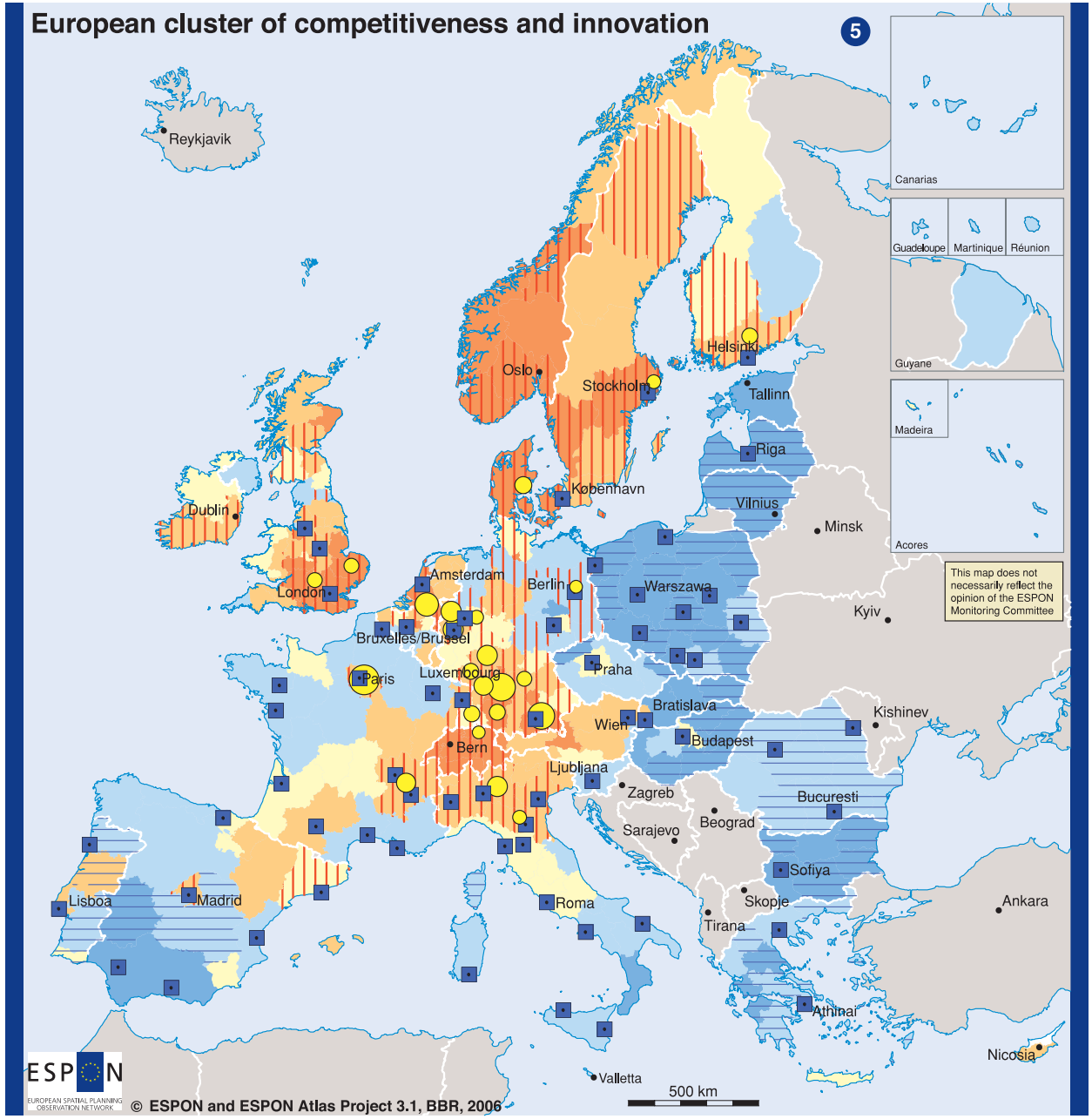
no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
Source: ESPON database

NUTS 0 (4)	Country	1. Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power standards per inhabitant in 2003	2. Labour productivity: GDP in Purchasing Power Standards (PPS) per person employed 2003	3. Employment rate: employed persons aged 15-64 as a share of total population of the same age Group in 2003	4. Employment rate of older workers - total 2003	5. Gross domestic expenditure on R&D (GERD) as a percentage of GDP 2003	6. Dispersion of regional employment rates 2004	7. Longterm unemployment rate 2004
EU25	EU25	21,740	51,483	62.9	40.2	1.90	12.2	4.1
AT	Austria	26,281	57,107	68.9	30.3	2.19	3.5	1.3
BE	Belgium	25,676	65,441	59.6	28.1	1.89	8.7	4.1
BG	Bulgaria	6,469	17,853	52.5	30.0	0.50	7.0	7.2
CH	Switzerland	26,465	52,499	77.9	65.7	2.57		1.2
CY	Cyprus	17,377	38,398	69.2	50.4	0.35		1.2
CZ	Czech Republic	14,749	32,007	64.7	42.3	1.26	5.6	4.2
DE	Germany	23,569	54,137	65.0	39.9	2.52	6.2	5.4
DK	Denmark	26,314	52,388	75.1	60.2	2.56		1.2
EE	Estonia	10,488	23,932	62.9	52.3	0.82		5.0
ES	Spain	21,174	51,424	59.8	40.7	1.05	8.7	3.4
FI	Finland	24,537	54,089	67.7	49.6	3.48	5.5	2.1
FR	France	24,212	60,472	63.3	36.8	2.18	7.1	3.9
GR	Greece	17,634	45,476	58.7	41.3	0.61	4.1	5.6
HU	Hungary	12,896	33,309	57.0	28.9	0.94	9.4	2.7
IE	Ireland	29,161	64,278	65.5	49.0	1.16		1.6
IT	Italy	23,447	61,244	56.1	30.3	1.11	15.6	4.0
LT	Lithuania	9,845	23,738	61.1	44.7	0.67		5.8
LU	Luxembourg	50,843	121,829	62.2	30.3	1.66		1.1
LV	Latvia	8,881	20,511	61.8	44.1	0.38		4.6
MT	Malta	15,796	42,588	54.2	32.5	0.27		3.4
NL	Netherlands	27,132	54,198	73.6	44.3	1.76	2.3	1.6
NO	Norway	31,760	64,219	75.5	66.9	1.73	1.7	0.8
PL	Poland	10,214	28,651	51.2	26.9	0.54	6.5	10.3
PT	Portugal	15,841	32,317	68.1	51.6	0.74	3.5	3.0
RO	Romania	6,522	15,483	57.6	38.1	0.39	4.9	4.5
SE	Sweden	25,193	52,308	72.9	68.6	3.95	4.4	1.2
SI	Slovenia	16,527	36,773	62.6	23.5	1.52		3.2
SK	Slovakia	11,298	28,116	57.7	24.6	0.58	9.0	11.8
UK	United Kingdom	25,267	54,134	71.5	55.4	1.88	5.8	1.0

Origin of data: Eurostat, Structural Indicators

The dispersion of regional employment rates is zero when the employment rates in all regions are identical, and it will rise if there is an increase in the differences between employment rates among regions. The indicator is not applicable for DK, IE, LU, CY, EE, LT, LV, MT, SI or IS as these countries comprise only one or (in the case of IE) two NUTS level 2 regions.



Economic Lisbon indicators*

Number of indicators in the upper quartile minus number of indicators in the lower quartile

> 3	Primarily high performance
1 - 3	
0	Medium performance
-3 - -1	
< -3	Primarily low performance

Information society index

very low

high and very high

Patents

Regional share of total patent applications 2002, (only regions that cover the top 50 % of total patents)

5 %
2,5 %

Knowledge node of european significance (50.000 - 500.000 students in FUA, 2000-2001)

no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: Economic Lisbon performance:
ESPON Project 3.3, CURS;
information society index: ESPON Project 1.2.3;
patents: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR;
knowledge function of FUAs: ESPON Project 1.1.1

*For further information on the indicators see table of the chapter 4

Source: ESPON database

III METROPOLITAN REGIONS, URBAN AREAS AND THE DIVERSITY OF RURAL AREAS

III.1 Functional urban areas and the European urban system

The ESDP saw a polycentric settlement structure across the whole territory of the EU as an essential stepping stone towards balanced and sustainable development and as a means to boost Europe's competitiveness in the world.

Dynamic cities and urban regions are recognised as vital assets in regional development. They can enable regions to realise their territorial potentials and achieve endogenous growth. At the time of the ESDP, the so-called European pentagon – the central area of the European territory – covered 20 % of the then EU area, but contributed 50 % of the EU gross domestic product, and 40 % of the population. Since then, enlargement of the Union has emphasised the important contribution that regional growth poles outside this core could make towards creating a more balanced development of the European territory. Strong networks of urban centres outside the pentagon should increase, but also spread economic opportunities, while also providing a means to overcome some of the congestion costs and other disadvantages of concentration within Europe's existing core.

Knowledge about the functional linkages of cities and urban areas is the precondition for the identification of such regions. This was not available when the ESDP was being prepared. Now ESPON has delineated functional urban areas (FUAs) across all 29 countries in the programme. A FUA consists of an urban core and the area around it that is economically integrated with the centre, e.g. the local labour market. A total of 1,595 FUAs with more than 20,000 inhabitants have been identified on the basis of commuter relations and employment catchment areas. Different in size they display a great variety of functions and services. Some are of national and/or European significance based on their multisectoral orientation, others are the sites of regional, national administrations. Their functional specialisation has been ranked according to their importance in terms of population, transport, tourism, industry, knowledge and decision-making.

From this extensive analysis, three groups of FUAs have been elaborated. These are Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGAs), FUAs of transnational / national importance and FUAs that have a regional / local orientation. The MEGAs have been classified further into global nodes, European engines and by their relative economic performance as "strong", "potential" and "weak MEGAs".

London, Paris and Madrid have more than 5 million inhabitants, and another 44 FUAs have between 1 million and 5 million. Only London and Paris are global nodes. Most of the European engines are concentrated in the core area, but Stockholm, Copenhagen, Vienna, Rome, Barcelona and Madrid are located well beyond the pentagon. They are complimented by strong MEGAs that are also outside the existing European core, like Dublin, Oslo and Athens. These are the places which, together with potential MEGAs like Lisbon, Montpellier, Budapest and Warsaw, could give substance to the ESDP vision of polycentric regions within the European territory as the engine for balanced and competitive development. 2

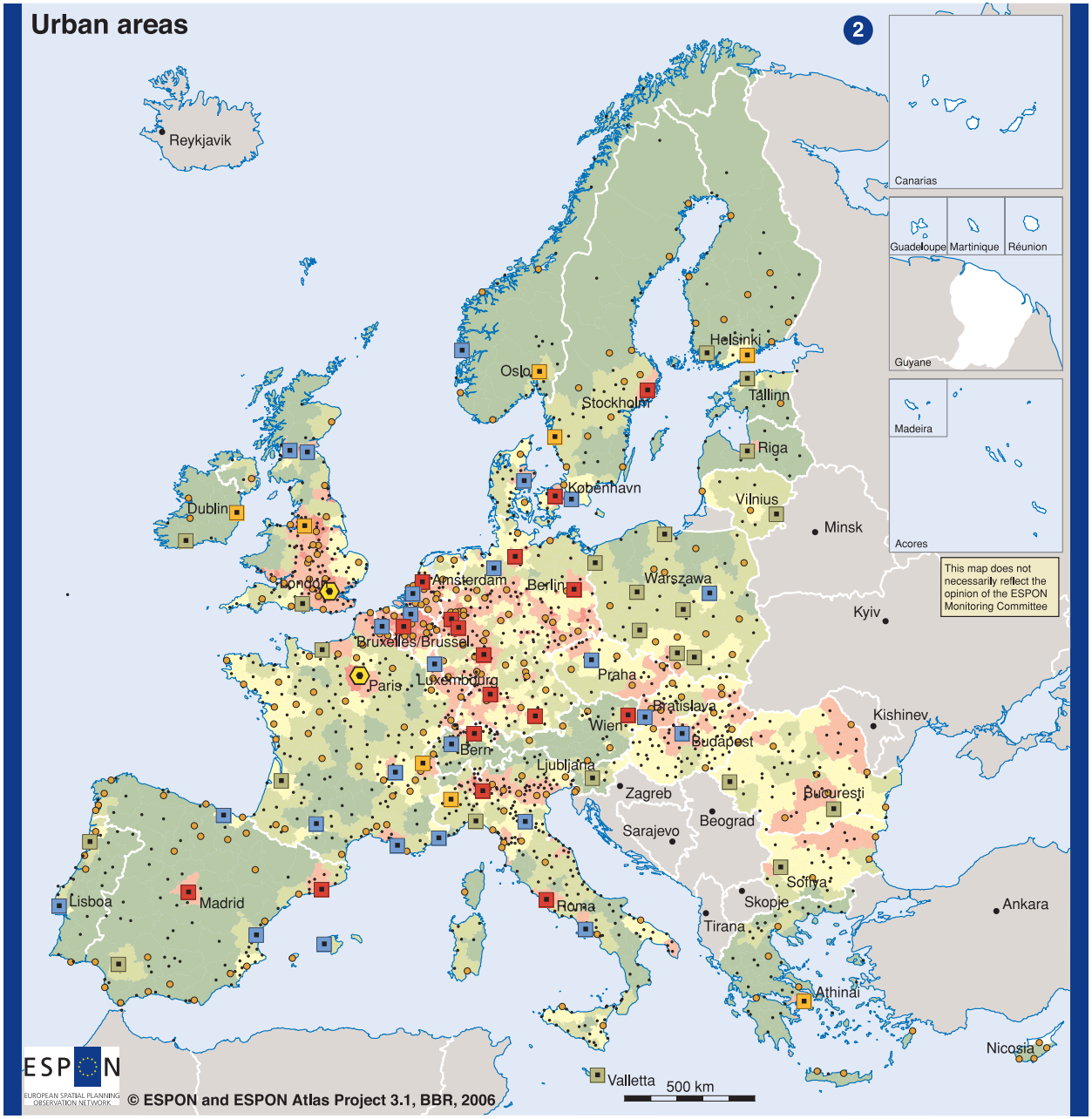
The "weak MEGAs" are generally in regions where some economic restructuring and repositioning could help growth prospects, along with better functional connections into wider networks. The MEGAs have high or very high proportions of their land cover in artificial surfaces – such as housing, industrial or transport-related land uses. This same measure can be used to get an impression of regions between the MEGAs, the possible directions of development and potential connections that could strengthen and extend - or enclose - these existing European growth areas. Currently 58 % of the population within the ESPON countries live in the 20 % of the area in which the proportion of artificial land cover is higher than 5 % of the total area. 1 ◆

1

Population distribution according to share of artificial surface: Each categorie contains 20 % of the ESPON area, sorted ascending by share of artificial surface

Share of artificial surface in %	Share of total population of ESPON area in %
less than 0.4	2.0
0.4 to below 1.2	6.8
1.2 to below 2.7	13.6
2.7 to below 4.9	20.0
more than 4.9	57.7

Source: EPSON database



Share of artificial surface

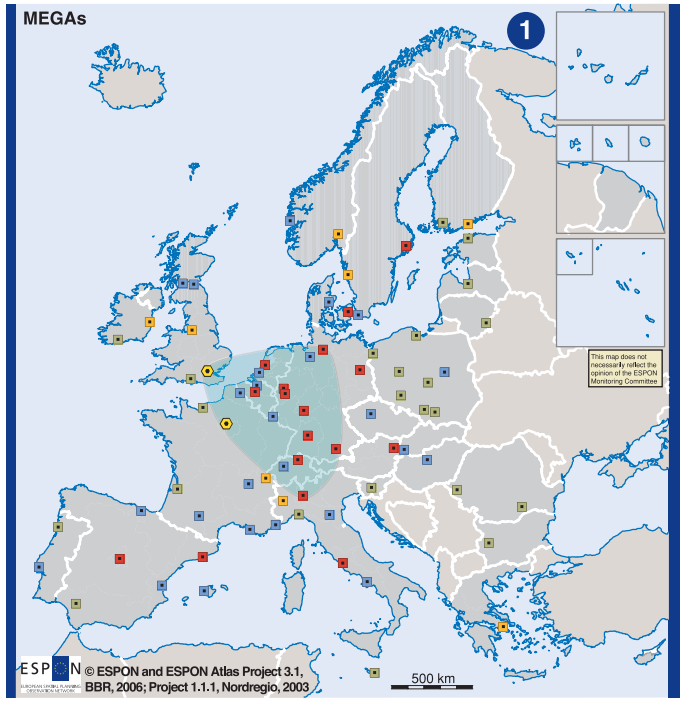
- very low
- low
- medium
- high
- very high
- no data

FUA & MEGA classification

- Global nodes
- European engines
- Strong MEGAs
- Potential MEGAs
- Weak MEGAs
- Transnational/national FUA
- Regional/local FUA

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: Artificial surface: CORINE & PELCOM;
MEGA & FUA classification: ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordregio

Source: ESPON database



III.2 Metropolitan regions and their competitiveness

The Lisbon Strategy is a key policy of the European Union. It was agreed at the summit in Lisbon in 2000. It seeks economic, social and environmental renewal of the EU, and aims to make the Union the most competitive and dynamic knowledge-based economy in the world. The Lisbon Strategy was re-launched at the spring Council in Luxembourg in 2005, giving more priority, in particular, to economic growth and employment.

The agglomerations, cities and urban regions are crucial to European and regional competitiveness. These are the places where more than 80 % of Europe's citizens live. All cities and city regions, no matter what size, have important functions as nodes for development and as economic drivers for their regional territories. Even small centres may be players at the global level in some specialised sectors. However, the metropolitan regions which are notable at the European and global scales have functional importance in a variety of sectors along with a significant role within their territorial context.

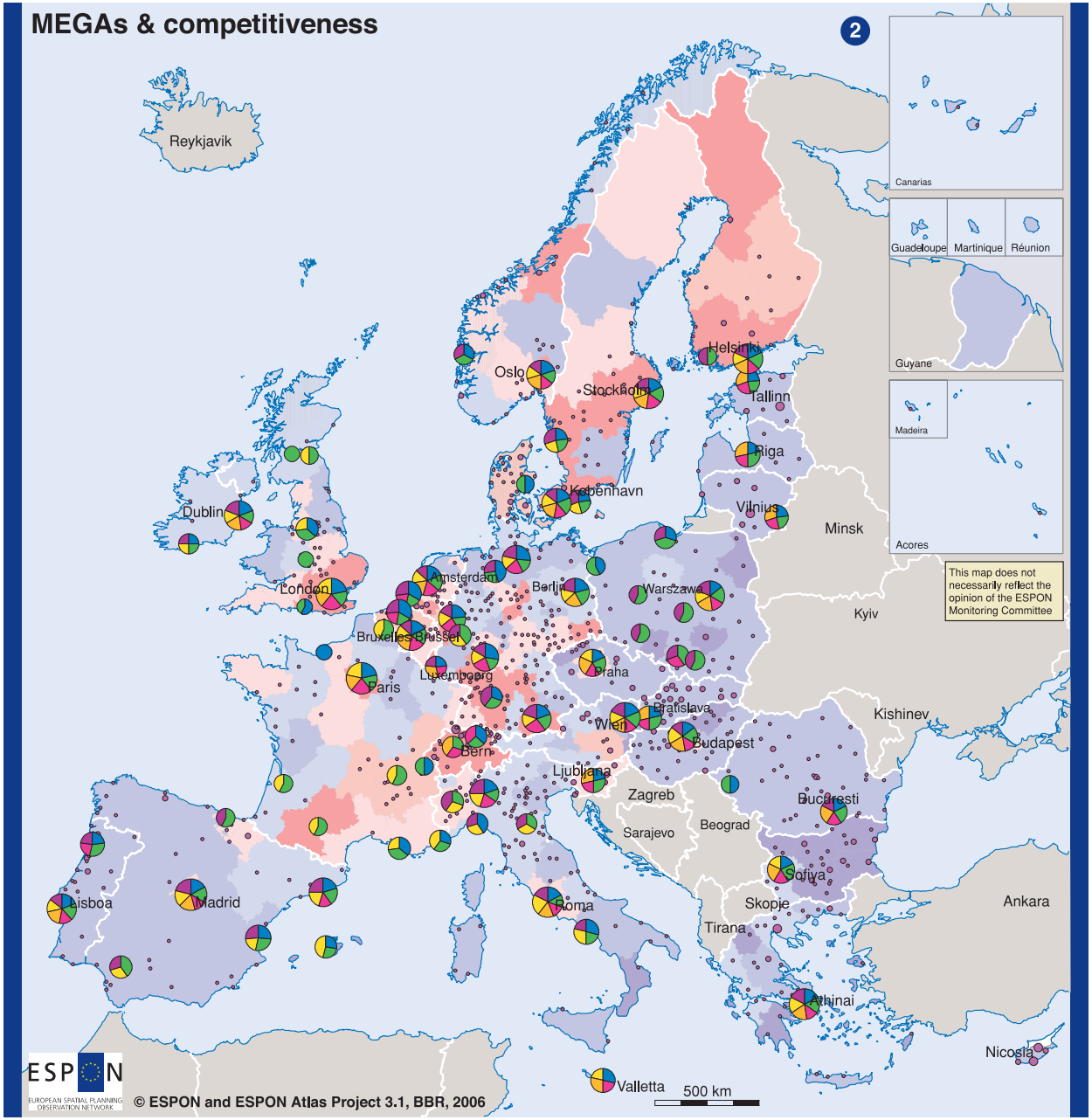
A polycentric Europe is seen as an attractive alternative to a European territory dominated by the pentagon the area delimitated by London, Hamburg, Munich, Milan and Paris. (1) Most crucial economic functions, for example the location of European centres of decision-making such as company headquarters, are still concentrated within this area. However, the pentagon is spreading to incorporate strong MEGAs, which are characterised by multi-functional importance and are performing well across all the factors considered in this research (decision-making, administration, industry, transport, university and tourism). Several potential zones of global economic integration can thus be discerned. The points that delimit the pentagon are extending - from Hamburg to Copenhagen and into Scandinavia, and from Munich into Austria and towards the South East of Europe.

In the ten countries that joined the Union in 2004, major decision-making functions are only located in the national capitals. Other MEGAs in these states gain their status from their industrial and higher education functions. In France, especially in the South, the MEGAs are based on strengths in tourism and through their universities. In general universities tend to be quite dispersed around different regions because of national educational systems. Thus the knowledge function is the most territorially balanced across Europe.

The functional significance of the MEGAs generally corresponds with the regional importance of research and development (R&D). This is not the case in Poland, Slovakia or Spain, where there are higher education centres, but low values of R&D performance. This discrepancy suggests that regional potentials are not being fully achieved.

The importance of R&D in shaping regional strengths, means that the concept of the pentagon, the core of Europe that can claim pre-eminence, is becoming misleading. A broad band of regions of high R&D significance stretches from the Mid-Pyrenees via Lyon, through Switzerland and to Bavaria in Germany. It is crossed by another band of regions running from Kärnten in Austria to England's West Midlands. The third corridor passes through Denmark, southern Norway, and central Sweden to Finland. (2) ◆

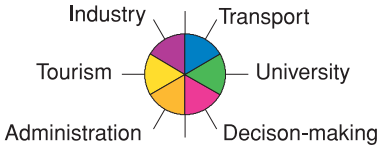
MEGAs & competitiveness



Additive combination of standardised R&D-indicators: personnel total, personnel in BES, expenditure on R&D (regional average of ESPON countries = 0)

- up to -1,0
- -1,0 up to -0,5
- -0,5 up to 0,0
- 0,0 up to 0,5
- 0,5 up to 1,0
- 1,0 and more

Metropolitan European Growth Areas (MEGA) by functional importance of global, European, national and trans-national significance



Size according to average value of related significance of functions

Decision-making functions outside MEGAs by significance

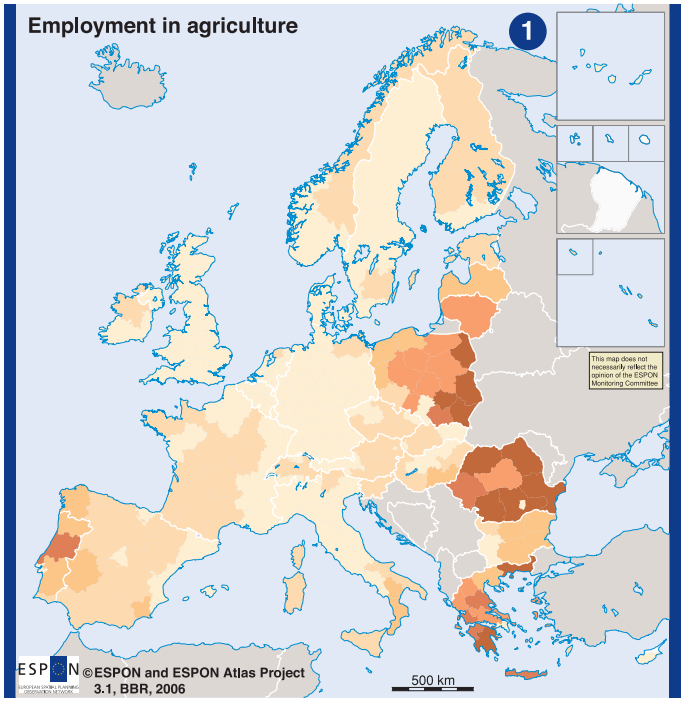
- National/transnational significance
- Regional significance
- Local significance

no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: R&D: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR & ECOTEC; functional importance of MEGAs: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR; function outside MEGAs: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR; MEGA definition: ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordregio
Source: ESPON database

III.3 Rural Areas and their regional diversification

Rural areas differ greatly both throughout Europe and even within their national contexts. Many of them benefit from increased interaction with nearby urban areas and/or from the increasing diversification of their economic base. At the same time they risk losing their rural qualities and identity.



Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing 2004 share of total employment in %

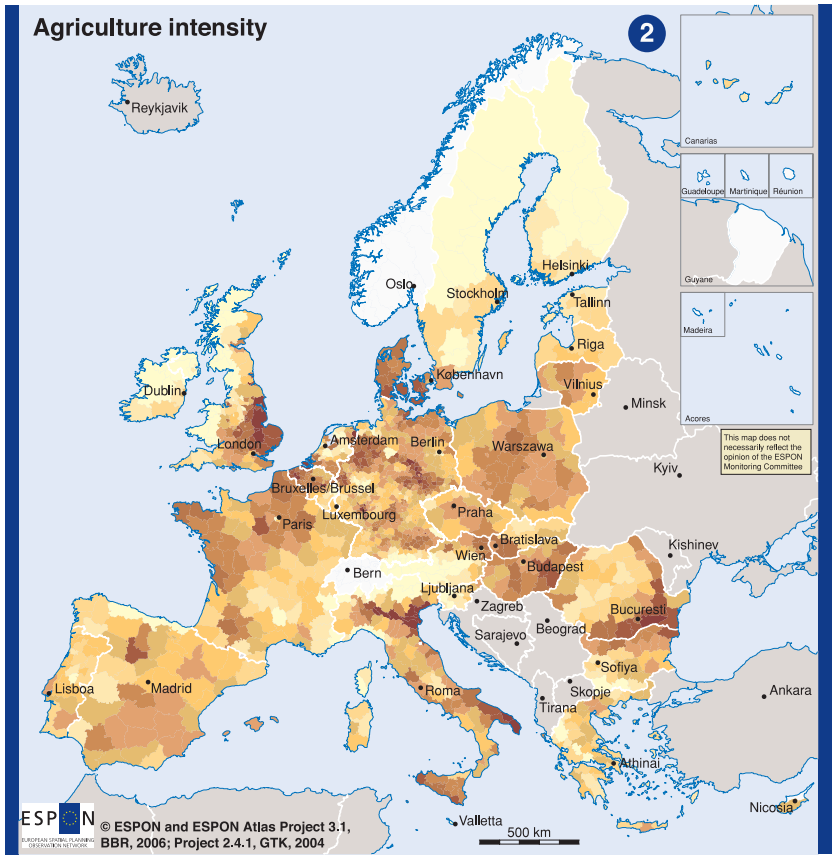
- less than 5
- 5 to below 10
- 10 to below 15
- 15 to below 20
- 20 to below 25
- 25 and more
- no data

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries, regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
Source: ESPON database

Intensive agriculture largely reflects the topographic, climatic and edaphic potential of the regions. There are regions where intensive agriculture makes up more than 80 % of the land cover, such as the Po valley or the regions of north western Germany. At the other end of the spectrum are regions where extensive agriculture is dominant, e.g. the Alps, northern Europe, Ireland, the Carpathians, etc. 1

Generally less than 5 % of a region's labour force is employed in agriculture. In the Eastern parts of the EU, especially in eastern Poland, and in Bulgaria, there are regions in which a large part of the population gains a living from employment in agriculture. Comparable regions can also be found in Greece and Portugal. 2

Intensive agriculture is more likely to be found in the less densely populated urban areas than in "deep" rural and does not necessarily correspond with a high share of employment. The places with the highest proportions of the labour force work in agriculture are predominately the more rural regions with low urban influence and moderate human intervention. The regions of Poland, Southern Hungary, Bulgaria and Romania in general have high shares of agricultural employment, and sometimes intensive production is important here too. These are the regions that face the greatest challenges in agricultural restructuring. 3 ◆



Relative amount of intensive agricultural areas on total utilisable area, 2000

- to below 10
- 10 to below 20
- 20 to below 30
- 30 to below 40
- 40 to below 50
- 50 to below 60
- 60 to below 70
- 70 to below 80
- 80 to below 90
- 90 and more
- no data

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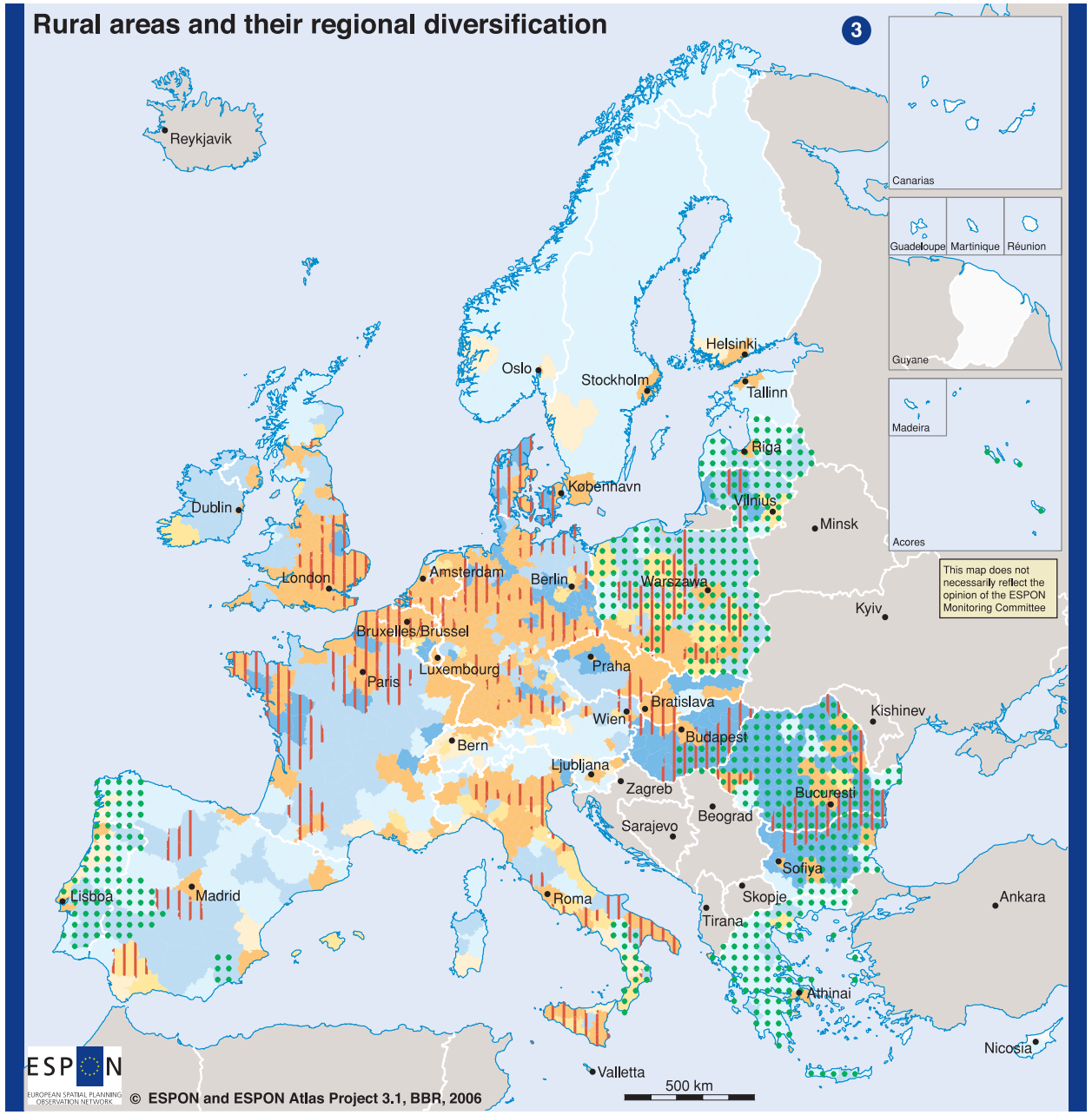
Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.4.1, GTK
Source: ESPON database



Urban-rural typology

- High urban influence, high human intervention
- High urban influence, medium human intervention
- High urban influence, low human intervention
- Low urban influence, high human intervention
- Low urban influence, medium human intervention
- Low urban influence, low human intervention
- no data

Intensive agricultural areas 2000

- High share (60% and more)

Employment in agriculture, forestry and fishing 2004

- High share (10% and more)

Regional level: Urban-rural typology & agricultural areas: NUTS 3;
employment in agriculture: NUTS 2
Origin of data: Urban-rural typology: ESPON Project 1.1.2, CURS,
classification of urban-rural for CH & NO on the basis of
ESPON Project 3.3;
Agriculture intensity: ESPON Project 2.4.1, GTK;
employment in agriculture: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR

For an explanation on the urban-rural-typology see annex.

Source: ESPON database

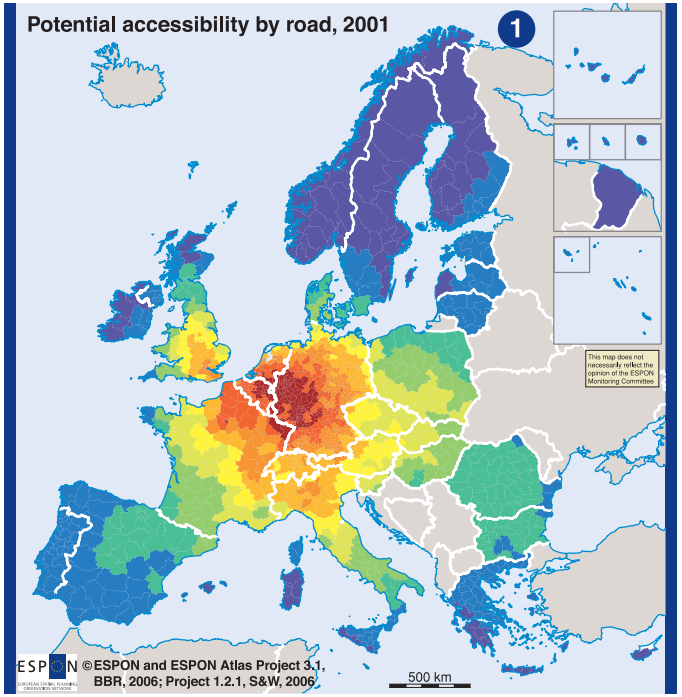
IV ACCESSING THE TERRITORY – EUROPEAN ACCESSIBILITY CONTEXT

IV.1 The core and the periphery

The "core" of the European territory and the "periphery" are concepts based on the idea of accessibility. The core/periphery model of Europe presumes a concentric pattern. Furthermore that pattern implicitly describes accessibility by road transport. If railway connections are considered instead, the concentric pattern is distorted as accessibility is gained by being one of the nodes on the network, rather than determined by geographical distance. Telecommunication networks substitute distance by connectivity in an even more dramatic way.

Nevertheless potential accessibility by roads remains important, and bottlenecks can hamper territorial development. (1) There are regions where the quality of the road network is poor, with no easy access to a motorway. In trans-European terms east-west links through Poland are a cause for concern, while many regions in the eastern part of the ESPON study area, score lowly on accessibility measures because of poor north-south road connections in this part of the territory. (2)

The core-periphery model also suggests that regions in the periphery are economically weaker than those in the core. Again this picture oversimplifies the actual situation. There are regions in the core area of the European territory that qualify for Objective 1 support under Structural Funds because their GDP per capita is below the 75 % threshold of the European average. There are also 'rich' regions on the periphery with GDP per capita more than 125 % of the EU average. (3) ◆



Accessibility (ESPON space = 100)

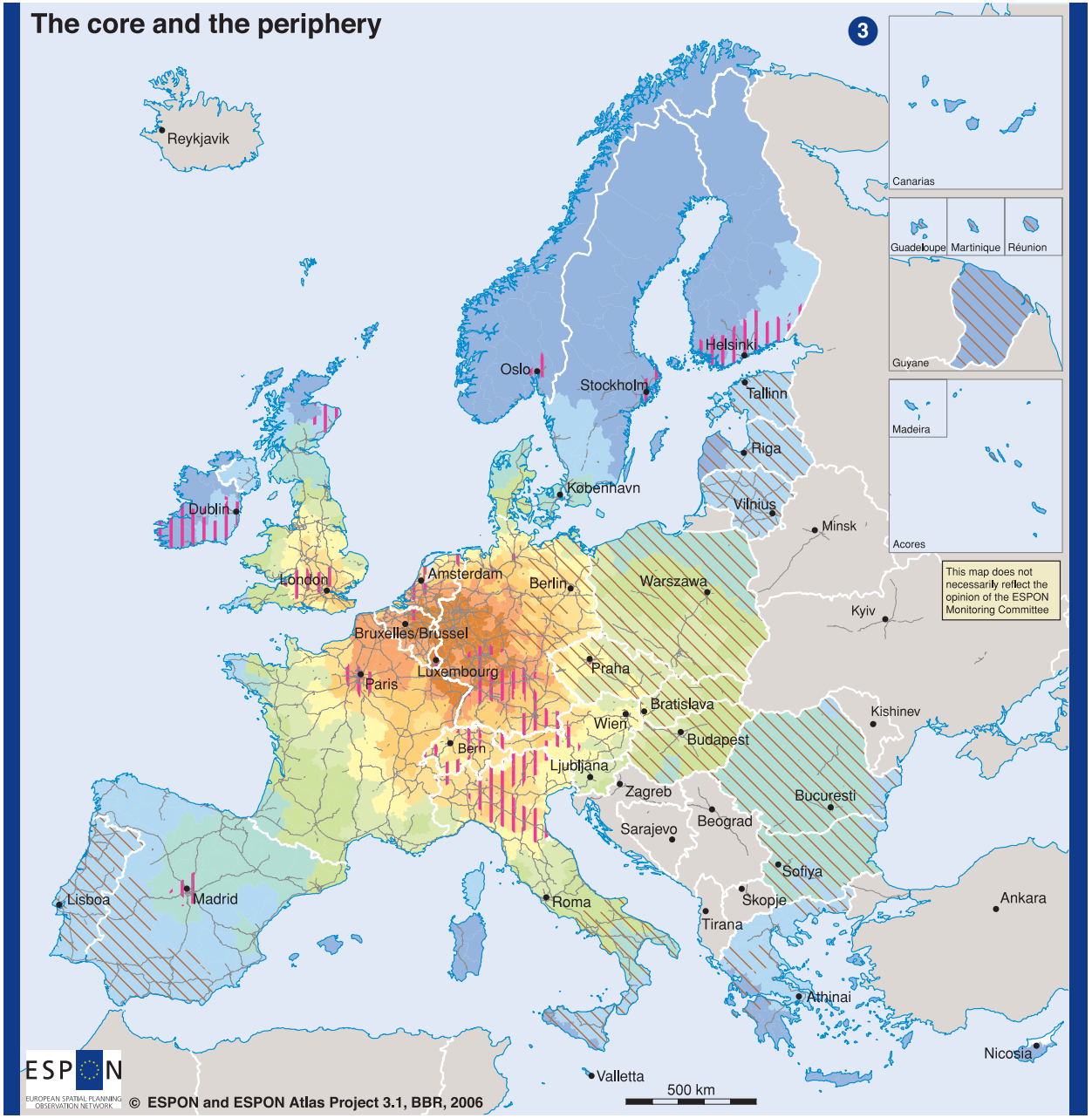
- less than 20
- 20 to below 40
- 40 to below 60
- 60 to below 80
- 80 to below 100
- 100 to below 120
- 120 to below 140
- 140 to below 160
- 160 to below 180
- 180 and more
- no data

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.2.1, Spiekermann & Wegener (S&W)
Source: ESPON database

Motorway network

- Existing in 1981
- Added until 1991
- Added until 2001
- Dual carriageways 2001
- no data

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Origin of data: ESPON project 1.2.1, Spiekermann & Wegener (S&W)
Source: ESPON database



Potential accessibility by road 2001 (ESPON space = 100)

- less than 20
- 20 to below 40
- 40 to below 60
- 60 to below 80
- 80 to below 100
- 100 to below 120
- 120 to below 140
- 140 to below 160
- 160 to below 180
- 180 and more

Regional GDP in % of EU25 average 2003

- more than 125
- less than 75

Motorway network

- motorway
- no data

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data:
Accessibilty: ESPON Project 1.2.1, Spiekermann & Wegener (S&W);
GDP: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
Source: ESPON database

IV.2 Polycentric accessibility in the European regions

There are many different facets to accessibility in the European context. In any particular situation accessibility is the outcome of the use of the best transport mode - airplanes, railway or road - or some combination of them. Accessibility needs to be analysed at and between different spatial scales: there needs to be good accessibility between regions and also within regions. Europeís MEGAs, urban agglomerations and cities need to be inter-connected, but such centres must be accessible from their own hinterland for which they also serve as an access point to further destinations. Even in the information society, transport systems and their physical infrastructure remain vital if urban networks are to flourish and territorial cohesion is to be achieved. Globalisation and regional integration require good connections between urban centres.

The fact that transport systems are multimodal means that the traditional concentric ìcore and peripheryî way of thinking about the European territory should be reconsidered. For example, capital city regions in the periphery often have good accessibility by air or fast train, while there are regions in the centre of the European territory that are ìperipheralî in terms of accessibility.

The regions with the highest multimodal accessibility are usually those with airports that connect them into the European network of urban areas and global transport links. Their surrounding regions often beneÝt from their own relative proximity to these key nodes, but this is not always the case. [4] The regions that enjoy a combination of important airports together with deeply embedded and strongly inter-connected railway and road networks have the highest potential multimodal accessibility. These are the regions around Frankfurt and D¸sseldorf, followed by the regions near the airports of Brussels, London and Paris, and for Amsterdam even those slightly further away. The centres themselves belong to the leading European regions in respect of the GDP per capita. That not all regions participate in the advantages of the location can be seen for example some German regions of the Frankfurt area with values of GDP per capita in PPS around 78 % of the EU 25 average. [1]

These ìairport islandsî of high accessibility stand out because the multimodal accessibility of their neighbouring regions is often considerably lower. This raises questions about the quality of the inter- and intra-regional transport systems within countries. The inclusion of railways as well as road systems in the calculation means it is not possible to distinguish the deficits by transport mode, though in general inadequate infrastructure could be identified as a barrier to achieving parity of access for some regions. Such regions with poor accessibility can be found in most of the eastern and northern member states of the Union, in Spain and Greece, and also in France. While the causes of the problem may be less evident, there are also some low-accessibility regions in central and eastern Germany and eastern France. [4]

A crucial question for policy-makers is how far good accessibility correlates with economic success. Analysis shows that the hotspots of multimodal accessibility are in no way homogenous economically. Some, like the central regions of Spain around Madrid, under-perform compared to their location advantages, whereas Catalonia performs better economically than its transport location might predict.

Top 25 of NUTS 3 regions, ranking after Multimodal Accessibility 2001 [1]

Rank	Region	Multimodal accessibility 2001 Index	GDP in Purchasing Power Parities per inhabitant in % of the EU25 avg. 2003
1	DE - Frankfurt am Main	190	300.4
2	DE - Main-Taunus-Kreis	189	146.6
3	DE - Düsseldorf	187	258.3
4	DE - Offenbach am Main	185	147.4
5	DE - Groß-Gerau	183	135.1
6	DE - Offenbach. Landkreis	180	116.5
7	DE - Darmstadt	180	207.7
8	FR - Seine-Saint-Denis	179	110.7
9	DE - Mainz	179	176.9
10	DE - Mülheim an der Ruhr	177	107.7
11	BE - Région Bruxelles/Brussels	177	237.6
12	UK - Outer London - West and North West	177	136.1
13	DE - Hochtaunuskreis	176	128.1
14	FR - Paris	176	315.3
15	DE - Mettmann	175	101.0
16	DE - Neuss	175	124.9
17	DE - Darmstadt-Dieburg	175	76.5
18	DE - Krefeld	175	120.4
19	DE - Wiesbaden	175	177.0
20	DE - Duisburg	175	103.3
21	BE - Mechelen	174	130.1
22	BE - Leuven	173	102.2
23	DE - Main-Kinzig-Kreis	172	104.6
24	NL - Groot-Amsterdam	171	197.4
25	DE - Mainz-Bingen	170	78.5

Source: ESPON Projekt 1.2.1, Spiekermann & Wegener (S&W), 2004; Eurostat Regio

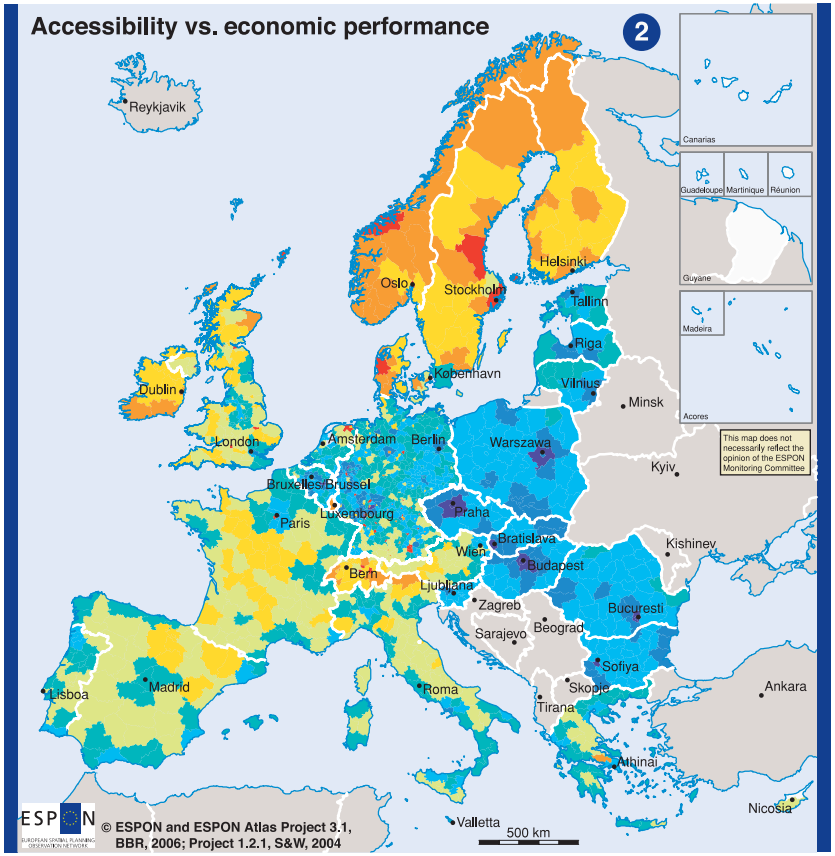
Similarly, in the capital cities and main economic centres of the eastern ESPON countries GDP per capita is very low compared to the rankings in terms of accessibility. Extensive parts of Germany and the north central part of France as well as the English south east and the north west also have very high accessibility values that are not reflected in their economic performance. In contrast, many regions in the Nordic, and especially their capital regions, but also many regions in Switzerland have very high GDP compared to the indices that describe their accessibility. Accessibility therefore is not the main factor that determines economic strength and competitiveness. 2

Denmark and Ireland as well as many regions in Switzerland and western Austria further support this finding. In the central parts of the pentagon in Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, where potential multimodal accessibility is high, the only regions that perform even better economically than might be expected from their advantages in accessibility are some economically strong urban regions. Good accessibility does contribute to potential competitive advantage, but does not by itself guarantee that the potential is realised.

Business air travel between the MEGAs, urban areas and cities is crucial, and particular importance is attached to the possibilities for same day return business travel. The daily accessibility by air between the 72 MEGAs shows the connections that allow same day return trips in both directions and one way. In these terms the central area of the European territory is highly interconnected, with numerous possible day trips from and to cities like Paris, Brussels, or Frankfurt, with plenty of other options for a return trip on the same day. The concentration on selected centre points in the net like London, Paris and the orientation mainly related to central area of e.g. Hamburg or Munich is nevertheless obvious. This leads to partly missing links in the network especially to northern and southern areas.

Return trips in both directions also figure strongly within the Iberian Peninsula whose main centres are highly connected between themselves, but separated from the rest of the continent. However, connections to the South of the peninsula are limited, so that a return trip takes more than one day. Similar patterns of isolation and limited options can be also found in the Nordic countries, Ireland and the northern part of the United Kingdom. 3

The eastern and south eastern urban centres and cities have very low connectivity, both between



City network daily accessibility by air between 72 Metropololitan European Growth Areas (MEGA), 2003

A — B Return trips possible in both directions

A → B Return trip possible only from A to B

no data

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Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.2.1, INRETS/CESA

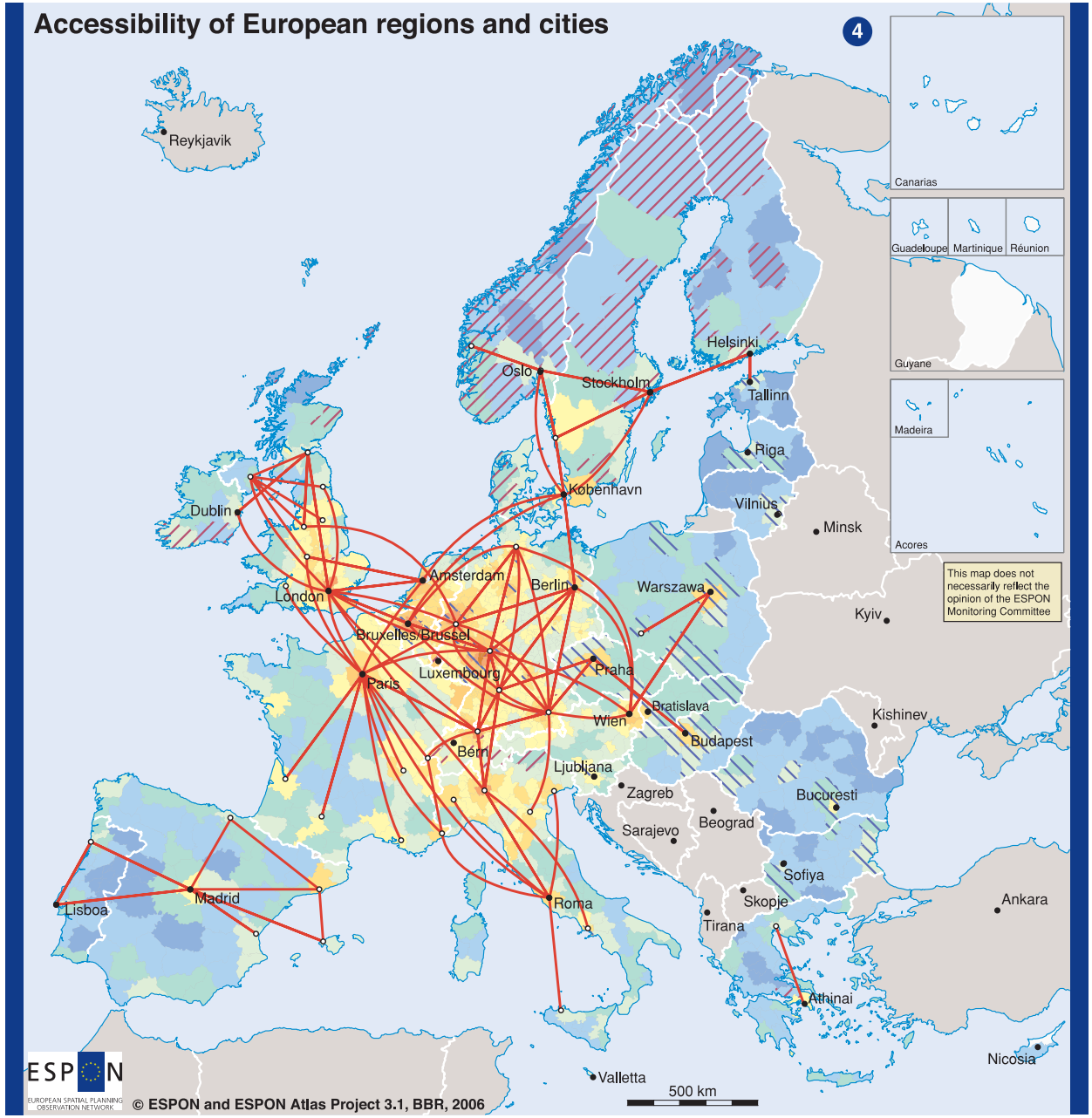
Source: ESPON database

Structure of the return trips:

themselves and to the rest of the ESPON countries. For Warsaw, for example, the only same day return trip available within Poland in both destinations is to Wroclaw; internationally there is a day return connection in both directions with Vienna, and one way return trips are possible to Stockholm. From Prague and Budapest return trips to Warsaw are possible but not the other way round. Greece, Bulgaria and Romania are quite isolated from the rest of Europe for business travellers, with the only daily return trips possible in both directions being between Athens and Thessaloniki, and return trips available from Athens to Bucharest. 3

Poor levels of accessibility in the eastern countries of the ESPON territory, both in terms of internal connections and the limited integration into the metropolitan network of the continent are likely to be barriers to full development of territorial potential in these regions. Geography makes these regions peripheral in relation to many of their European neighbours, and too often their internal transport systems compound these problems.

In respect of accessibility improvements, conditions in these regions are the main challenge for European integration. There may be potential for hub airports like Copenhagen and Hamburg to the north, or Vienna and Munich to the south east to enhance the connections of these whole territories into European and global air networks. The island position of urban centres especially in eastern Europe in terms of multimodal accessibility and the comparable low inner regional transport conditions also implies improvements in the road and railway infrastructure to integrate the centres and to connect the hinterland to the centres in a coverage of a whole area. ◆



Potential multimodal accessibility 2001 (ESPON space = 100)

- less than 40
- 40 to below 60
- 60 to below 80
- 80 to below 100
- 100 to below 120
- 120 to below 140
- 140 to below 160
- 160 to below 180
- 180 and more
- no data

Relation of economic performance and location

- GDP index very low compared to accessibility index: strong and clear underperformance
- GDP index very high compared to accessibility index: strong and clear overperformance

City network daily accessibility by air between 72 Metropololitan European Growth Areas (MEGA), 2003

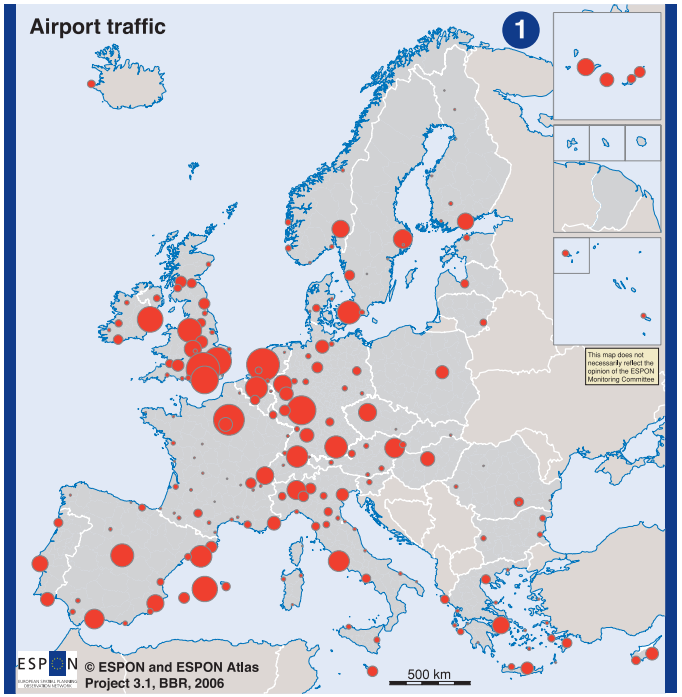
A —— B Return trips possible in both directions

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.2.1,
multimodal accessibility + Economic performance and location:
Spiekermann & Wegener (S&W);
daily accessibility by air: INRETS/CESA

Source: ESPON database

IV.3 Transport gateways and overloaded corridors

Interchanges of goods and services, business trips or travel for leisure all have origins and destinations linked by trafÝc. The nodes and interchanges in transport systems are points of intense activity and so are also of economic and environmental signiÝcance. Thus airports and ports, as key focal points for transport that connect hinterlands and distant regions, are territorial gateways.



Millions of passengers 2004
(airports with at least 50,000 passengers)
40
20
10
5
no data

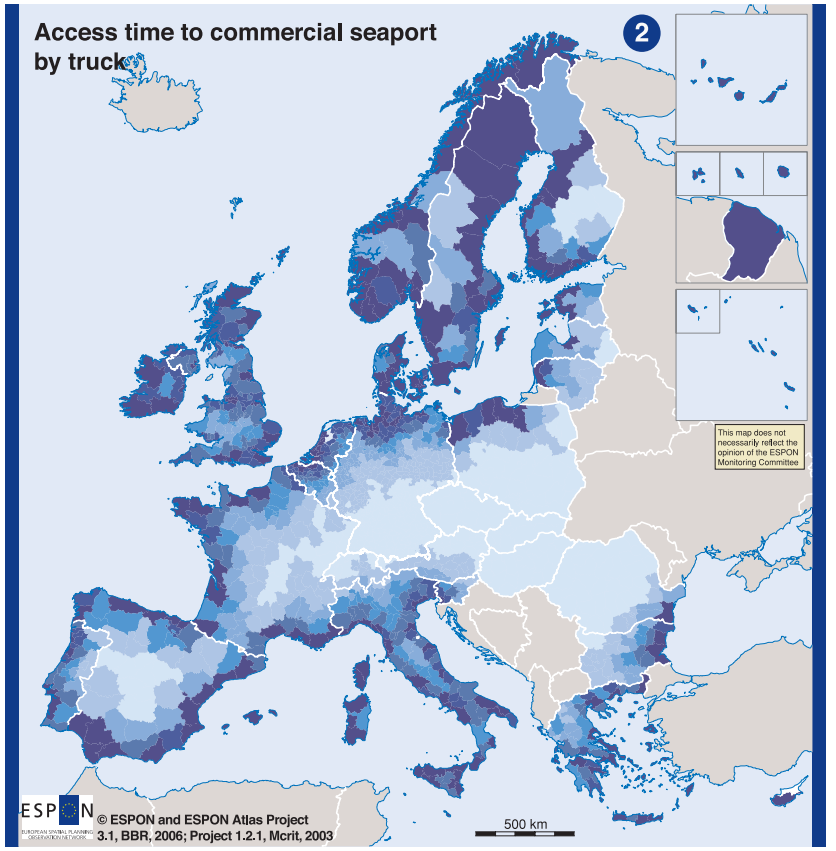
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
Source: ESPON database

Airports collect and dispatch European and global long distance traffic, as the quantity of passengers and goods continues to grow. The London airports, Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfurt had the highest number of passengers in 2004. 1

The seaports carry the main load of imports and exports of industrial production (see chapter 6.1). As global integration increases, so the volume of goods transported also mounts. Much of this movement by road, and car use is also rising. The results are increased congestion, wear on infrastructure, and environmental damage. These factors add to the territorial significance of regions that have, or are close to, seaports. 2

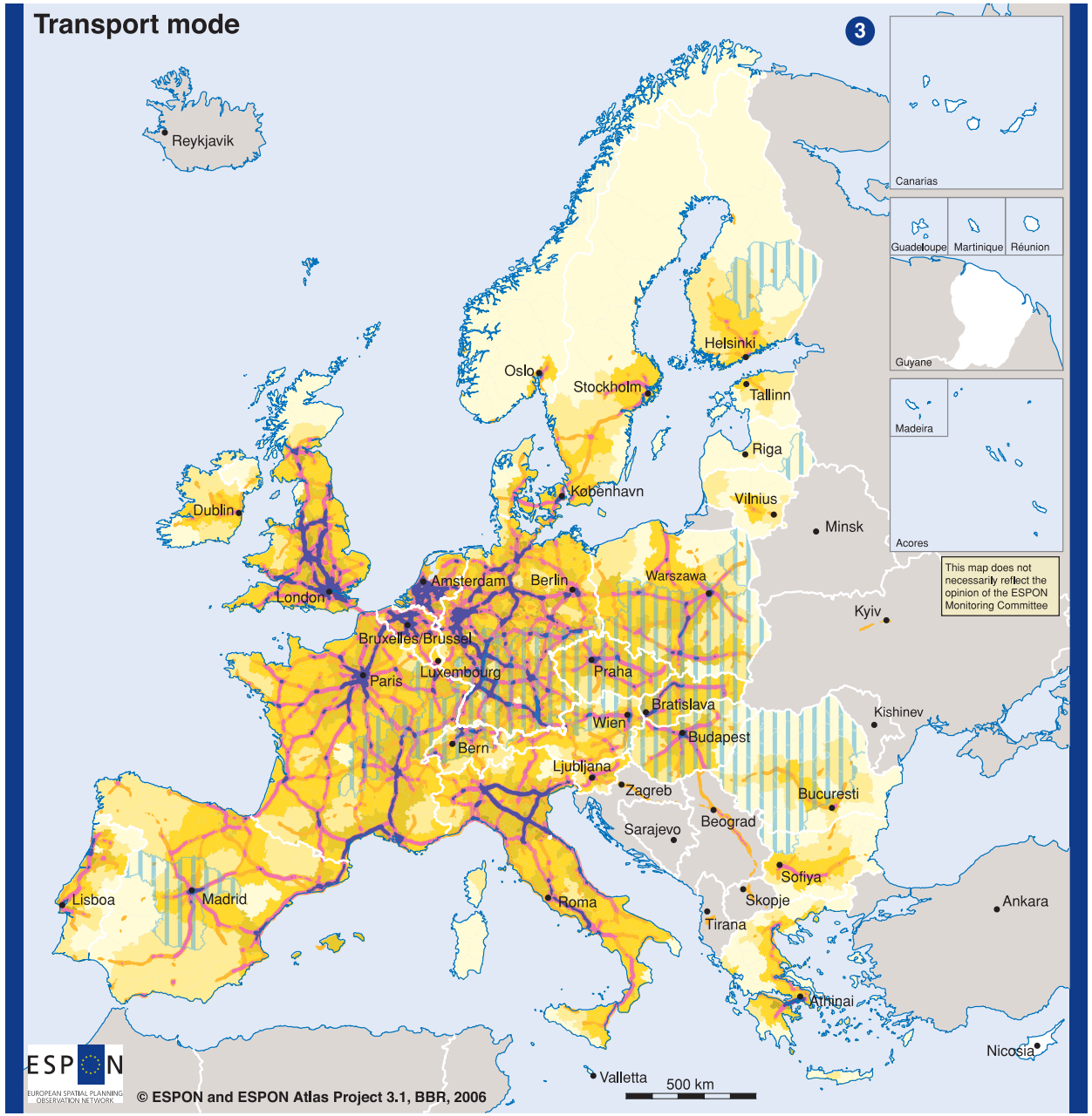
The road network is the lifeline of this huge and expanding European system of trade. Traffic is most intense in the main urban regions, but the emergence of heavily trafficked transport corridors connecting the MEGAs and the main centres is now evident from the transport statistics (medium range values of daily vehicle units).

A scenario for 2020 based on development of European and national transport infrastructure projects, socio-economic trends, liberalisation and harmonisation predicts a 43 % increase in road transport Ðows from the 2000 level. The highest rates of increase are expected in the countries in the eastern part of the ESPON area. TrafÝc also gets heavier in rural areas. While the railway network cannot absorb the growth in road trafÝc, the scenario shows that railway corridors can help to contain the rate of increase. 3 ◆



Access time to commercial seaport in minutes
up to 30
30 up to 60
60 up to 90
90 up to 120
120 up to 180
180 up to 300
more than 300
no data

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.2.1, Mcrit
Source: ESPON database



Daily vehicle unit kilometres travelled per km²
(average for the TEN-STAC European+ scenario year 2020)

- less than 500
- 500 up to 1,000
- 1,000 up to 2,500
- 2,500 up to 5,000
- 5,000 and more
- no data

Overloaded corridors classification

- low level
- medium level
- high level

Access time to commercial seaport by truck

- more than 5 hours

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data:
Transportation flows: ESPON Project 2.1.1, BBR on basis of TEN-STAC;
cost to commercial seaport: ESPON Project 1.2.1, Mcrit

Source: ESPON database

IV.4 Telecommunication connecting the territory

Telecommunication technologies and infrastructure are the platform for the creation of a modern information society and the support of a competitive economy, since they underpin innovation and enhance research potentials.

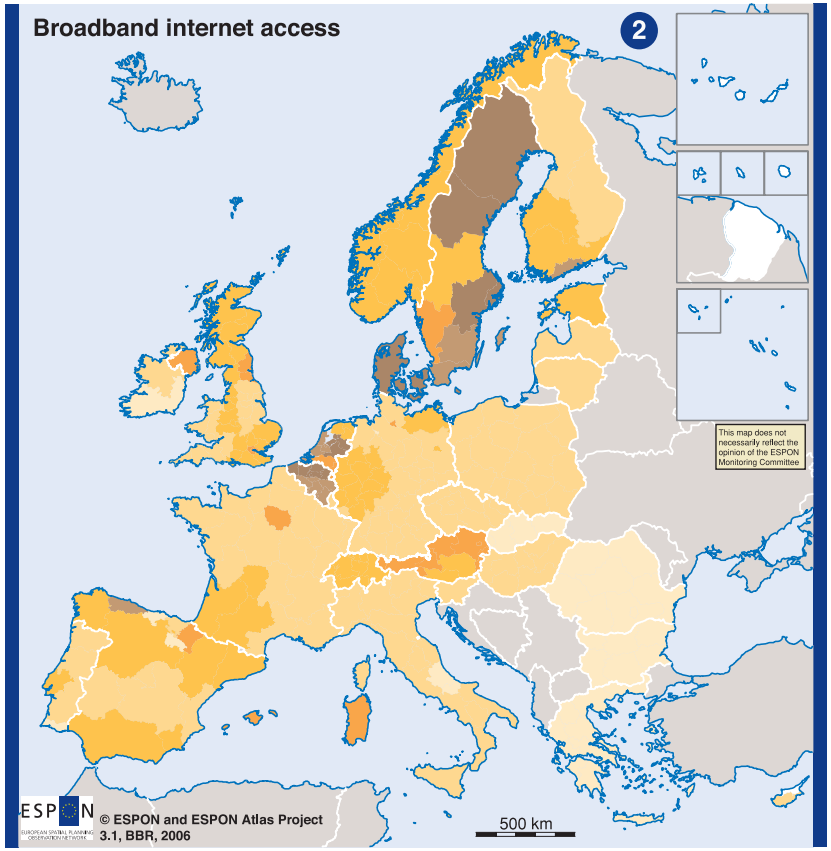
In 2005 the number of mobile telephone subscriptions in the EU 25 had reached 90 per 100 inhabitants. However, there were signiÝcant national differences: in Luxemburg the Ýgure was 143, in Sweden and in Italy 109, but in Latvia and Poland it was only 66, and 47 in Romania. The regional statistics mirror these national differences ñ there are national ìtelecom culturesî. 1

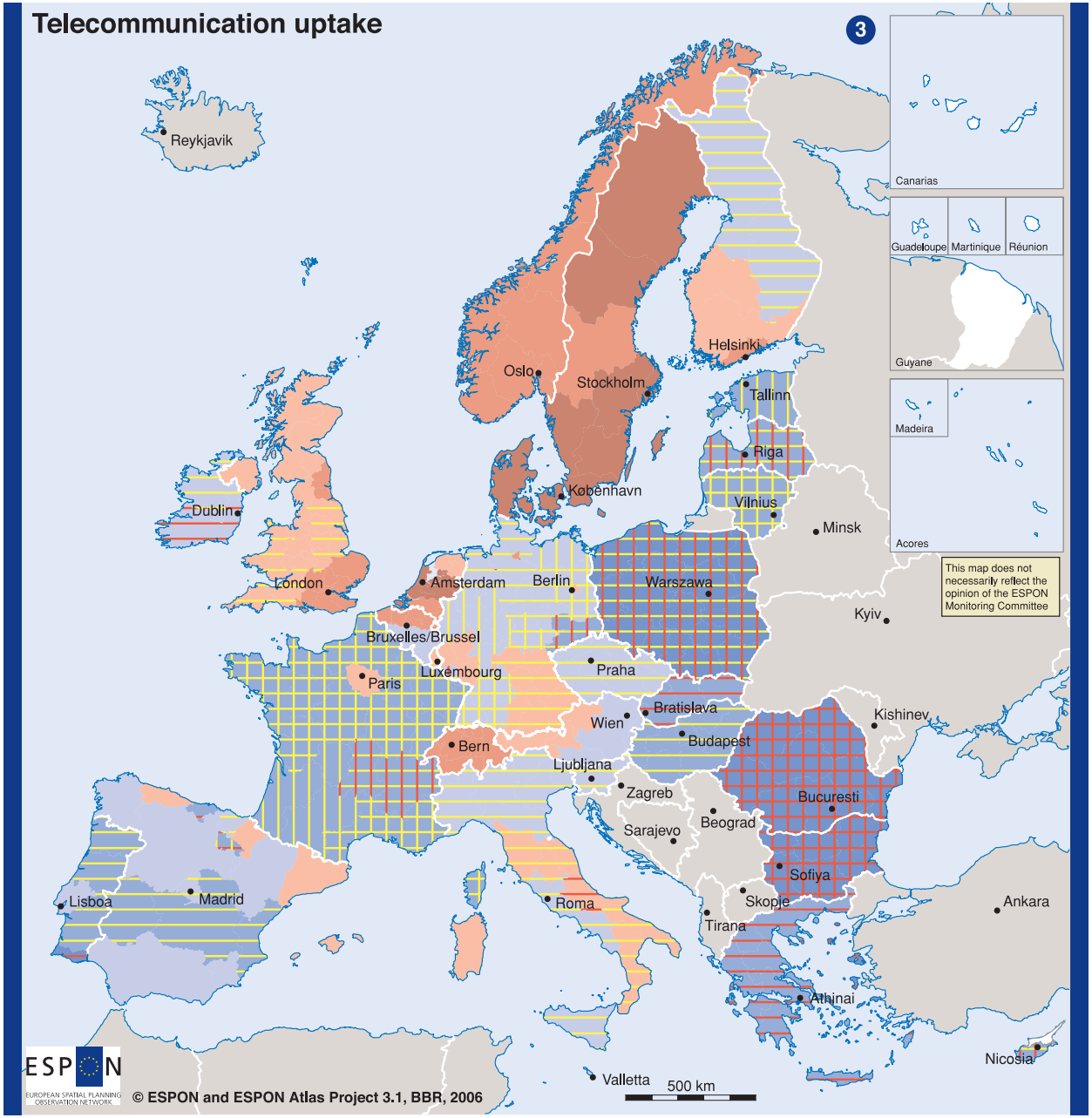
Almost half of the households of the European Union in 2005 had internet access. Half of them again had broadband access to the internet. The countries with the highest proportions of households with internet access were the Netherlands with 78 %, Luxemburg with 65 % and Belgium with 50 %. The leaders in broadband access are the Netherlands with 54 %, Denmark with 51 % and Belgium and Sweden with 41 %. This is also reÐected at the regional scale, where the highest levels are in regions in the Nordic countries, followed by the Netherlands and Belgium. Access to broadband is generally is higher in metropolitan and urban areas. 2

Based on these aspects, the 29 countries of ESPON roughly divide into four groups that are proceeding at different ìspeedsî. Norway, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands are the furthest ahead. The second group is the United Kingdom, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy all of which have numerous regions with adequate telecommunications. Germany, France the Baltic states and the Iberian Peninsula are in the third group with moderate uptake of telecommunications and some shortfalls, whether in broadband access or mobile phone penetration. The last group is characterised by low and very low household telecommunication uptake e.g. Ireland, Greece, Poland, Romania and Bulgaria which have except from Estonia, where the only low levels are in mobile phones, particularly low rates of broadband access to internet. 3 ◆

1	Mobile phone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants 2004	Percentage of households with internet access at home 2005	Percentage of households using a broadband connection 2005
Austria	98.2	47	23
Belgium	87.8	50	41
Cyprus	90.1	32	4
Czech Republic	105.6	19	5
Denmark	94.8	75	51
Estonia	93.0	39	30
Finland	95.8	54	36
France	74.4	34	-
Germany	86.4	62	23
Greece	84.3	22	1
Hungary	86.3	22	11
Ireland	94.4	40	7
Italy	108.4	39	13
Latvia	66.3	31	14
Lithuania	88.5	16	12
Luxembourg	143.0	65	33
Malta	77.0	-	-
Netherlands	91.2	78	54
Poland	60.5	30	16
Portugal	93.3	31	20
Slovakia	79.5	23	7
Slovenia	93.7	48	19
Spain	91.5	36	21
Sweden	108.9	73	40
United Kingdom	102.4	60	32
Bulgaria	62.1	10	4
Romania	47.0	6	-
Norway	103.0	64	41
Switzerland	85.2	-	11

Source: Eurostat





Level of household telecommunication uptake

- very high
- high
- moderate high
- moderate
- low
- very low
- no data

Households with broadband internet access

- very low share
- low share

Households with at least one mobile phone

- very low share
- low share

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data:
Telecommunication uptake: ESPON Project 1.2.2, CURDS;
internet broadband access & mobile phones: ESPON Project 1.2.3, Karelian Institute on basis of ESPON Project 1.2.2, CURDS

Source: ESPON database

V THE CULTURAL AND NATURAL ASSETS – OPPORTUNITIES AND HAZARDS

V.1 The cultural heritage of the territory

The wise management of the natural and cultural heritage was one of the three spatial development guidelines advanced in the ESDP. Thus cultural heritage and identity are of high importance for Europe and the 2004 enlargement furthermore considerably enriched the cultural diversity and heritage of the EU.

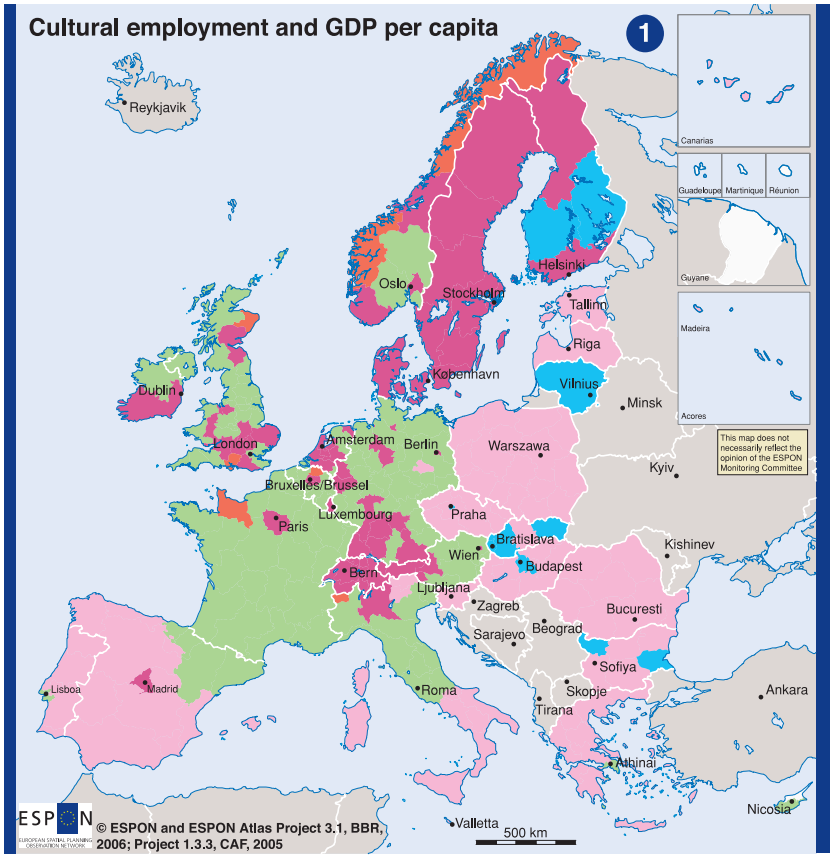
Oral and intangible heritage is internationally recognised as a vital element in cultural identity, promotion of creativity and the preservation of cultural diversity. Cultural heritage is important as a direct source of economic activity and also a factor in creating places with the qualities that attract highly skilled workers and specialised industries, not least those with a key role in the knowledge economy. So culture is very important to regional competitiveness.

The highest rates of the labour force that is employed in the cultural and creative professions gives are found in urban areas and larger urban agglomerations, though there are also some rural areas where the Ýgures are high. There is also spatial correspondence between regions that have high proportions working in cultural employment, high GDP, and above average importance in terms of R&D.

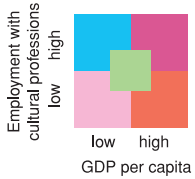
Areas showing both high levels of cultural employment and high GDP are located in the core and north of Europe. The peaks for example are in Switzerland, Sweden and selected regions in Germany, the UK and Ireland. In contrast the Mediterranean countries show rates of cultural employment and low GDP. This is also the picture for many regions that became part of the EU in 2004, though there are exceptions to this in Hungary, Romania, Slovakia and Lithuania. The metropolitan regions and national capitals that show both high cultural employment and high GDP. 1

The potentials and use of the cultural assets differs between the regions. Culture can be conserved in the face of pressures from markets or other factors, e.g. in conserving a language that is in decline. It can be also actively produced for example through creative industries. Culture can also be valorised by active promotion of identity to enhance the recognition of the region in order to promote e.g. tourism.

A multi-specialised region is one that manages to combine all three aspects. Some multi-specialised regions have high rates of employment in cultural professions as well as a high GDP per capita like in southern Scotland or East Anglia, in the south and the north of Finland, Denmark, or north Baden-W¸rttemberg. There are also regions with potential in Lithuania and to a lesser extent in Romania and Slovakia. 2 ◆

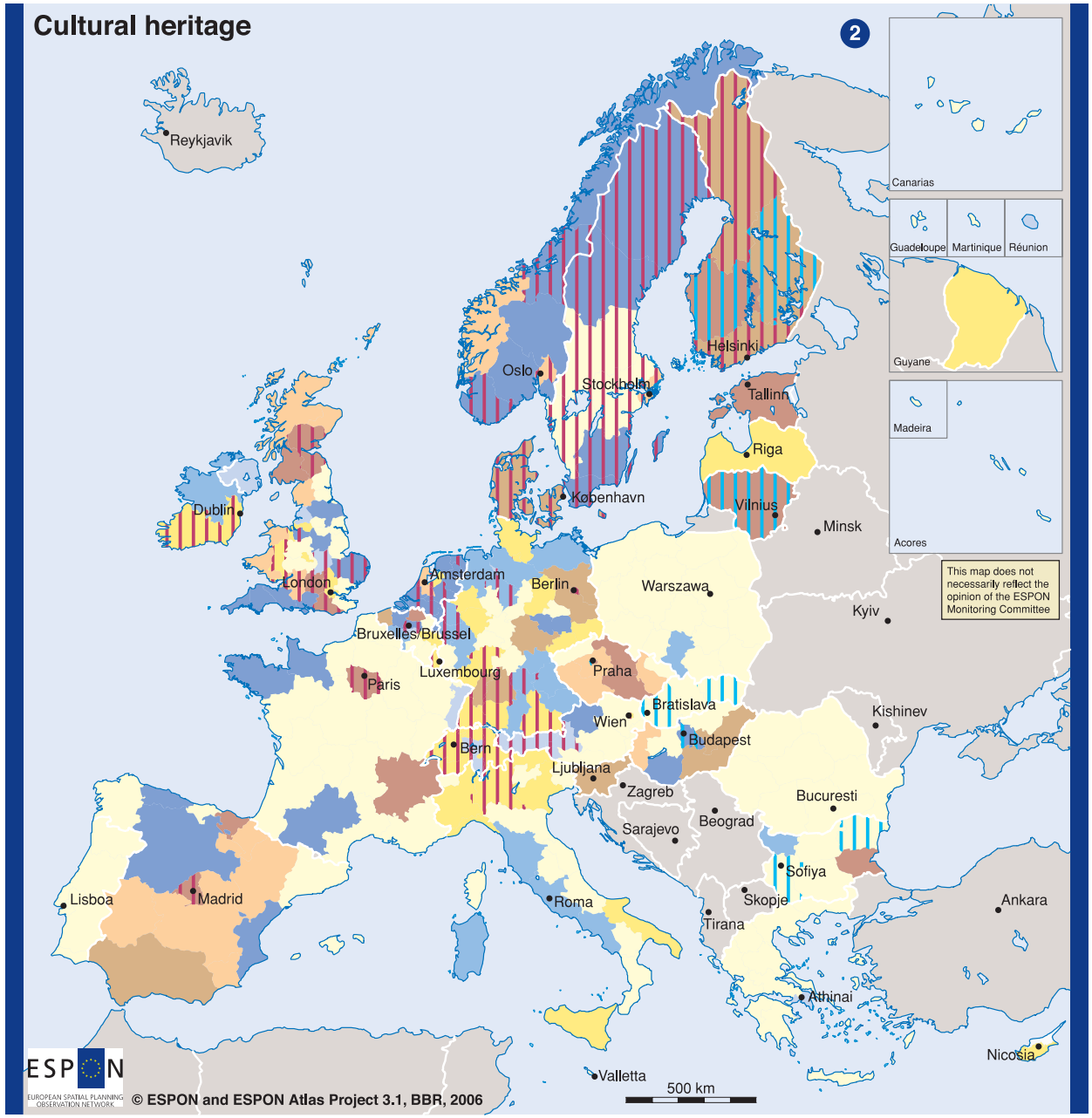


Regional categories



no data

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.3.3, CAF
Source: ESPON database



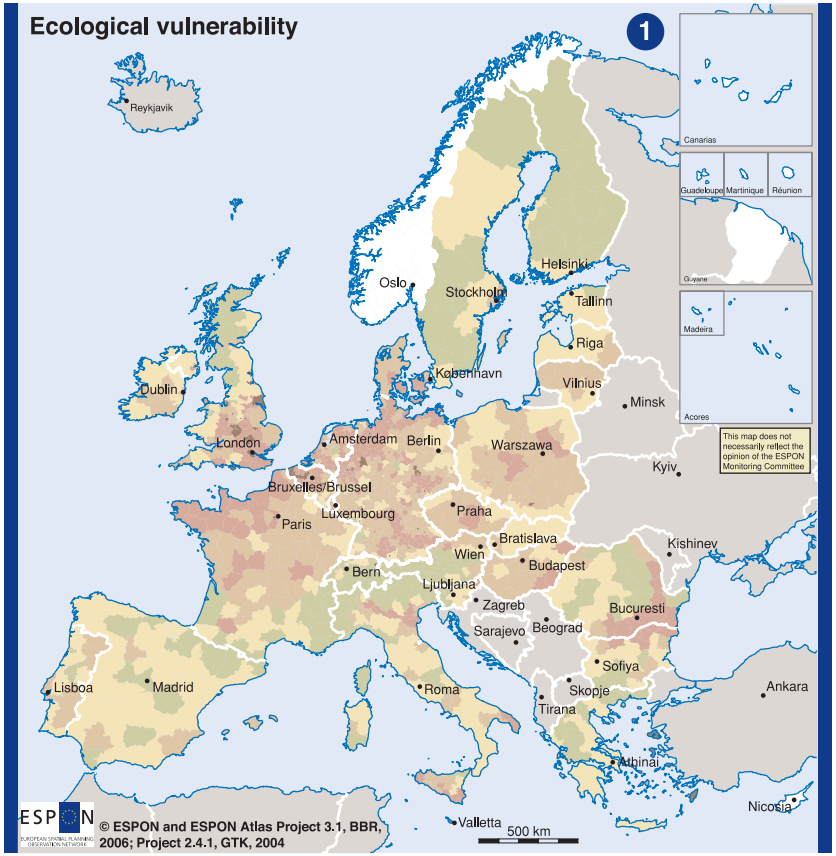
Composite orientation of culture

- Multi-specialised regions (CPV)
- Reproductionist (CP)
- Classrooms (CV)
- Craftshops (PV)
- Conservationists (C)
- Productionists (P)
- Merchant regions (V)
- Non-specialised regions (O)
- High employment in cultural professions and high GDP per capita
- High employment in cultural professions and low GDP per capita
- no data

Regional categories

CPV	(high level of orientation to conservation, production and valorization)
CP	(high level of orientation to conservation and production)
CV	(high level of orientation to conservation and valorization)
PV	(high level of orientation to production and valorization)
C	(high level of orientation to conservation)
P	(high level of orientation to production)
V	(high level of orientation to conservation, production and valorization)
O	(average or low level of orientation to any aspect of culture)

Regional level: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.3.3, CAF
Source: ESPON database



Degree of fragmentation

1
2
3
4
5
no data

Degree of ecological vulnerability is based on fragmentation of natural areas. This indicator shows the proportion of fragmented areas to homogeneous areas.

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.4.1, GTK

Source: ESPON database

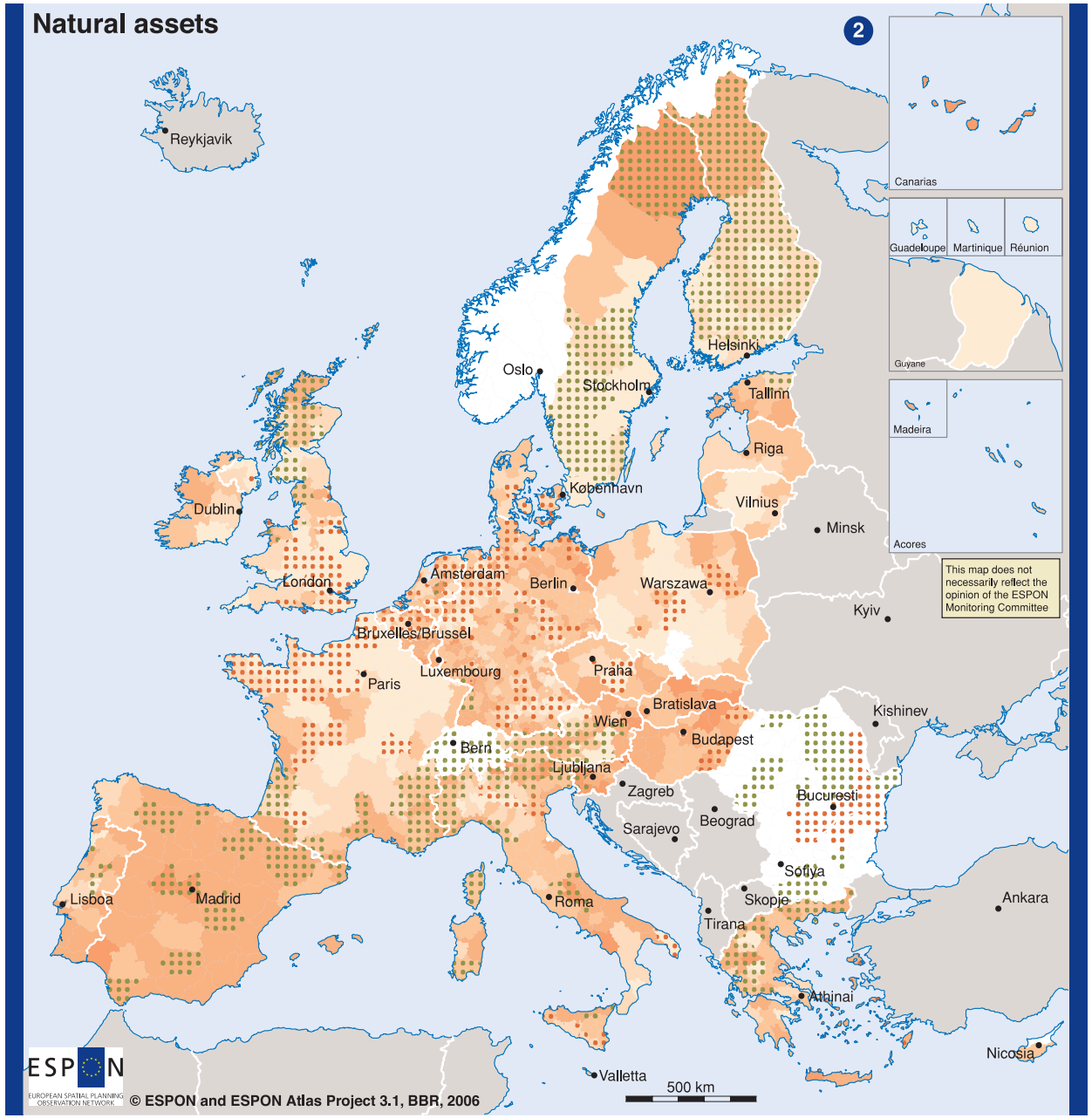
V.2 The natural assets of the territory

In global terms, the European continent is comparatively small, yet it has the most complex system of landscapes, reflecting the scale and intensity of development of its natural resources over a long history. Cultural landscapes have been shaped over hundreds of years.

In 2001 the Gothenburg Agenda emphasised the EU's commitment to sustainable development, and connected this aim to the Lisbon Strategy. There is a strong territorial dimension: territorial capital needs to be enhanced and utilised in a sustainable way. Inevitably there are situations where conservation of natural heritage and biodiversity conflicts with economic development proposals.

Landscape indicators, such as fragmentation, are attracting increasing political and scientific attention, as they help us to understand the complexity of the European landscape. The fragmentation of natural landscapes, e.g. by urban development, can damage a range of ecological processes, e.g. water courses, animal habitats. (1) The largest natural areas are mostly in Europe's mountain regions in the Alps, the Cantabrian Mountains, the Pyrenees, the Carpathians, Greece and Scotland. Such geomorphologic features provide biotopes in the different climate zones that are of high natural value. Finland and Sweden have extensive forests.

The extent of protected areas in the EU has grown in the past fifteen years although most such areas remained protected "islands". The European Union established Natura 2000, a network of specially protected areas. It is the main EU policy instrument for protecting flora, fauna and habitats. Some countries have a high percentage of Natura 2000 network area (>10 %) all over their territory. Examples are Spain, Slovakia, Slovenia, Hungary, Luxemburg and Estonia. In other countries (France, Poland, Sweden, Finland and UK) the areas protected are mainly in peripheral regions. (2) Some areas that have the highest environmental potential have a low degree of fragmentation. These include northern Sweden and Finland, Castile-La Mancha, parts of the Pyrenees, the Alps and Mediterranean Alps, Sardinia and part of Corsica, Tuscany, and the western and northern parts of the Greek mainland. ◆



Percentage of NATURA 2000 area per NUTS 3 region

- less than 5
- 5 to below 10
- 10 to below 20
- 20 to below 40
- 40 and more
- no data

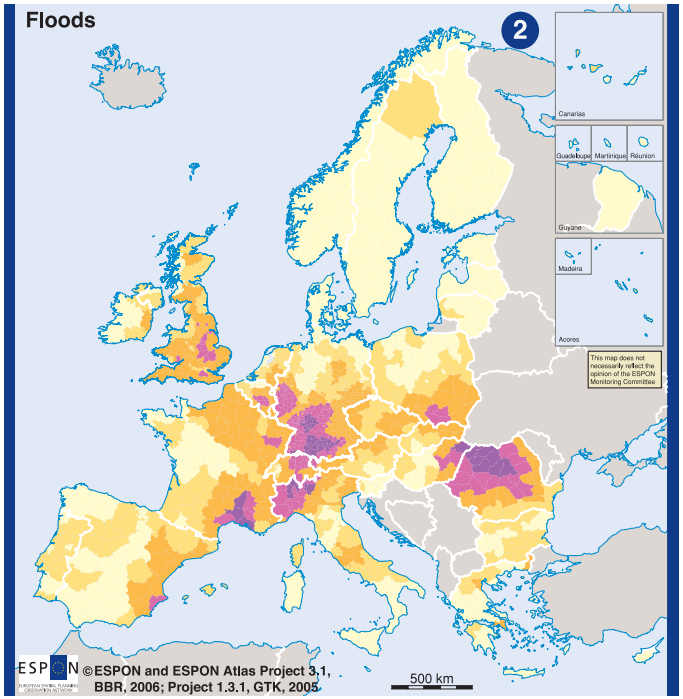
Degree of fragmentation

- low fragmentation
- high fragmentation

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.4.1, GTK
Source: ESPON database

V.3 Natural and technological hazards

Awareness of the risks from natural and technological hazards traditionally has been a local regional and/or national concern. Risk management has an important role to play in cohesion policy. ESPON shows the territorial picture of some natural and technological hazards that pose challenges for balanced and sustainable development in Europe.



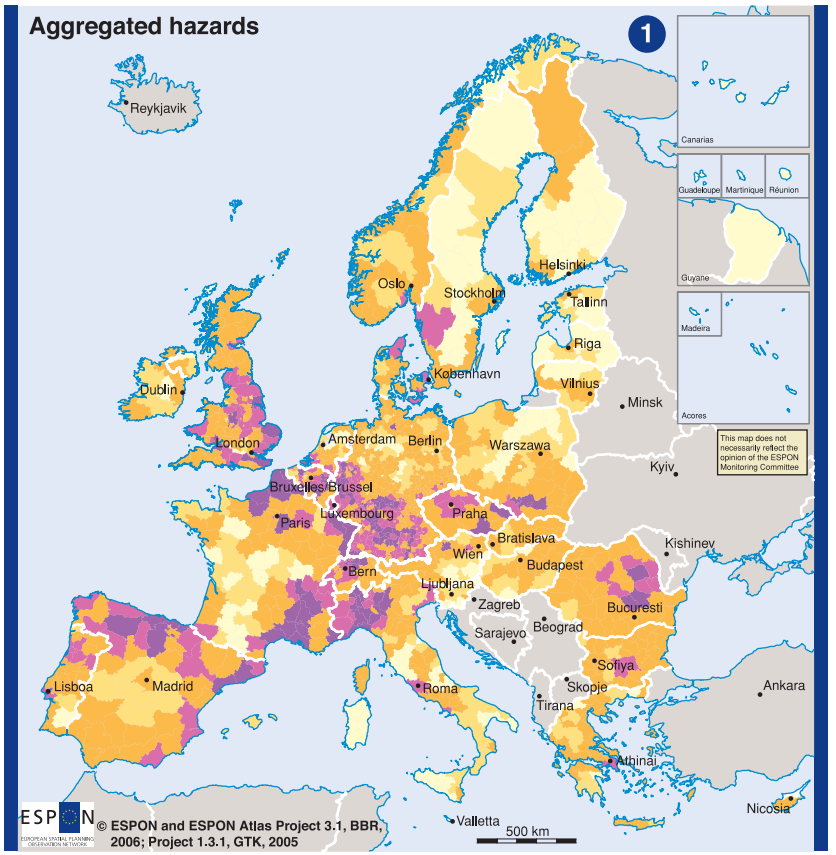
Flood recurrence

- very low
- low
- moderate
- high
- very high
- no data

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.3.1, GTK
For an explanation on the aggregation of indicators see annex.
Source: ESPON database

Oils spills, the escape of chemical gas or the leaking of liquids are severe risk for flora, fauna, water and soil as well as for humans. Storages and production plants are located to a large extent in areas of high hazard potentials. In the old states these are mostly in areas where flood events occur. Floods are high-water stages where water overflows its natural or artificial banks onto normally dry land, as when a river inundates its floodplain. The greatest frequencies of large flood events between 1987 and 2002 were concentrated in north-western Romania, south-eastern France, central and southern Germany and the east of England. 2

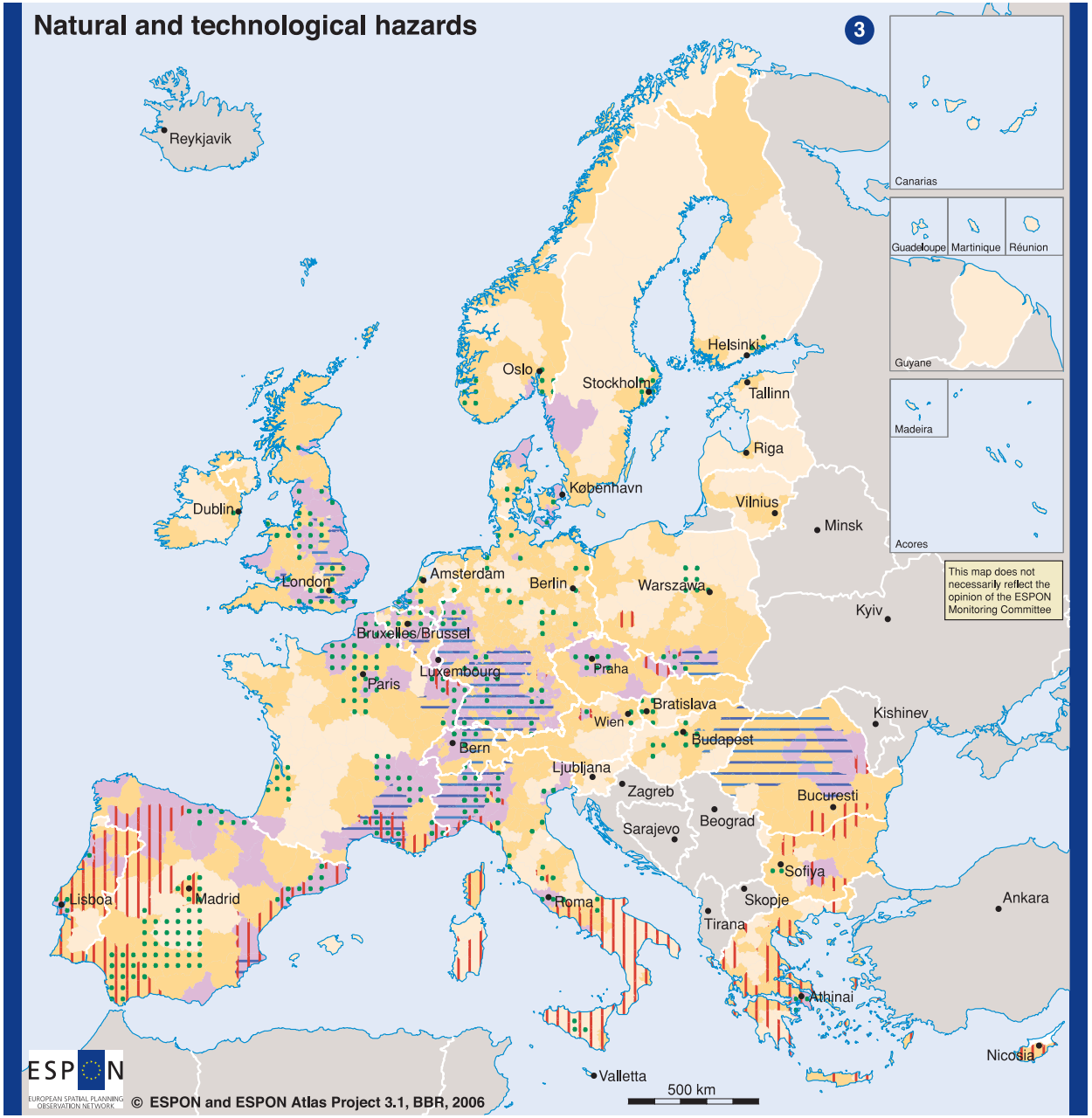
Not all hazards are equally relevant for the area of the ESPON countries, as their importance differs across the territory, and the perception of the risk associated with a hazard also varies. A weighting system was used to develop an integrated European hazard map. A pattern of high and very high hazardous areas stretches from England to north-eastern Italy. Another area covers south-west of France and the north western part of the Iberian peninsula. Outside this main affected areas an additional fringe stretches along the Spanish Mediterranean coastline, around the Skagerrak, the northern part of the Czech Republic and especially in Romania. 1 3 ◆



Aggregated hazards

- 0 - 10 percentile
- 10 - 25 percentile
- 25 - 75 percentile
- 75 - 90 percentile
- 90 - 100 percentile
- no data

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.3.1, GTK
For an explanation on the aggregation of indicators see annex.
Source: ESPON database



Aggregated hazards

- low
- medium
- high

High impact on selected natural and technological hazards

- forest fires
- floods
- oil processing, transport and storage & chemical plants
- no data

© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: ESPON Project 1.3.1, GTK
For an explanation on the aggregation of indicators see annex.
Source: ESPON database

VI GEOGRAPHIC DETERMINATION – THE TERRITORIAL CONDITIONS

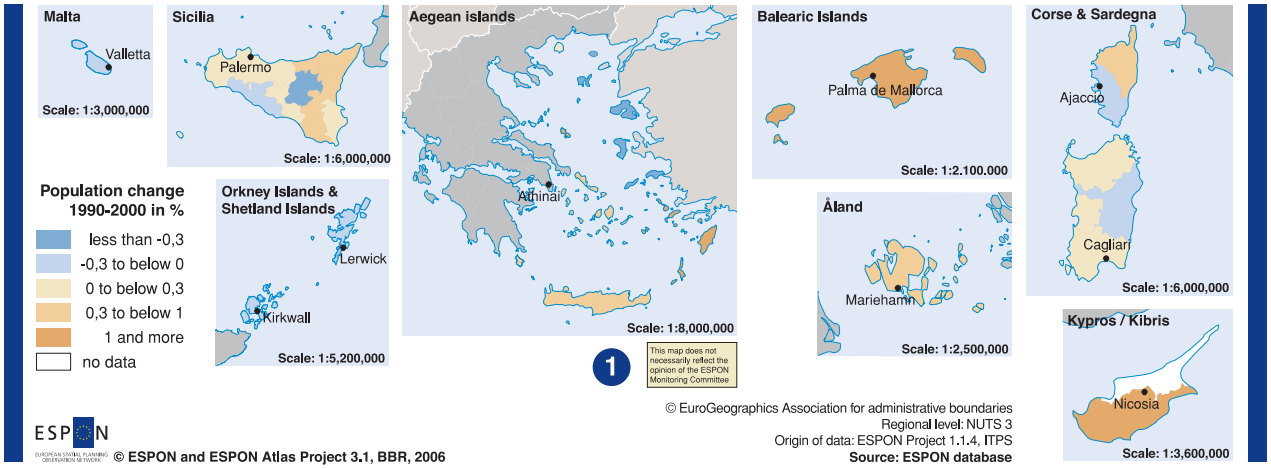
VI.1 Costal regions and islands

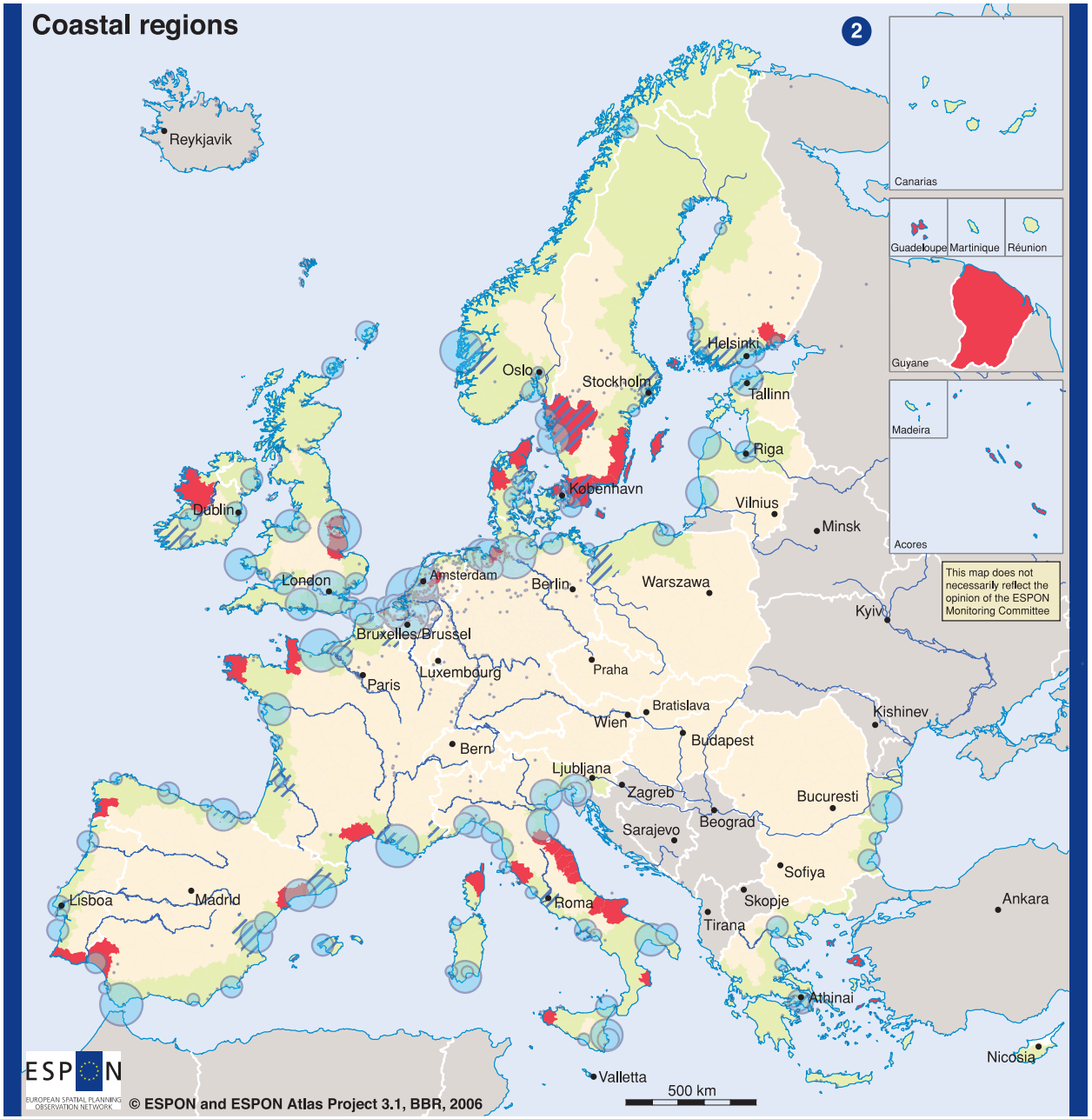
One of Europe's features is its multitude of coastal areas and islands. Almost half of the NUTS 2 regions include a coastline, and 29 % of all NUTS 3 regions in the ESPON territory are coastal regions. These areas face specific challenges for human living, economic activities and environmental protection. One problem is often peripherality, but distance from centres of population, and geographical constraints can become an asset rather than a liability, attracting tourism and other economic activities to the area. 2

Traditionally, coastal areas specialised in fishing and trade, but those in remote areas especially, are now experiencing declines in population, employment and income. In contrast harbour functions have developed into a dense network of maritime transport. Large harbours (like Rotterdam and Hamburg) are in the first league of the world harbour network. Smaller ones are gaining from the growing importance of short sea shipping, which currently accounts for 41 % of the European goods transport market (compared with 44 % for road transport). Some larger metropolitan regions have grown around a waterfront. Today 35 % of the European population lives near the sea side. 11 % of the ESPON population lives in NUTS 3 regions which belong to the category "coast typology with MEGA". In some countries like Mediterranean ones, the pressure of population on the coastal areas is eroding the environmental potential. Growth rates of urban areas on the coast, during 1990-2000, were also about one third faster than inland.

Just as costal areas are very diverse, so also are the islands in Europe. There are island states (Malta, Cyprus), larger islands (Great Britain, Ireland/Northern Ireland, Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia) and island groups such as the Canaries, or the Balearics as well as archipelagos of smaller islands such as those in the Aegean. There are peripheral and ultra-peripheral Nordic islands and tropical islands such as those in the French overseas departments. 1

There are basic common features for all islands, notably the restriction of accessibility to ship and air transport. Thus islands typically face serious disadvantages in accessibility, a problem that is especially acute in small islands at the European periphery. Population change is a heterogeneous issue not only between the islands, but also within some islands. For example, there are different patterns for Sardinia or Sicily. The growing regions (Åland, Balearic islands, Cyprus or Crete) mostly are gaining population from a combination of a positive migratory balance and a positive natural increase. ◆





Coastal regions

- coastal regions
- coastal regions "most fishery dependent"
- coastal regions type "MEGA demographic dominance"
- regions without coast

Commercial ports in millions of tonnes 2004

- 1 to below 5
- 5 to below 10
- 10 to below 25
- 25 to below 50
- 50 to below 200
- 200 and more

- no data

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: Coastal regions: ESPON Project 2.1.5, NIBR; ports: ESPON Project 3.1, BBR
For an explanation on the coastal typology see annex.

Source: ESPON database

VI.2 Mountain Regions

The mountains are the largest natural areas in Europe and with a high ecological value. They are increasingly valuable for recreation and tourism, based on their natural qualities and cultural heritage. A quarter of the population of the ESPON space lives in mountainous areas which cover 39.8 % of the territory. (2) The development of population is comparable to the overall increase of the ESPON countries. Within the mountainous regions the population develops quite different. (1)

The topography of Europe's mountains varies greatly, from the high mountains such as the Alps, Pyrenees, Romanian Carpathians, and southern Norway to the lower middle mountains' that are far greater in extent. Also, there is great climatic variation, with major north-south and west-east transitions.

The economies of Europe's mountain areas are highly diverse at all spatial scales. While agriculture and forestry are often perceived as vital in local economies and for cultural identity, employment in other sectors is generally higher. EU enlargement has created new opportunities for mountain areas, like the Carpathian mountains.

There were some large decreases in population in mountainous areas in the decade from 1991 to 2001 over much of Bulgaria, Finland, Norway, Portugal, Romania, and Sweden, though only in Corsica, Sicily, and the central Apennines of Italy can mountain ranges be distinguished as having particularly high rates of depopulation. Nevertheless, for nearly all countries for which data are available, rates of depopulation were higher in mountain than in lowland areas, especially in Cyprus and Norway.

The management of international transport, mobility corridors that cross mountain areas, and access points to such networks, are crucial for the residents and for economic and sustainable development of the regions. Most of the international combined transport in Europe involves traffic across the Alps. Despite the very mountainous character of this territory, good infrastructure, like combined transport, tunnels etc, make crossing and access easily possible. The Alps are among the most accessible mountain regions, together with some in Western Germany and Tuscany and Catalonia. In parts of the mountain areas the potential accessibility in the European context does not fully respect internal discrepancies in the accessibility. At the other extreme old accessibility peripheries appear. The Alpine regions include several MEGAs, and FUAs of transnational/ national and regional/ local importance. In contrast there are only two MEGAs in the less accessible mountainous periphery, Sofia and Bilbao. (3) ◆

(2)

	Share of mountainous areas in %	Share of population living in mountainous areas in %
ESPON countries	39.8	25.8
European Union	35.2	23.8
Austria	72.0	52.4
Cyprus	100.0	100.0
Czech Republic	23.3	22.3
Finland	53.9	15.6
France	20.4	18.2
Germany	11.8	8.9
Greece	89.2	92.3
Italy	65.8	48.9
Poland	3.1	4.6
Portugal	41.3	34.9
Slovakia	74.4	65.4
Slovenia	82.7	77.8
Spain	58.8	73.2
Sweden	49.7	7.1
United Kingdom	22.1	3.5
Bulgaria	46.8	55.0
Romania	27.8	23.6
Norway	96.5	78.9
Switzerland	97.5	94.3

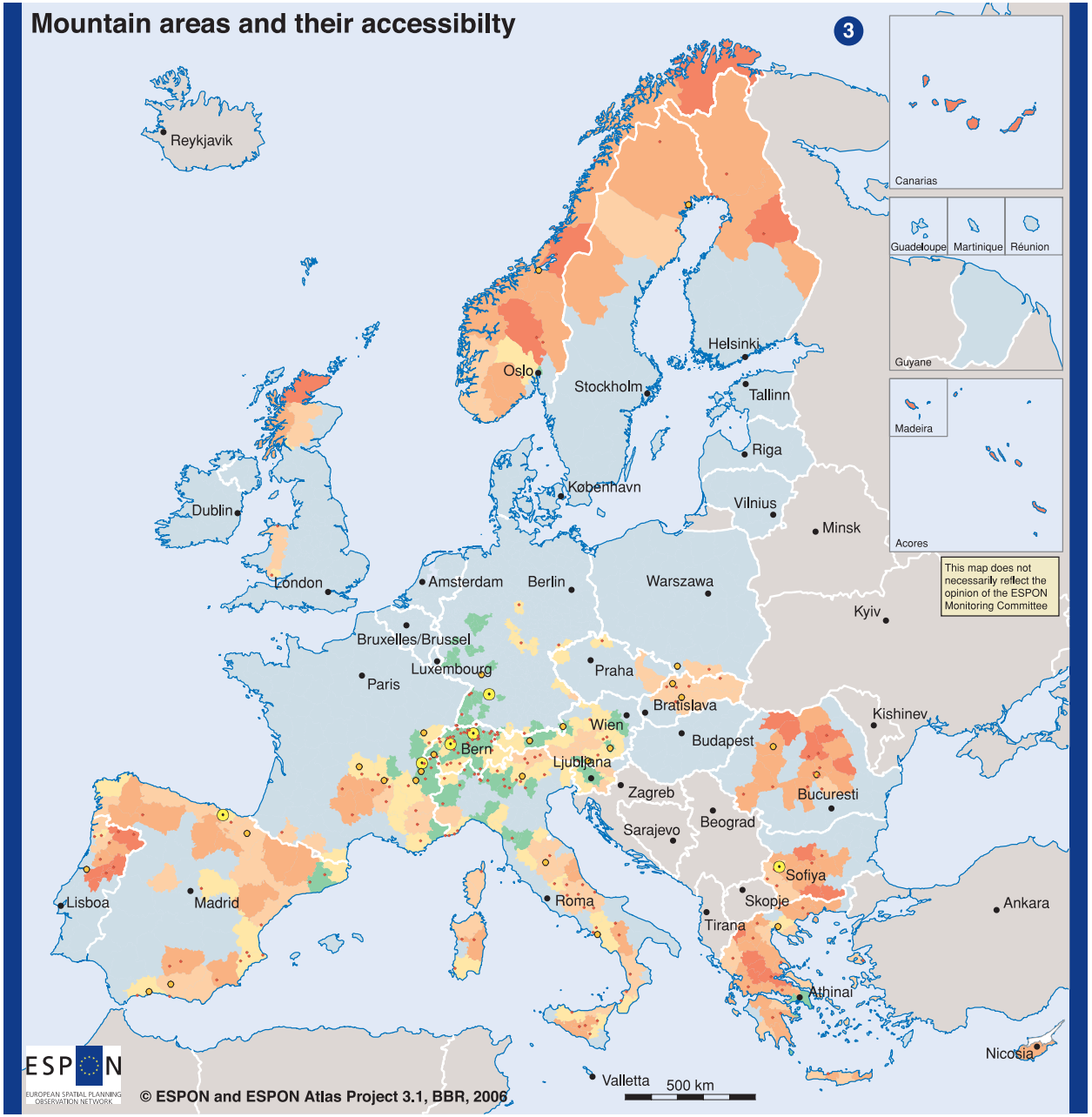
Calculations based on NUTS 3 regions with at least 50 % mountainous area: Source: ESPON database

NUTS 3 regions with at least 50 % share of mountainous area

(1)

	GDP per capita in PPS 2003	Population density in inh./km² 2003	Population development in % 1995-2003
Min	4197.8	1.5	-24.3
Max	46357.8	1491.3	42.5
Median	19085.6	91.7	1.2
ESPON median	19532.5	136.4	1.2

Source: ESPON database



Potential multimodal accessibilty 2001 of NUTS 3 regions with at least 50 % mountainous areas (ESPON average = 100)

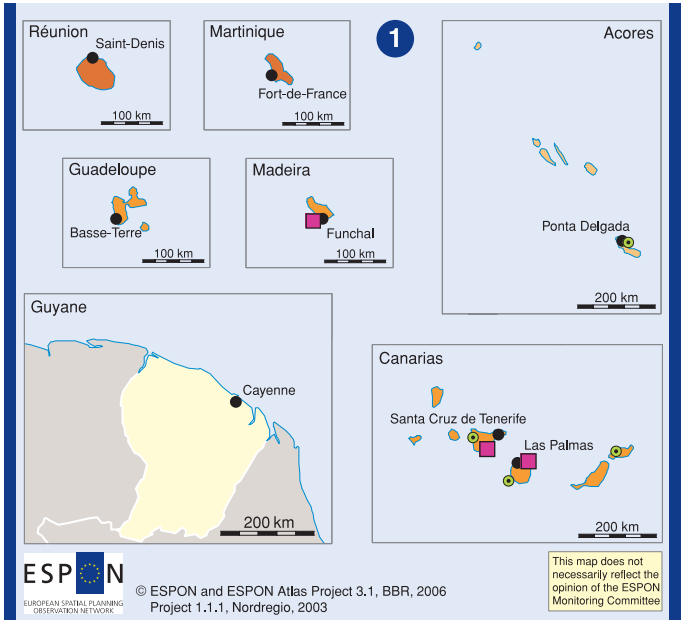
- less than 40
- 40 to below 60
- 60 to below 80
- 80 to below 100
- 100 and more
- less than 50 % mountainous areas

FUAs within mountainous areas

- Megas
- transnational/national
- regional/local

- no data

Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data:
Accessibilty: ESPON Project 1.2.1, Spiekermann & Wegener (S&W);
FUA classification: ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordregio;
Mountainous areas defined according to
Art. 23 of the regulation (EC) 950/97
Source: ESPON database



VI.3 Outermost areas

The regions that are most distant from the rest of the ESPON space are the four French Overseas Departments - Guadeloupe, French Guyana, Martinique and Réunion - together with the Spanish Autonomous Community of the Canary Islands and the Portuguese Autonomous Regions of the Azores and Madeira. (1) These eight NUTS 3 regions consist of 25 islands plus French Guyana. They are very heterogeneous in their size, distance to the European mainland, economy, population size and growth. They share their insularity, tropical climate and remoteness from mainland Europe, and often have volcanic rock and a mountainous terrain. (3) Around 4.1 million people live these outermost regions. The Canary Islands and Madeira are the only outermost areas that have FUAs of transnational/ national importance.

Their physical remoteness (measured to Brussels) ranges from 2,700 km for Madeira up to 9,500 km for Reunion, and is the main challenge that they face. The EU market is far away and not easily accessible. This makes it difficult to achieve economies of scale and to generate profits from major investments. These economic problems are coupled with low wages and often very high unemployment. (2) Unemployment is higher than the EU average and reaches 32.8 % for Reunion. The only exceptions are the Portuguese regions both of which have only 2.5 % out of work.

The various regions are also very heterogeneous in terms of their size, population and population growth rates. French Guyana with 83,934 km² is 20 times bigger as the next biggest region, Las Palmas at 4,066 km². The smallest is Madeira with 828 km². Though Guyana is the largest region by its surface, it has the lowest figure for population, 181,400 inhabitants, and also has the lowest population density. The most populated region, with 957.100 inhabitants, is Las Palmas. The Canary Islands (17.4 % to 19.1 %), Guyana (19.1 %) and Reunion (15.0 %) are the regions with the highest population growth from 1995-2003. In marked contrast to these high rates of increase, Madeira experienced a negative population change (-2.8) over the same period. ◆

NUTS 3 Region (2)	Area in km² 2003	Population 2003	Population change in % 1995 - 2003	GDP in Purchasing Power Parities per inhabitant 2003, EU25=100	Unemploy-ment rate	Approximate distance from Brussels in km
Las Palmas (ES)	4,066	957,100	19.1	95.8	11.1	3,000
Santa Cruz De Tenerife (ES)	3,381	887,000	17.4	85.9	12.8	3,000
Guadeloupe (FR)	1,705	440,900	5.1	65.8	25.1	7,900
Martinique (FR)	1,128	391,700	1.6	73.4	21.5	7,900
Guyane (FR)	83,934	181,400	19.1	57.6	25.7	7,900
Reunion (FR)	2,520	757,800	15.0	60.2	32.8	9,500
Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)	2,322	239,400	0.4	61.1	2.5	2,800
Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)	828	242,100	-2.8	90.4	2.5	2,700
EU 25	3,959,022	456,106,000	2.1	100	9.2	

Source: Eurostat Regio
Explanatory note: Unemploymentrate Acores and Madeira = 2003


Outermost areas
3
Acores
Madeira
Canarias
Guadeloupe
Martinique
Guyane
Réunion
ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING OBSERVATION NETWORK
© ESPON and ESPON Atlas Project 3.1, BBR, 2006
2000 km
This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee
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ESPON countries

VII BRIDGING THE TERRITORY – TERRITORIAL CO-OPERATION AND SIMILARITIES

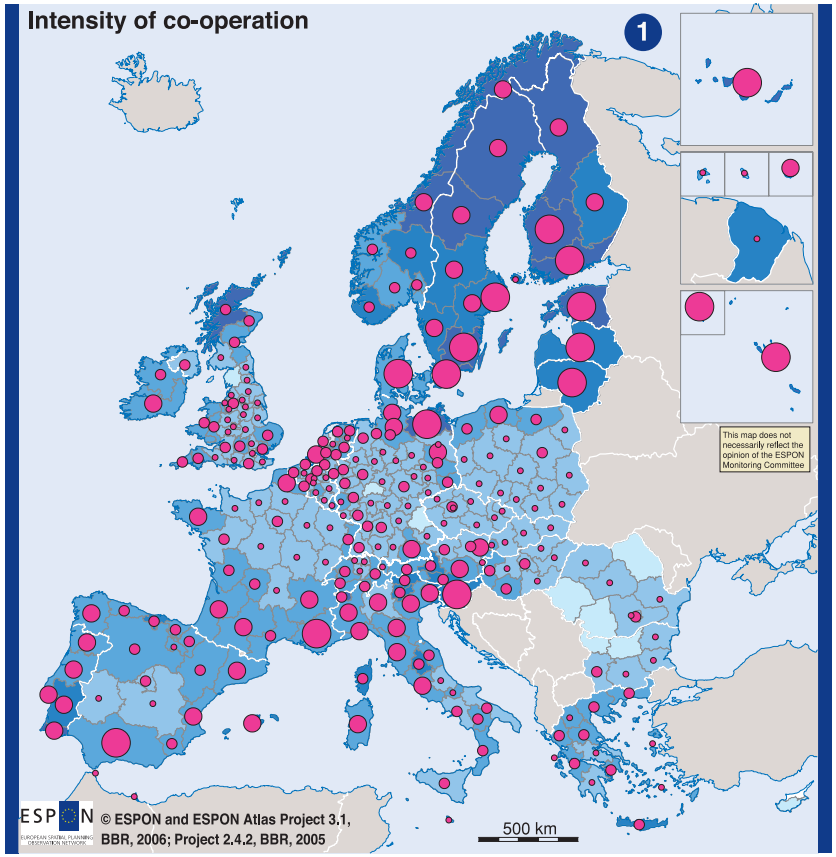
VII. 1 Acting together – cross border and transnational co-operation

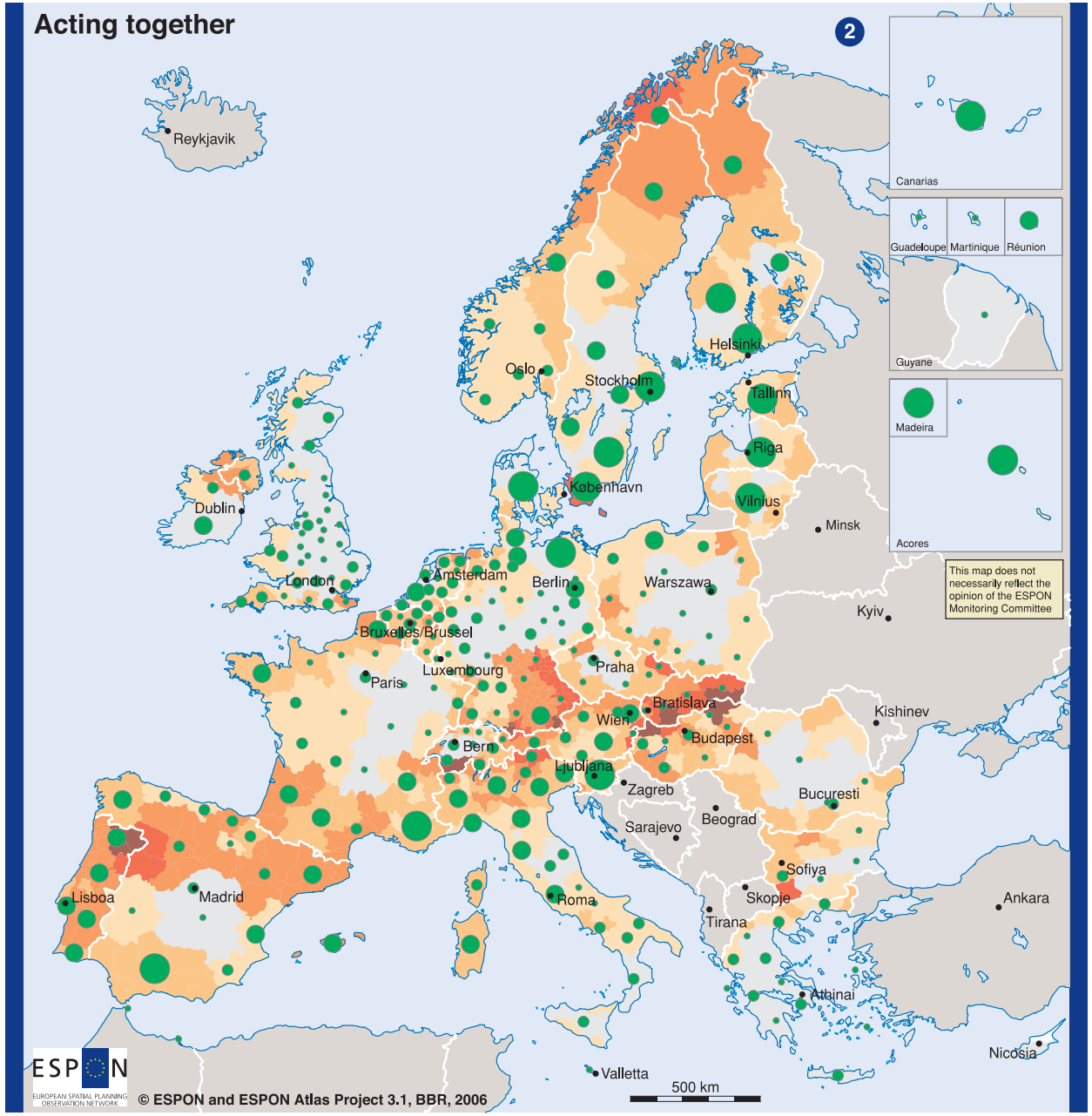
The current INTERREG III programme focuses on connecting European regions and stimulating co-operation between regions. The strands B and C are for cross-border and transnational co-operation for territorial development and spatial integration. The ESPON programme is part of the Interreg III initiative.

INTERREG has been a key tool for the application of the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) which was adopted in 1999. Transnational co-operation within Interreg III B is organised within ten large co-operation areas, each of which includes several countries. Project proposals are invited under a number of themes dealing with topics such as demographic development, rural areas or competitive towns and regions. The cross-border co-operation under INTERREG III A is more narrowly focused on border regions and their territorial development problems and opportunities.

There are some notable differences in the patterns of transnational co-operation intensity within co-operation areas and regions. The highest overall rate of participation in co-operation per NUTS 2 region - weighted by population - can be found in southern and central Sweden, most of the Finnish regions, central and northern Norway, Latvia, Mecklenburg (northern Germany) and northern Scotland. Two regions around Oslo in Norway, Estonia and Lithuania as well as the southern part of Sweden and central Finland have the second highest co-operation intensity. In general inland NUTS 2 regions tend to be involved less - both in absolute numbers and also when weighted by population. The concentration of ìco-operation dotsî in Belgium and the Netherlands results less from high co-operation intensity than from the relatively small geographical size of the NUTS 2 regions. The very high intensity around the Baltic Sea might result from the particular organisational structure of this co-operation area. 1

Cross-border co-operation is intended to reduce the barriers that borders represent for movement and regional development. Large parts of the European territory are border regions. The enlargement in 2004 substantially changed the structure of European Union borders. In the EU with 15 member states 81.5 % of all borders were coastlines and only 18.5 % land borders. In the EU with 25 member states, only 41 % are coastlines and 59 % are land borders. Nearly all INTERREG III A regions (NUTS 3) cooperate in at least one Euro-region or Working Community and several take part in as many as 5 or more programmes. However with the exception of the Douro and Alto Tr·s-os-Montes regions in Portugal and the Traunstein, Kempten, Kindau and Oberallg‰u regions of Germany, many of the other ìhot spotsî of Euro-region or Working Community co-operation do not exhibit a high intensity of INTERREG III A projects. Participation is substantial along the border between the Slovak Republic and Hungary. 2 ◆





Intensity of participation of NUTS 3 regions in projects of Cross border Cooperations Regions (including Euroregions, Scandinavian type of Euroregions and Working Communities)

- Non participant
- Participants in 1 Programme
- Participants in 2 Programmes
- Participants in 3 Programmes
- Participants in 4 Programmes
- Participants in 5 or more Programmes

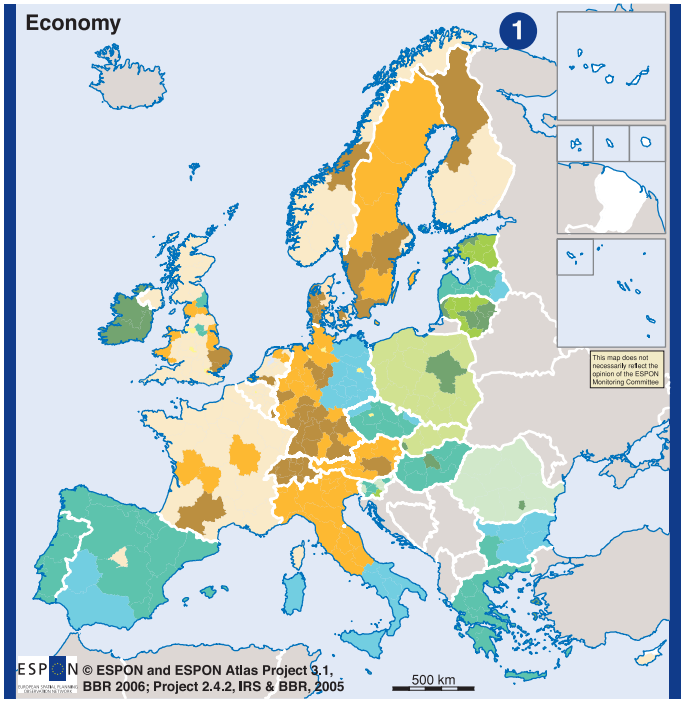
Number of transnational project co-operations*

- 1 up to 10
- 11 up to 40
- 41 up to 80
- 81 and more

- no data

*in INTERREG IIIB co-operation areas: Alpine Space, Atlantic Area, Baltic Sea Region, CADSES, Caribbean Area, Madeira - Azores - Canary Islands, North Sea, North West Europe, Northern Periphery, South West Europe, Western Mediterranean, Indian Ocean Area

Regional level: Cross Border Cooperations: NUTS 3,
Transnational Cooperations: NUTS 2
Origin of data:
Cross Border Cooperation:
ESPON INTERACT Cross-Border Cooperation, KTH
in further development of ESPON Project 1.1.3, KTH;
Transnational Cooperation: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR
Source: ESPON database



Cluster analysis - Economy (RCE indicators)

Economic centres

- leading MEGAs
- high income and Lisbon orientation
- growth poles outside core area

Weak economic clusters

- weak economic trend with deficits in Lisbon orientation
- growing economic potential with high unemployment and very low Lisbon orientation
- low income and tertiary employment
- weak economic trend with low basis for Lisbon orientation

Clusters without distinct Lisbon and economic orientation

- growing economic potential with deficits in Lisbon orientation
- less distinct economic trend with Lisbon orientation
- other tightly delimited MEGAs
- weak economic trend with low unemployment
- no data

Regional level:
Denmark, Slovenia & Baltic States: NUTS 3,
other states: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR & IRS

Source: ESPON database

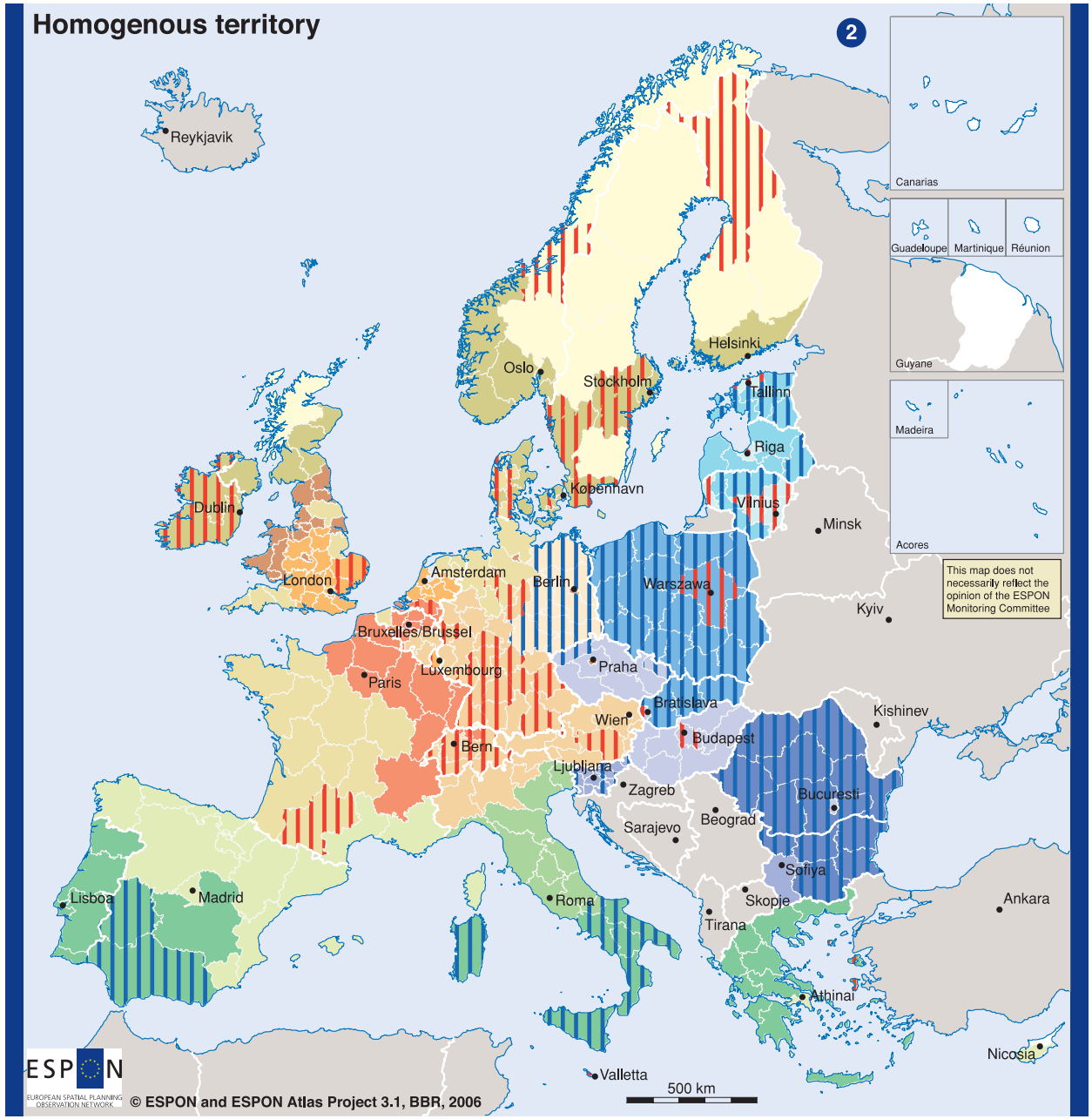
VII. 2 Homogeneous territories – talking the same spatial language

Homogeneity is considered in terms of a number of socio-economic and environmental aspects. The identification of homogeneous regions across the ESPON territory bases on a cross-thematic analysis in which the regions of each respective cluster are characterised by, in largely, similar overall structures. This cluster analysis is a synthesis of the majority of themes considered in ESPON, including economy, Lisbon, labour market, demography, naturalness, hazards and accessibility. Due to the variety of used indicators, the identified clusters have only been named according to their main spatial locations rather than their characteristics. These homogeneous spatial patterns of the map mirror to some extent some of the in reality existing transnational co-operation areas of INTERREG IIIB, while other areas are not as clearly apparent and some co-operation areas even appear to be quite heterogeneous. The latter especially applies to co-operation areas, whose regions belong in this analysis to fairly different clusters. 2

Yet, such a cross-thematic analysis with a considerable number of indicators provides a relatively rough spatial pattern. Consequently, the spatial pattern of homogeneous regions varies partly strongly in dependence of the considered theme. For an illustration of such variations, the results of an economy related cluster analysis have been incorporated in the map in a simplified way. The stripes and dots indicate regions with high economic performance and Lisbon orientation respectively regions with low such indicator values. The regions with intermediate cluster outcomes of the respective indicators can be identified from the small map, which shows the detailed results of the economy related cluster analysis. 1

A comparison of the identified clusters shows significant spatial differences between the cross-thematic and economy related analyses. The cross-thematic cluster analysis shows a much more continuous spatial pattern with quite some significance of national borders as compared to the economy related analysis. The regions performing best in economic terms can be found in differently structured regions in many countries of the EU 15 and are also located in some capital regions of the further 10 member states. The regions with a relatively low economic performance are spread in many parts of the south and east of the ESPON space. Some regions fall unexpectedly into these groups, which is due to poor values for only very few indicators, such as unemployment. However, these regions show relatively good values for other economic indicators.

Summarising it can be stated, that while at Ýrst glance, homogeneity occurs in spatial neighbourhood, the consideration of selected thematic Ýelds indicates partially quite different and also scattered spatial patterns of homogeneous regions. Thus, it is of uppermost importance to be aware of the considered themes when talking about homogeneity. ◆



Regional classification of Europe - results of the cluster analysis on basis of all RCE themes*

- Ceuta and Melilla (ES)
- Northern Spain and southern France
- Northern and central Italy
- Southern Mediterranean region
- Czech Republic and Hungary
- Slovenia
- Romania and Bulgaria
- Baltic capital regions
- Baltic states
- Poland and Slovakia
- Eastern Germany
- Western Germany and Alpine region
- Scandinavia
- Western France and northern Germany
- Southern Scandinavia, Scotland and Ireland
- Southern England and southern Netherlands
- Eastern France and Belgium
- Northern England and Wales
- London, Bruxelles and Kobenhavn
- no data

Results of the economy related cluster analysis

- economic centres
- weak economic clusters

Regional level:
Denmark, Slovenia & Baltic States: NUTS 3,
other states: NUTS 2
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.4.2, BBR & IRS
*See annex for further information about the RCE indicators.
Source: ESPON database

VII.3 From government to governance in European spatial development

Governance as an element for territorial cohesion

Spatial planning has always been closely associated with, government: today it is part of the process of territorial governance. What does governance mean in spatial terms? What territorial impacts does it have? Does governance assist the implementation of EU policy aims in a certain area?

Governance is a broad concept. It is more than governing and making policy. It is about the manner and the process of doing government. It involves problem-solving, conÐict mediation and decision-making. Governance can be understood as ëan emerging political strategyí for nation states (or territories) in order to adapt to changes by supplementing formal authority through increasing reliance on informal authority. This process or transition entails the creation of new forms of participation and cooperation within different political Ýelds, as well as on and between different spatial levels.

Good governance is widely considered to be fundamental for economic growth and political stability. It is an essential condition for progress towards territorial cohesion. Territorial governance is a relatively new scientiÝc Ýeld. The growth and integration of the EU has created a supra-national scale of government thereby making the vertical coordination of policies between levels of administration even more important than in the past. The spread of urban areas and changes in the countryside have created new urban-rural relations and a need to integrate policy at a regional scale.

Territorial governance is governance in policy arenas that have a strong territorial focus, like spatial planning or regional policy. It is concerned with the distribution of roles and responsibilities among the different tiers of government and other actors; it describes the related processes of negotiation and consensus-building within territorial policy Ýelds. Territorial governance is the conditio sine qua non to guarantee more balanced development across Europe and to achieve territorial cohesion.

EU policies, principles and processes of integration have been the dominant force for the adoption of governance approaches. A more deliberate and targeted integration of policy interventions within a framework of broader EU strategies (Lisbon Strategy or ESDP) improves coherence.

A survey reveals that there are different national traditions of governance across the ESPON space and that these differences still inÐuence practices. (1) A categorisation of countries in terms of their ìshift towards governanceî in urban and territorial policies shows broadly a south-east to north-west progression. Leading this shift are countries like France, Ireland, Spain, the UK, Sweden, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP) - the territorial approach to governance

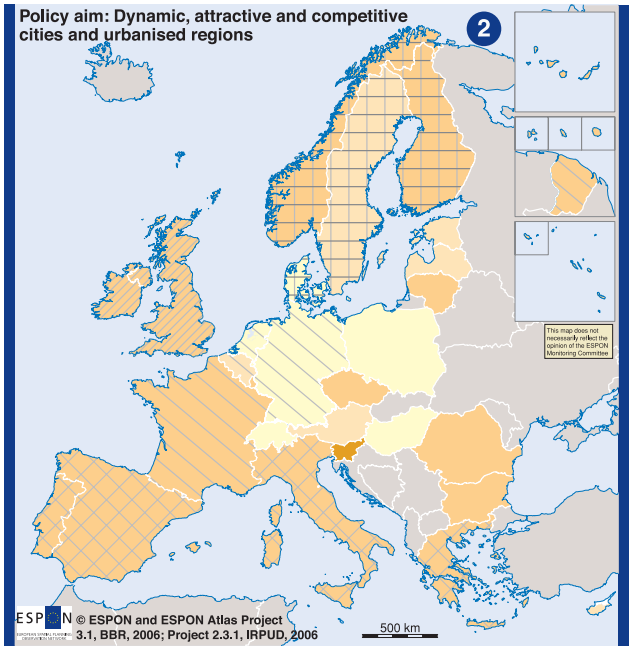
The ESDP was the Ýrst strategic planning document on the European level in which governance aspects played a prominent role. The preparation of the ESDP was an exercise in governance. Similarly, the ESDP is a non-binding document that invites voluntary application by national and regional governments and agencies. It presents itself as Ña policy framework for better cooperation between Community sectoral policies with signiÝcant impacts and between member states, their regions, and their citiesì (ESDP, p.11). As such, its major idea is cooperation across all levels and between sectors where policy has signiÝcant territorial impacts. Therefore important questions are to what extent and how has the ESDP been applied on the different levels (national to local)?

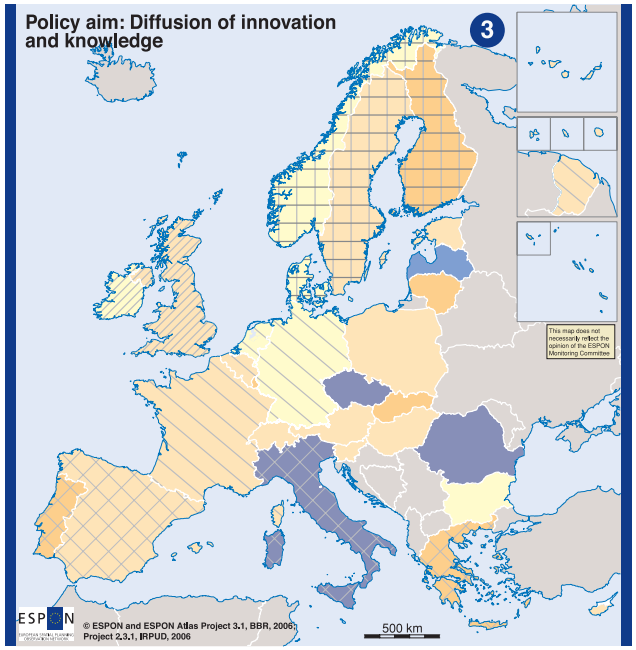
National spatial planning policies appear to be substantially in tune with the ESDP. Not surprisingly, the level of conformity is greatest in the countries that were already members when the ESDP Ýrst appeared in 1999. Although this consistency may not be a direct response to the ESDP, there is evidence that the ESDP has probably contributed to institutional change in countries in which the spatial planning system was reformed and in which new planning legislation or national spatial plans were introduced shortly after 1999. InÐuence can be seen in Greece, Portugal, Spain, Hungary, Latvia and Bulgaria. 2 3

In countries such as Austria, Belgium, Italy, Norway or Spain it is the regional level, rather than the national level, that has been most important for the application of the ESDP. In federal countries the regional level generally is the one that leads spatial planning practice.

More generally conformity between national policies and the ESDP is more pronounced for the North-Western, Nordic, and British planning families. The spatial planning policies of the Mediterranean countries, and in particular those of the member states that joined the Union after the ESDP had been completed, are less in line with ESDP principles, though even here the overall level of conformity is quite high.

Timing and a sense of ownership therefore appear to have been important in the ways in which the ESDP was applied. ◆





Change and conformance of ESDP policy aims

- Change and conformance mainly due to the application of the ESDP
- Change and conformance due to ESDP and other factors
- Change and conformance due to other factors.
- No change as policy was already in conformity with ESDP
- No change and/or conformance as issue/ policy is still under discussion
- No change and/or conformance as issue policy is not considered appropriate
- No change and/or conformance due to lack of awareness of the ESDP
- No data

Perspective

- British Perspective
- Mediterranean Perspective
- North-Western Persprective
- Nordic Perspective

© EuroGeographics Association or administrative boundaries
Regional level: NUTS 0
Origin of data: ESPON Project 2.3.1, IRPUD

Source: ESPON database

VIII EUROPE IN THE WORLD

VIII.1 The neighbourhood perspective

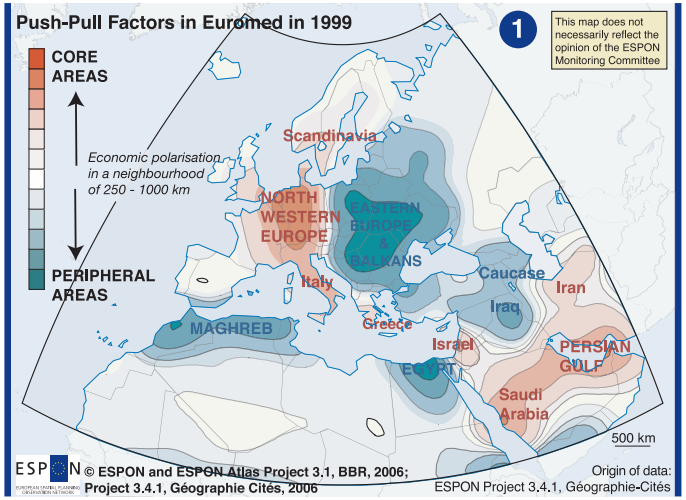
Integration between the European territory and its neighbouring states is important economically and politically. The countries and regions that constitute this neighbourhood are Bulgaria and Romania, Croatia, Macedonia, Turkey, the Balkan countries, and the various countries beyond the eastern border of the EU, as well as the southern Mediterranean countries. They are all very strongly oriented towards Europe in their trade and flight connections.

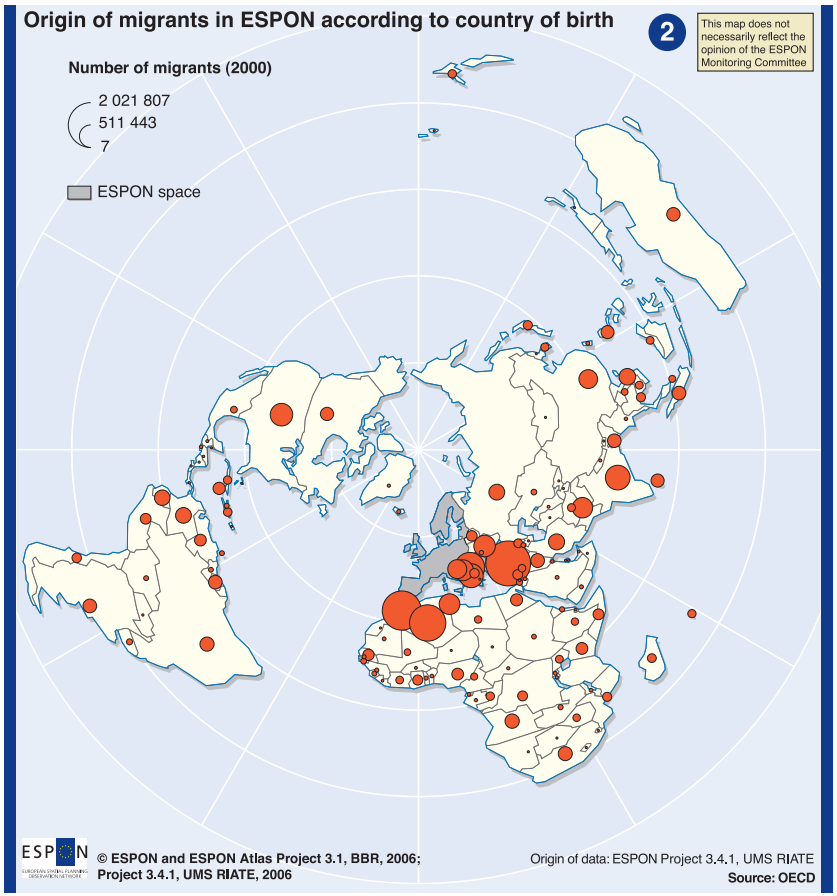
The economic and demographic linkages in the Euro-Mediterranean region exhibit a clear spatial pattern. (1) The core areas are North Western Europe and the Persian Gulf, which are the poles of capital and investments, and also the magnets that attract international migrants into their strong labour markets. South Mediterranean and East European countries are peripheral areas that send migrants and seek to attract investments. However while out-migrants leave both these peripheral regions, the impacts of their migrations are quite different. The countries of North Africa, for example, have youthful and growing populations that lack sufficient job opportunities at home. In contrast, in the eastern neighbourhood, low fertility rates combined with out-migration even result in a population decrease in the case of Ukraine.

In 2000, migrants to ESPON came from nearly all parts of the World but two regions of the ESPON neighbourhood were the main providers: Maghreb and the Balkan countries plus Turkey. (2) The historical movements between the shores of the Mediterranean Sea have been reinforced since the 1980s when Italy and Spain became major destination countries. While Russia traditionally has attracted the majority of migrants from our Eastern neighbours, there is no doubt that a large number of them now go west to the EU.

In absolute terms EU members distribute larger sums in inter-national development aid than the Commission, but the latter makes a specific effort toward the neighbourhood. (3) It is much more focused on the Central and East European countries (CEEC), Turkey, the Palestinian territories and generally speaking on the neighbourhood, whereas many EU member states keep strong relationships with their former colonies.

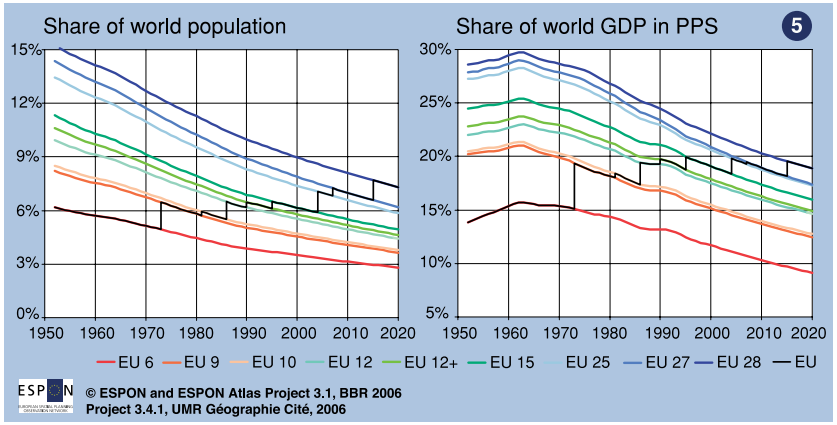
The geographical priority of the European Commission plus Member States in terms of public aid for development is to the CEEC and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), rather than to the southern shore of the Mediterranean Sea, where the EU has lost ground to a developing partnership between

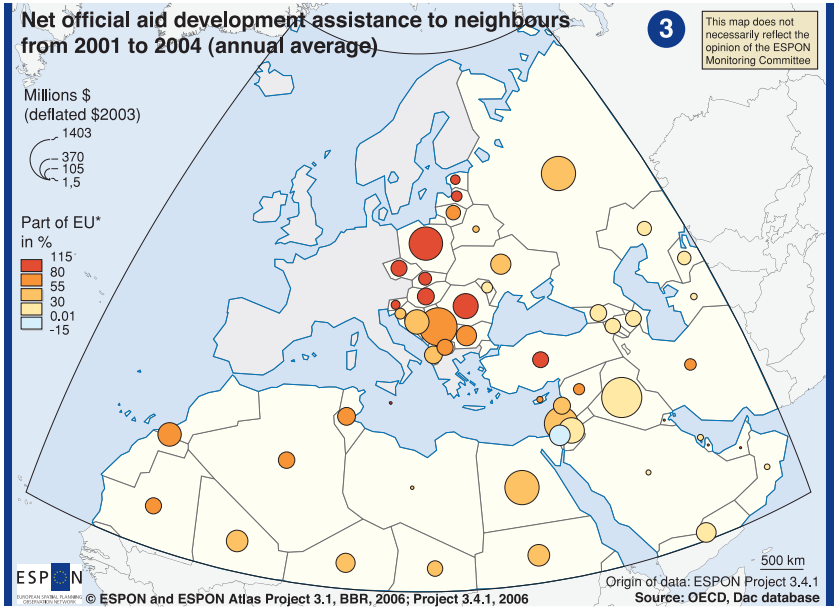


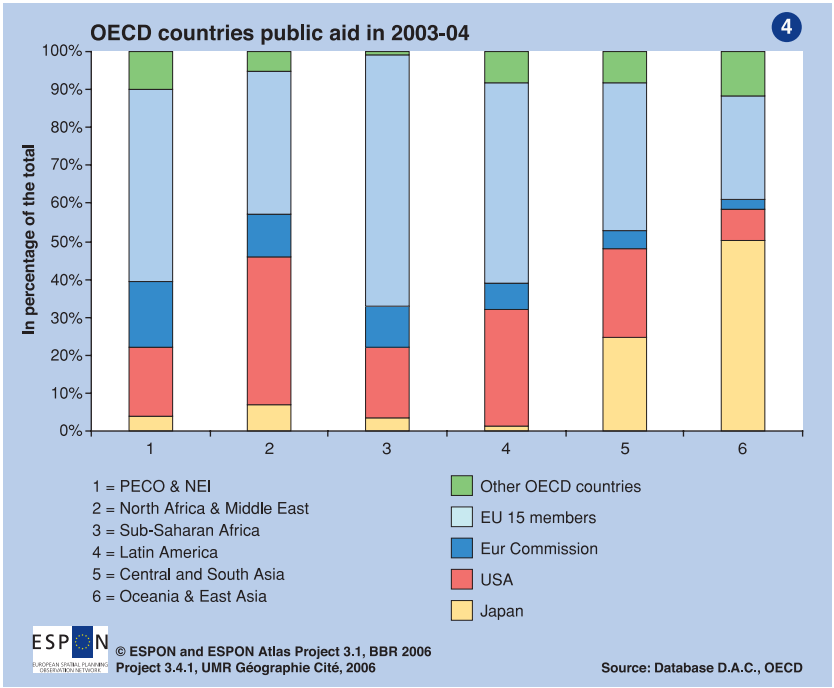


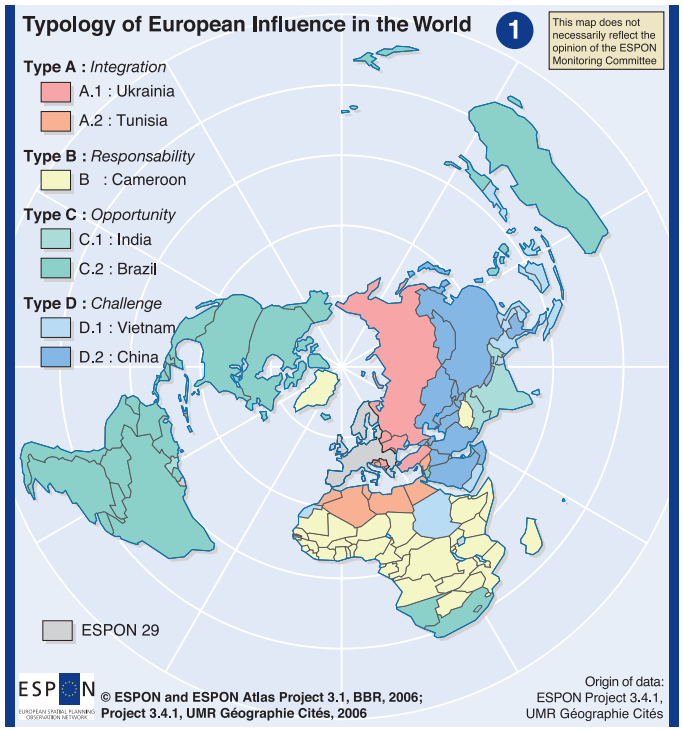
the US and the Arab World. It appears that, north-south regional links and integration are still not strategic priorities for all European member states. 4

Between 1950 and 2004, the EUsí share of global population and GDP underwent a structural decline which was always countered and re-balanced by enlargement, so much so that this might almost have been the political intention of the Union. 5 There are many ways to build and sustain strong linkages between the European Union and the neighbouring countries. What is clear is that these linkages matter if Europe is to compete with the other large economic regions of the World, and is to succeed in its own regional integration, not only on the continent but also across the current north-south divide. ◆









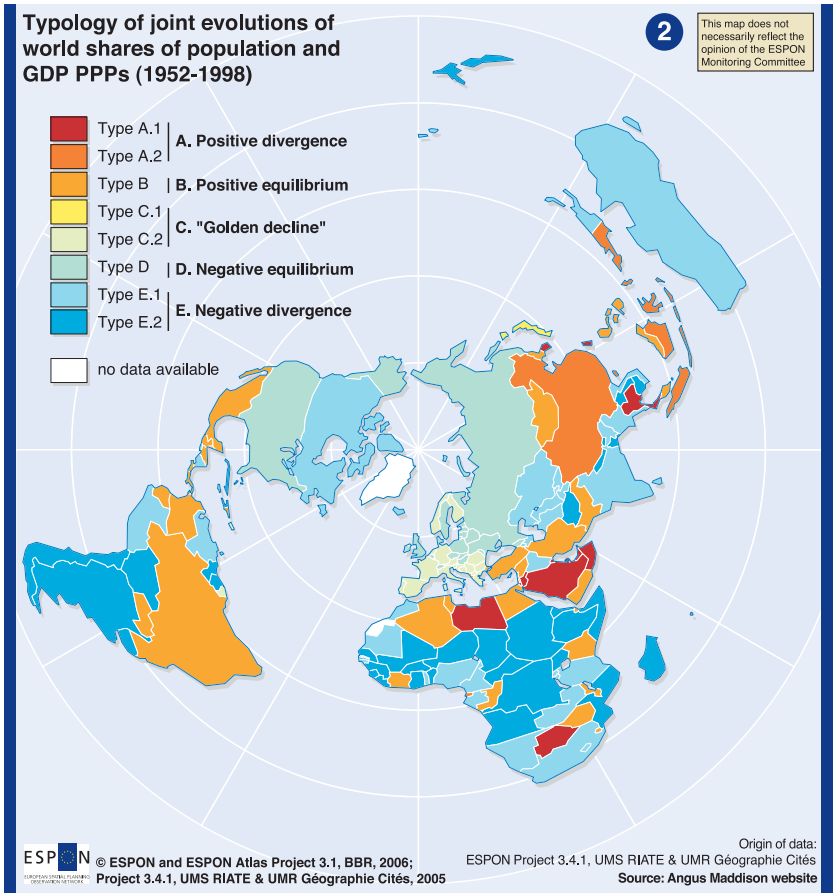
VIII.2 The global view

When EU 25 states are aggregated, their combined share of the worldís bilateral trade amounts to 17 %. This is comparable to the USA which has 20 %. 3 The world can be thought as a Triad of three major economic poles: North America, Europe, and East Asia. However, the internal political structure of these major nodes is different: it is monocentric in the case of Northern America (USA), duo-centric in East Asia (China and Japan), but polycentric in the case of Euro-Mediterranean (Germany, U.K., Italy, France).

Each pole of this triad has a clear influence on its neighbouring states. For example, the southern Mediterranean and Middle Eastern countries are clearly embedded in Europeís immediate periphery.

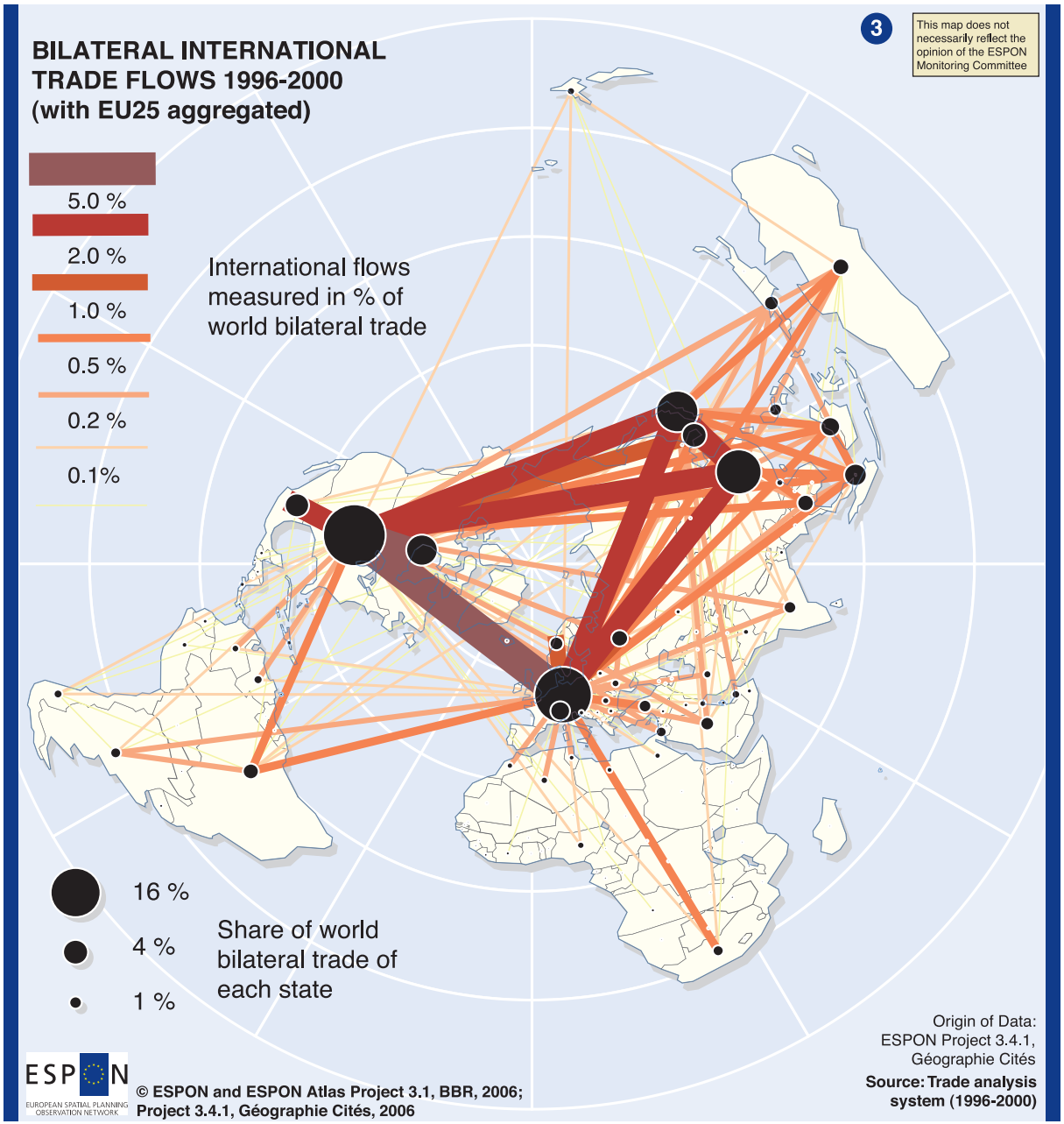
Taking into account indicators like accessibility, historical relations, interactions, and complementarities, a synthetic typology of relations of the ESPON territory with the rest of the World can be defined. 1 This puts countries into one of four categories or ìtypesî on the basis of the external relations that the 29 ESPON countries might build.

Type A is a group of states in the immediate neighbourhood of the ESPON territory whose trade and flight connections are strongly orientated towards the ESPON area. The defining relation for the ESPON countries with this type is Integration. Type B are mainly African countries once colonised by those from Europe. The relation to them is responsibility. Opportunity is the theme for Type C. These are countries like Australia, located far from the ESPON territory, but which share a common language or history, and which could be allies in a global world were services represent the major part of added value and where scientific and cultural innovations are major factors for long-term development.Finally Type D presents a challenge, as these are the parts of



the world where links from ESPON countries remain weak. China is perhaps an example.

Analysis of the share of world population and GDP during the last 50 years reveals that the economic poles within each of the Triad have generally experienced a reduction in their share of GDP and population, though they were able to maintain or even increase their level of GDP per inhabitant. (2) However, the states in their immediate periphery have increased their share of population and GDP in the World. Even if their GDP per capita did not necessary increase more quickly than the rest of the World, they have grown in aggregate both economically and demographically. The states in this situation make a ìgolden ringî of growth encompassing places such as Mexico, Brazil, northern Africa, the Middle East and south-eastern Asia. It is generally only in the deep peripheries, far from the heartlands of the Triad that an increase in the share of population has been combined with a decrease in the share of GDP. ◆

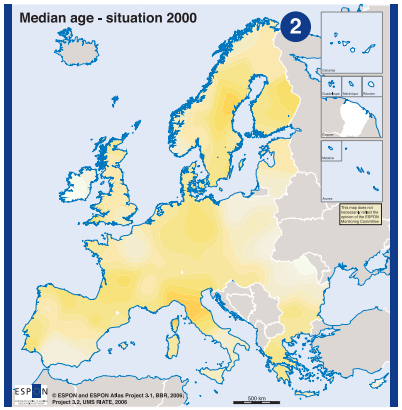


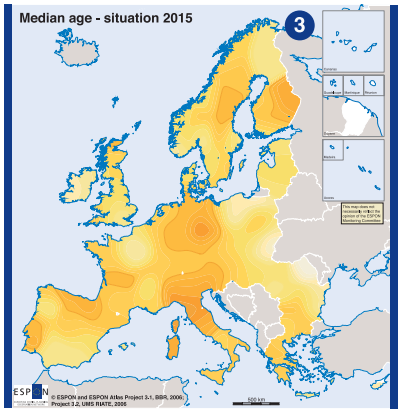
IX THE FUTURE OF THE CONTINENT – THE TERRITORIAL IMAGE OF EUROPE BY 2030

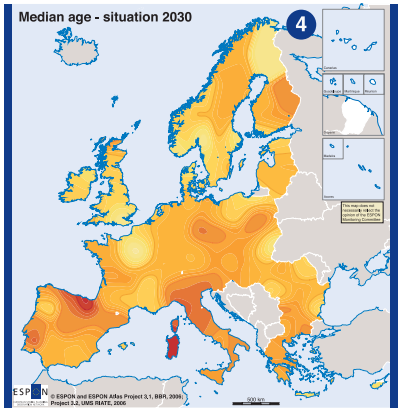
Within ESPON a series of scenarios has been developed. They paint a picture of the possible territorial development of Europe based on different policy hypotheses. The baseline scenario represents ìbusiness as usualî; the cohesion-oriented scenario explores the effect of policy choices focussing on cohesion, while the competitiveness-oriented scenario studies the impact of policies concentrating on competitiveness.

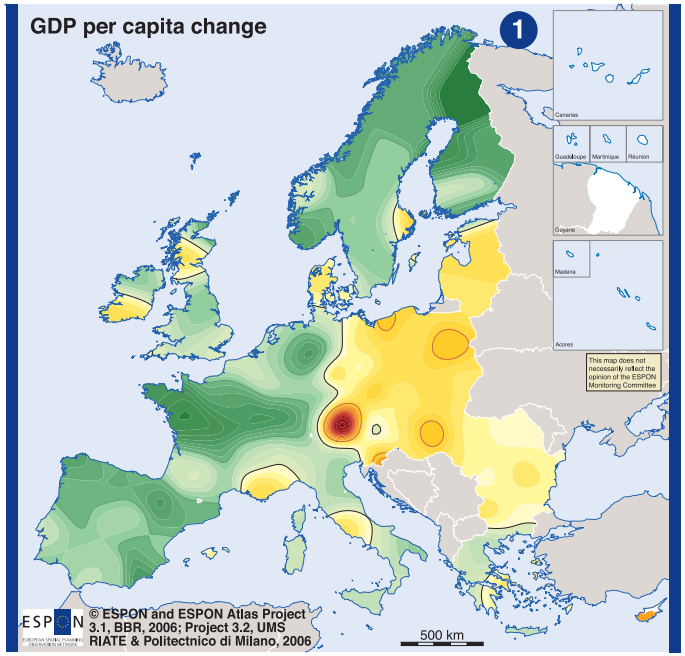
The maps in this chapter show the results of models developed to support the elaboration of the scenarios. The GDP maps are based on results of the MASST model which calculates regional growth by combining national growth and regional growth differentials. The transport maps reÐect results of the KTEN model which focuses on inter-regional personal and freight trafÝc. The demographic maps are based on a combination of UN and ESPON projections with a series of simple hypotheses related to the scenarios.

It is important to understand that scenarios with a horizon of 2030 are by deÝnition qualitative. Many of the factors underpinning them are not easily mapped. Most information contained in the scenarios is thus in the form of text. The outputs of the two policy scenarios are expressed as divergences from the baseline scenario.







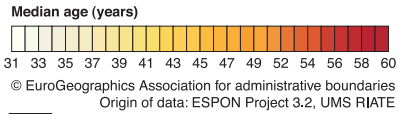


IX. 1 Baseline scenario

The baseline scenario assumes the continuation of trends and no major changes from current policies.

In 2030, European regions, with a few exceptions, have a very high median age: it is over 50 years in some cases. The regions with lowest median age in 2030 are metropolitan regions.

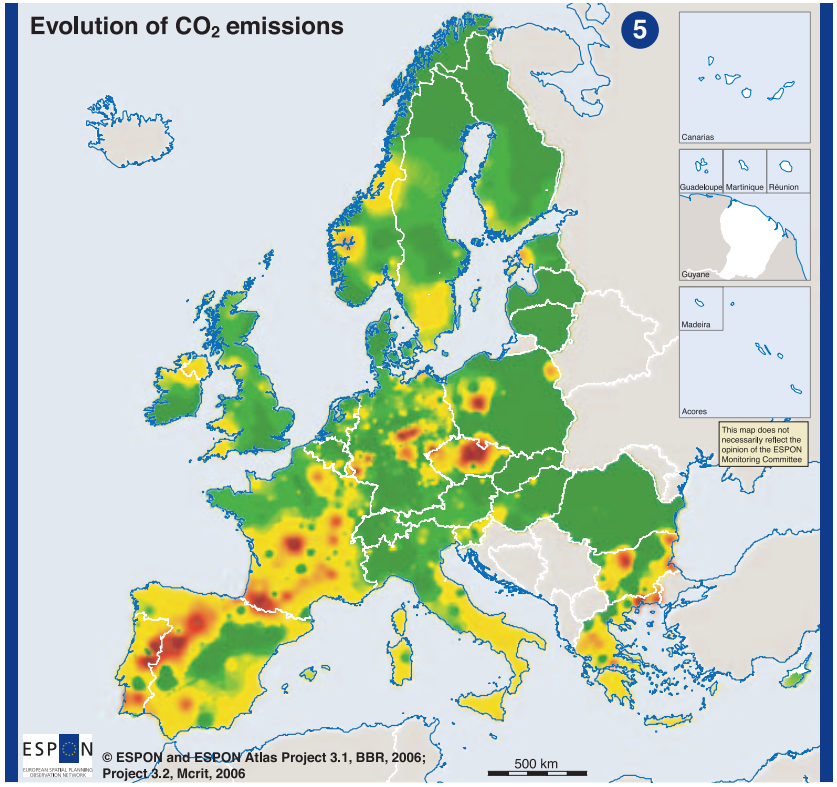
SigniÝcant regional economic disparities still exist in this baseline of Europe in 2030, but the gap between East and West has narrowed. However the differences between metropolitan areas and less attractive remote rural regions have increased. The pentagon has been spreading along major corridors, incorporating a number of additional metropolitan areas. In 2030 it is by far the most competitive part of the European territory. Similarly, the wider pentagon is still much more accessible to and from the rest of the world than are Europeís peripheral regions. Indeed steep increases in the costs of oil and transport have accentuated these differences. Outside the wider pentagon, the level of economic development is more modest, especially in the East. (1) The exceptions are a few large metropolitan areas and some tourist regions. SigniÝcant investment of EU money in weak regions to provide and support infrastructure has failed

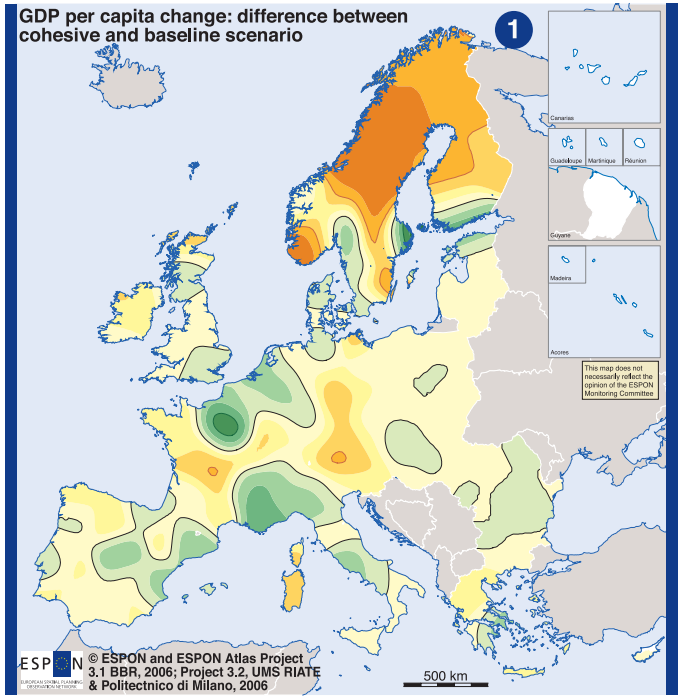


to lever signiÝcant amounts of private investment. However, the EU remains a magnet for young people from its wider neighbourhood, and so the member states around the Mediterranean and on the eastern borders in particular are a focus for in-migration. 2 - 4

Transport connections between the countries of Europe are better in 2030 than they were a generation earlier. The relative accessibility of areas along major corridors has increased. However, in more remote areas, it has been reduced. By 2030 there are regions in both East and West, where the ageing of the population has triggered a spiral of global decline that is now difÝcult to contain. Similarly too little action too late means that Europe is now having to cope with territorial consequences of our changing climate. In a number of southern regions, the increased droughts have produced long-lasting and substantial economic and environmental damage, especially to rural areas.

European cities in 2030 are more much segregated socially than they used to be, and there are wider differentials in property prices. Gated communities have become increasingly common. Alienation and exclusion of young people from amongst the poor is a growing concern in various cities that is eroding their attractiveness and competitiveness. Retired people and the self-employed have drifted from the cities towards attractive rural areas, where their arrival has inÐated land and property markets. Many of the local population cannot afford these higher prices, and Ýnd it difÝcult to get houses. Attractive coastal areas and mountain valleys are experiencing strong development and urbanisation pressures, which threaten to blight traditional landscapes and natural areas. The long-established trend towards intensification of large-scale agriculture in fertile rural regions is compounding environmental problems. 5 ◆





Change of GDP/capita in relative position to the EU average 2002-2015 - difference between cohesive and baseline scenario (%)

-5 -3 -1 1 3 5

no data

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Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE & Politectnico di Milano - MASST model

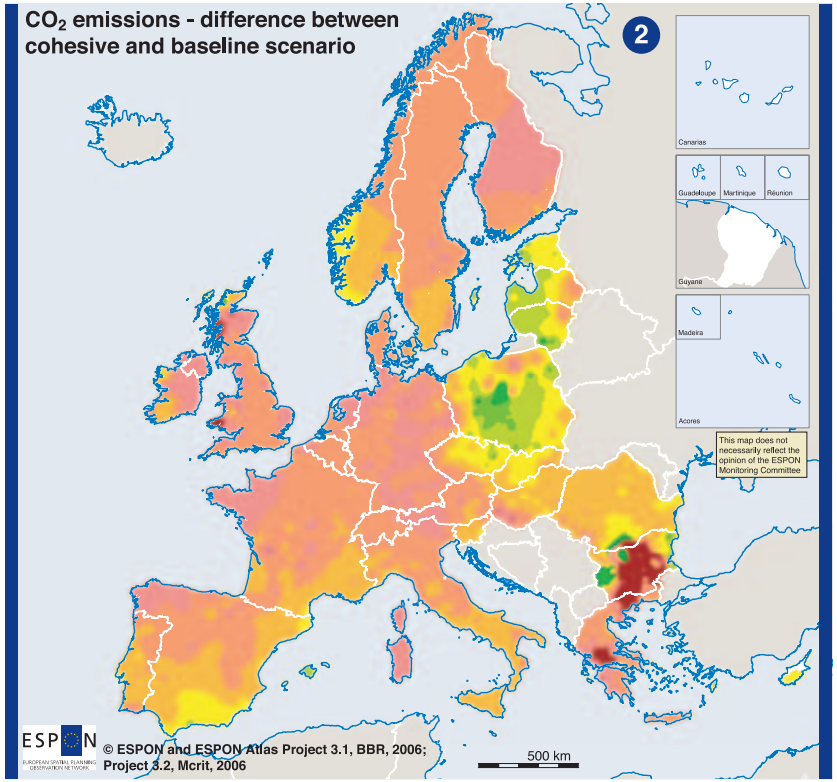
Source: ESPON database

IX.2 Cohesion oriented scenario

In this scenario public policies at EU level are focussed on economic, social and territorial cohesion and not on global competitiveness. In cases of incompatibility between cohesion and competitiveness, priority will be given to cohesion. Another major hypothesis is that the coming decades will be devoted to consolidating the enlarged EU in a balanced and sustainable way. Only Romania and Bulgaria will join the EU during the study period. 1

By 2030 there are signs of a more balanced population structure and of new life in many areas, even those which had previously been threatened by serious depopulation. However, population ageing continues to affect various parts of the continent. Compared with the baseline scenario, population ageing is less strong in north-western Spain, southern Portugal, the east of Germany, and southern and north-eastern Italy, but somewhat stronger in central Sweden and eastern Finland. 3 4

Regional disparities are still important by 2030, although less signiÝcant than in the baseline scenario. However, in global terms European growth and competitiveness are lower. The divide, in terms of wealth, between metropolitan areas and more rural regions is less strong than in the baseline scenario, though disparities between East



CO_2 emissions due to inter-urban traffic 2030 - difference between cohesive and baseline scenario

-62.91 % up to -2.1 %
-2.09 % up to -0.64 %
-0.63 % up to -1.31 %
1.32 % up to 4.68 %
4.69 % up to 8.79 %
8.80 % up to 13.11 %
13.12 % up to 18.05 %
18.06 % up to 20.72 %
20.73 % up to 23.80 %
23.81 % up to 1035.40 %
no data

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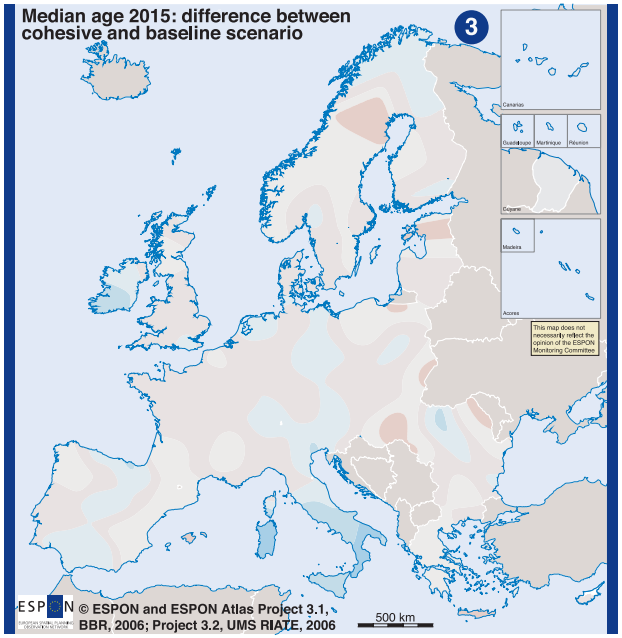
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.2, Mcrit
on base of ASSEMBLING graph GISCO and K10 Model

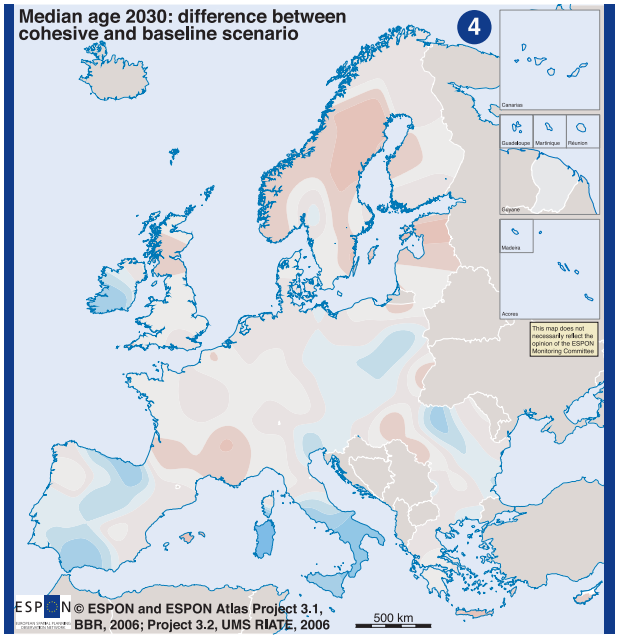
Source: ESPON database

and West remain significant despite strong cohesion policies. Differences in accessibility between the wider pentagon and peripheral areas have been somewhat reduced thanks to transport investments that favoured peripheral regions, but the impact of high energy prices on transport costs is detrimental for remote regions. Overall transport activities, symbolized by CO_2 emissions, are higher than in the baseline scenario, but far lower than in the competitiveness-oriented scenario. 2

Territorial integration at trans-national and cross-border level is concentrated on the weakest areas where fewer economic and technological synergies have developed. Most rural regions have managed to escape from the spiral of decline (population ageing, depopulation, negative impacts of drought etc.). Strengthened structural funds and rural development policies have accelerated the process of economic diversification in many rural areas.

The global competitiveness of metropolitan areas is lower than in the baseline scenario. The internal differentiation of cities and the related trends towards segregation are also lower. Successful policies aimed at the economic, social, educational and cultural integration of ethnic minorities and other less privileged groups have contained social and physical segregation in cities and reduced feelings of insecurity. The better off people are less inclined to move out of cities and to boost suburbanisation. ◆





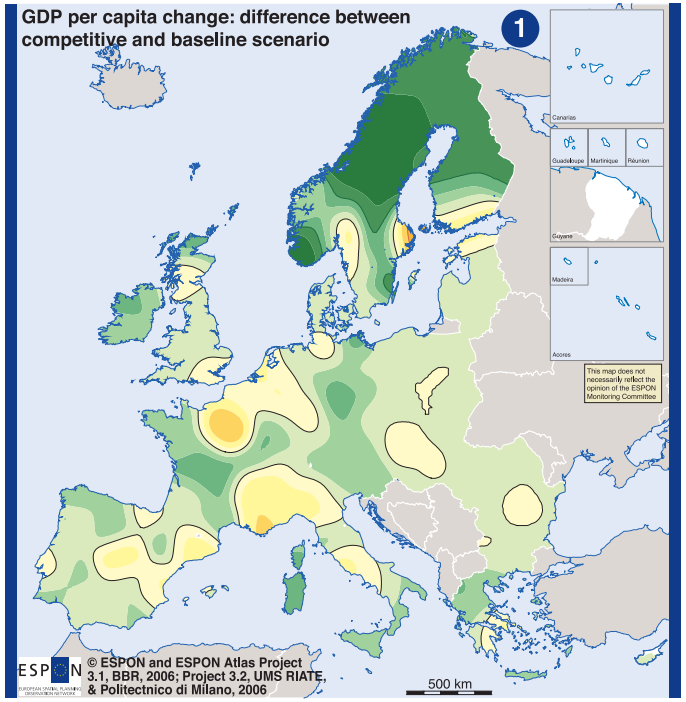
Median age in cohesive scenario 2030 - median age in baseline scenario 2030

-12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6

no data

Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

Source: ESPON database



Change of GDP/capita in relative position to the EU average 2002-2015 - difference between competitive and baseline scenario (%)

-5 -3 -1 1 3 5

no data

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Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE & Politectnico di Milano - MASST model

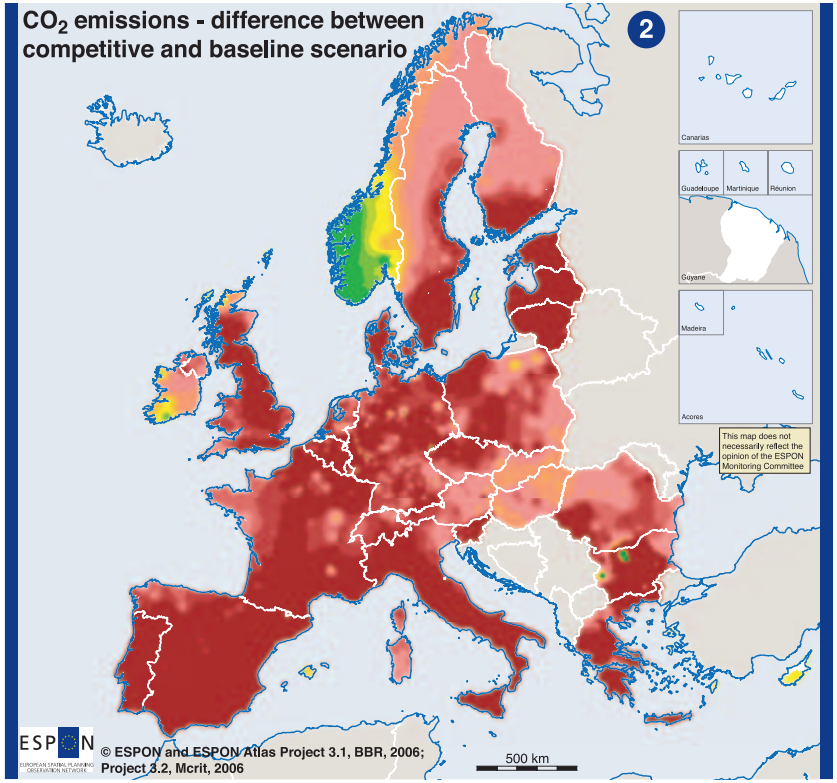
Source: ESPON database

IX. 3 Competitiveness oriented scenario

In this scenario public policies at EU level are focussed on global competitiveness and not so much on cohesion. The reduced EU budget is being targeted on R&D, education, ICT and strategic external accessibility. The CAP is subject to radical liberalisation and budget cuts. The budget for structural funds is also being reduced, and concentrated on the most competitive areas of less developed regions. Public services are being further liberalised and privatised. Increasing the size of the market through further EU enlargements is part of the strategy of giving priority to competitiveness. After Romania and Bulgaria join the EU in 2008, the Western Balkans follow in 2015 and Turkey and Ukraine in 2020. 1

The demographic evolution of different types of areas is diverging more markedly than in the baseline scenario. Areas that were already vibrant in population terms become even more so, but many depopulating areas continue to be net exporters of people - especially young people. Compared with the baseline scenario, population ageing by 2030 is much stronger in a number of peripheral rural regions. However, population ageing is less pronounced in northern Italy, south-west Finland, central Sweden and southern France. 3 4

Despite stronger economic growth at a European level, territorial disparities in the competitive scenario are much



CO_2 emissions due to inter-urban traffic 2030 - difference between competitive and baseline scenario

-62.91 % up to -2.1 %
-2.09 % up to -0.64 %
-0.63 % up to -1.31 %
1.32 % up to 4.68 %
4.69 % up to 8.79 %
8.80 % up to 13.11 %
13.12 % up to 18.05 %
18.06 % up to 20.72 %
20.73 % up to 23.80 %
23.81 % up to 1035.40 %
no data

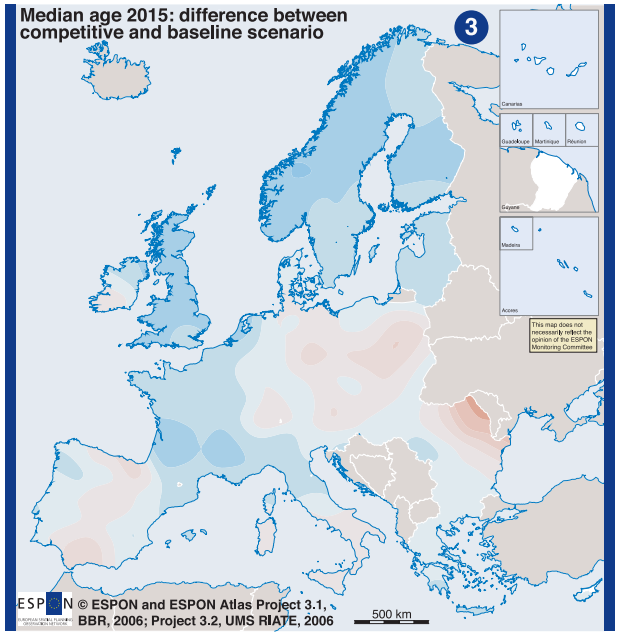
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.2, Mcrit on base of ASSEMBLING graph GISCO and K10 Model

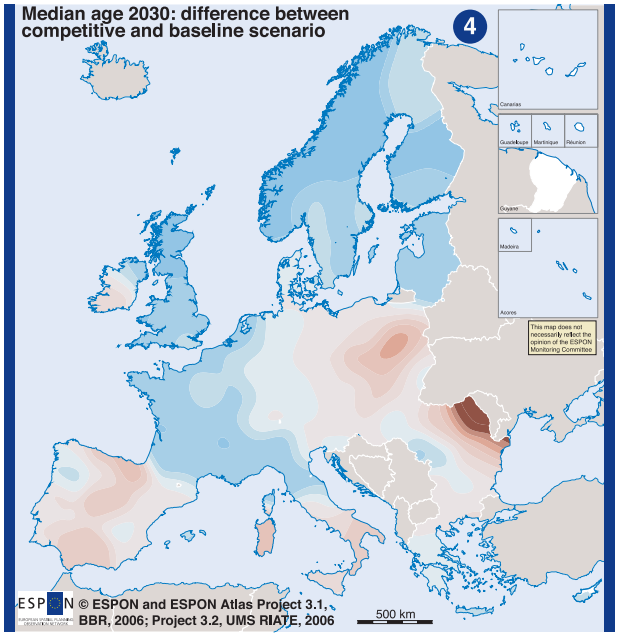
Source: ESPON database

stronger, by 2030, than in the baseline scenario. The divide between western and central / eastern Europe has increased, because growth tends to concentrate in the pentagon and in just a few metropolitan areas outside of it. The domination of the pentagon has increased. The divide in accessibility between the pentagon and the more peripheral regions has not been reduced: indeed it has widened because transport policies have favoured the development of corridors between large metropolitan areas, while the increase of energy prices has been particularly detrimental for peripheral regions. Overall transport activities, symbolized by CO_2 emissions, are far higher than in the other two scenarios. 2

Territorial integration has progressed in the form of long-distance networks and cooperation between metropolitan areas, but is much lower in rural and border regions than in the baseline scenario. The competitiveness scenario generates more territorial fragmentation. Numerous rural regions are facing an abrupt spiral of decline (depopulation, negative impacts of drought, low competitiveness of enterprises, insufficient public support).

The internal differentiation of cities is stronger than in the baseline scenario. Suburbanisation is extensive around metropolitan areas. In rural areas, numerous small and medium-sized urban centres have lost their vitality and can no longer supply the surrounding countryside with services and jobs. ◆





Median age in competitive scenario 2015 - median age in baseline scenario 2015

-12 -10 -8 -6 -4 -2 0 2 4 6

no data

Origin of data: ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

Source: ESPON database

ANNEX

THE REGIONAL SETTING AND THE DATA BASED REPRESENTATION

Regional statistical information within the European Union is based on the common ìnomenclature of territorial units for statisticsî (NUTS). The NUTS classiÝcation system aims to provide a single uniform hierarchical breakdown of regional units for the production and provision of regional statistics.

The delineation of the NUTS units is based on member statesí proposals. Final acceptance rests with the European Commission which tries to ensure that the proposed units comply with regulations concerning, for example, the number of inhabitants. The Ýrst criterion is that the unit should be an existing administrative region. This requirement has the advantage of making it easier to get the statistical information, but it also causes problems when territorial boundaries change and there is regional reorganization. Such discontinuities create breaks in time series data and make it hard to make systematic analyses and comparisons through time.

Regional disparities of the NUTS 2 regions in the ESPON countries : area and population **1**

Country	Area in km²			Population in 1,000, 2004		
	min	max	mean	min	max	mean
Austria	415	19,178	9,319	277	1,591	902
Belgium	161	4,440	2,774	253	1,665	943
Bulgaria	10,288	27,516	18,500	517	2,107	1,304
Switzerland	1,729	11,521	5,898	316	1,678	1,049
Cyprus	5,695	5,695	5,695	723	723	723
Czech Republic	496	17,618	9,858	1,125	1,640	1,276
Germany	404	23,174	8,708	514	5,247	2,013
Denmark	43,098	43,098	43,098	5,391	5,391	5,391
Estonia	45,227	45,227	45,227	1,354	1,354	1,354
Spain	13	94,225	26,631	67	7,503	2,211
Finland	1,552	141,541	67,629	26	2,564	1,043
France	1,128	83,934	24,356	181	11,235	2,377
Greece	2,307	18,811	10,125	204	3,928	848
Hungary	6,919	18,339	13,290	987	2,827	1,447
Ireland	33,252	36,545	34,899	1,063	2,932	1,998
Italy	3,263	25,711	14,349	122	9,178	2,743
Lithuania	62,678	62,678	62,678	3,454	3,454	3,454
Luxembourg	2,586	2,586	2,586	450	450	450
Latvia	64,589	64,589	64,589	2,325	2,325	2,325
Malta	316	316	316	399	399	399
Netherlands	1,449	5,741	3,461	356	3,446	1,352
Norway	5,371	112,948	46,251	372	1,006	652
Poland	9,412	35,579	19,543	1,009	5,132	2,388
Portugal	828	31,484	13,135	239	3,702	1,492
Romania	1,821	36,850	29,799	1,947	3,745	2,718
Sweden	6,789	165,296	55,168	372	1,856	1,120
Slovenia	20,273	20,273	20,273	1,996	1,996	1,996
Slovakia	2,052	16,256	12,259	600	1,865	1,345
United Kingdom	321	39,777	6,590	369	4,486	1,610

Source: Eurostat

The ESPON programme 2006 was affected by a modiÝcation of the NUTS regions that happened during its lifetime. The research began using the 1999 version of NUTS regions and ended with the 2004 version, including late adjustments, especially within Latvia, Poland and Hungary. The maps in this Atlas had to use both 1999 and 2004 versions to reÐect the project results in an appropriate manner.

There are three levels of NUTS regions. The highest scale of aggregation is NUTS 1, which is then broken down to NUTS 2 regions, which in turn are made up of the smallest regional units, NUTS 3. For Non-EU countries comparable regions have been deÝned by Eurostat, in agreement with the countries within the European statistical system.

The NUTS 2 regions are seen as basic regions for socio - economic analysis. They are also used in the delineation of Objective 1 and 2 regions within the Structural Funds of the European Union. In the 2004 NUTS version there are in all 282 NUTS 2 regions in the 29 countries participating in the ESPON programme.

These NUTS 2 regions are very heterogeneous both in their area and their number of inhabitants. The different ways in which these regions are delineated inÐuence the presentation and comparison of data. In particular, the way that a major metropolitan region is (or is not) divided up into NUTS 2 units can be signiÝcant when indicators are being analysed. So Inner London, as part of the Greater London area, is a NUTS 2 region, but in France, the Œle de France is also a NUTS 2 region, and it includes not only the whole of Paris but also the departments surrounding the capital. Such differences affect the presentation of data for topics such as population change. While the extensive Œle de France NUTS 2 region shows the broad picture of change in population, much smaller-scale developments, suburbanisation processes and urban-rural shifts can be interpreted for Brussels, for example. Therefore rankings and comparisons of NUTS 2 regions require some caution, especially for economic data, as such regions include Brussels, the city States of Germany, and large areas like Lazio (which includes Rome). **2**

NUTS 3 regions now represent the lowest level within the NUTS classiÝcation system. Before 2005 there were sub-regional levels called NUTS 4 and NUTS 5. These were then renamed as Local Administrative Units (LAU). Thus the lowest level, LAU 2 is generally the level of municipalities. For example, in Poland level LAU 1 is the *powiaty*, and LAU 2 is the *gminy*.

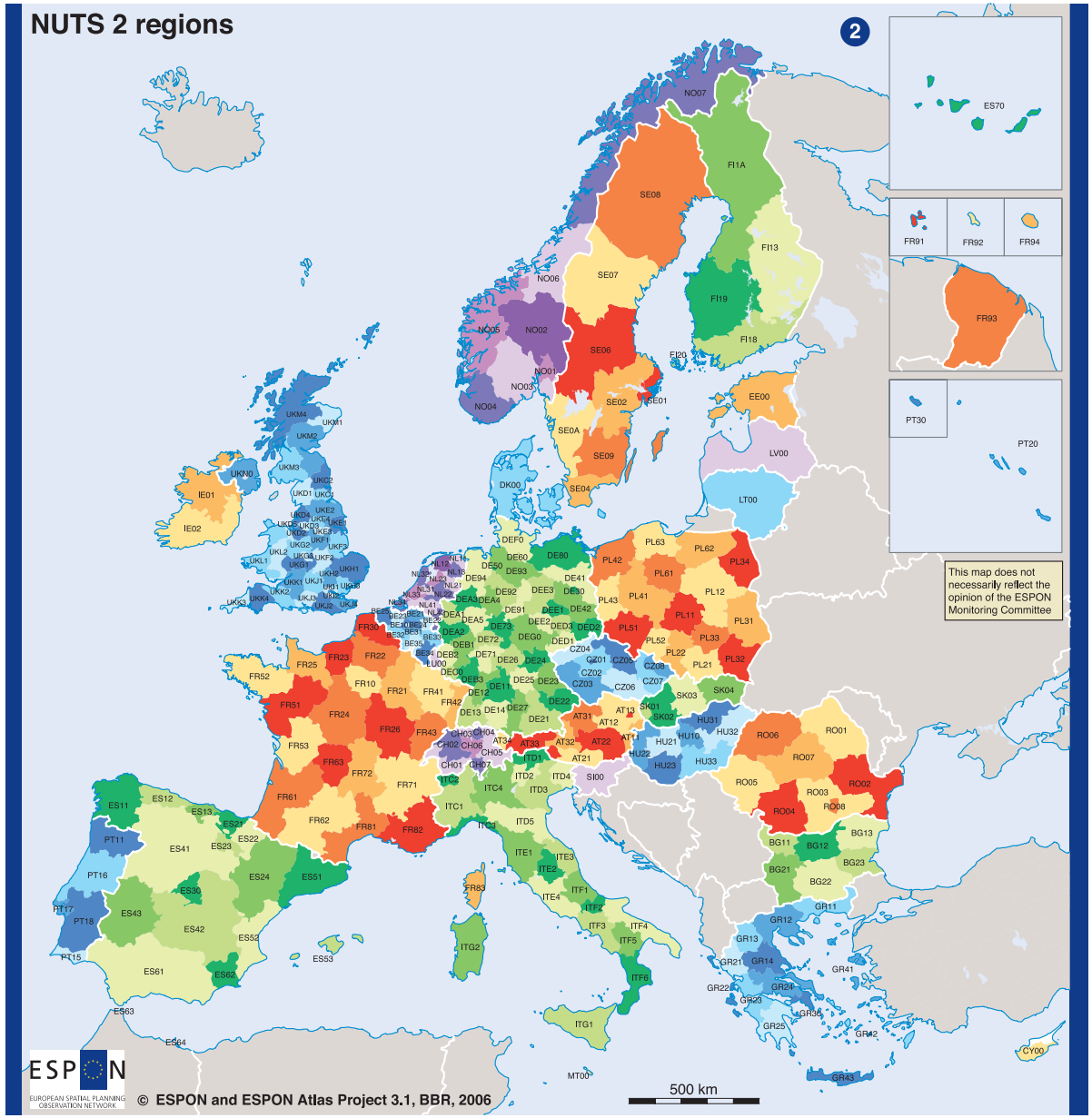
NUTS 3 is the main level for regional statistical analyses, because it gives a more differentiated view on the European territory than can be gained from NUTS 2 data. ESPONís analysis has been at NUTS 3 whenever the data has been available at that level. NUTS 3 level corresponds e.g. in Belgium to the *arrondissements*, in France to the *départements*, in Germany to the *Kreise* and *kreisfreie Städte* (counties and county independent cities). In the ESPON area there are 1329 regions at NUTS 3 level (for the NUTS 2004 version for the EU Member States).

In order to ensure comparability between the regions, Eurostat speciÝed average sizes for the regions of the different NUTS levels. Therefore the population size of the NUTS 3 regions should be between 150,000 and 800,000 inhabitants. However, the actual differences between the NUTS 3 regions are substantially larger. In terms of population size, the values strew between 15,000 inhabitants in Appenzell Innerrhoden (Switzerland) and 5,763,000 inhabitants in the Ma-

drid NUTS 3 region. Larger differences still exist between the NUTS 3 regions in the extent of their area. This varies between 13 km² (Melilla, Italy) and 106,011 km² (Norrbottens l‰n, Sweden). 1

Such heterogeneity poses a problem, both for the NUTS level 2, as mentioned above, and the NUTS level 3. At NUTS 3 level different countries have deÝned their territorial units in different ways in respect of regional size and functions. In some countries, like France and Spain, the NUTS 3 regions are large, functionally connected regions, but other countries have smaller NUTS 3 units, which therefore tend to separate out urban and rural areas and their interactions. Germany and Belgium are examples. Consequently while the *kreisfreie Städte* in Germany and the French *départements* are all NUTS 3 regions, in fact they really range from local to regional. 3-5

The research results from regional analysis that are used in this Atlas are always affected by the division of territorial units. This dependency on the deÝnition of territorial units as a potential source of error and misinterpretation is known as the ModiÝable Areas Unit Problem (MAUP). A special ESPON project explored this problem. Its report is recommended here for further reading. ◆



The coloured marking only serves to identify the regions

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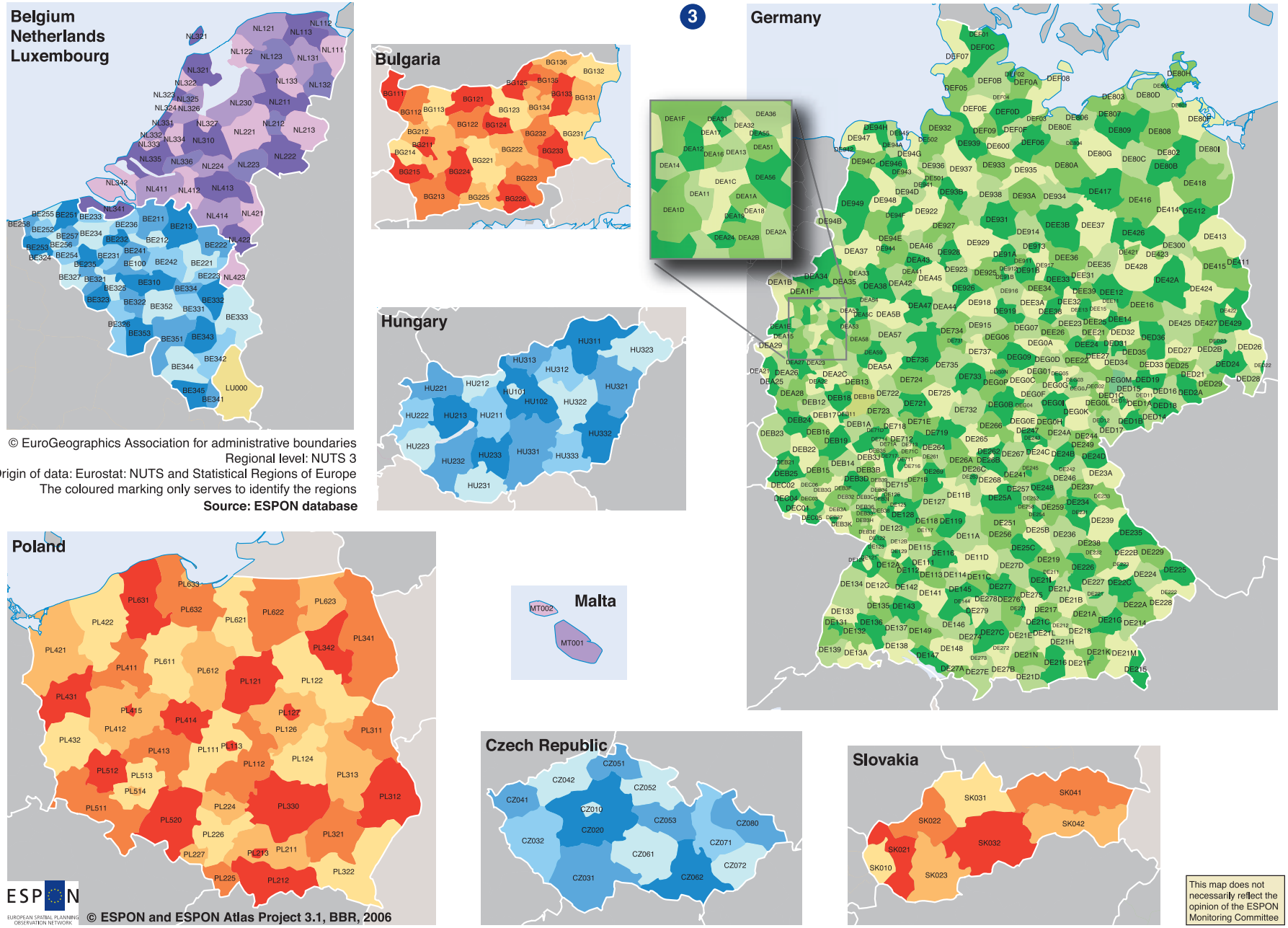
Origin of data: Eurostat: NUTS and Statistical Regions of Europe
Regional level: NUTS 2, version 2004; **Source: ESPON database**



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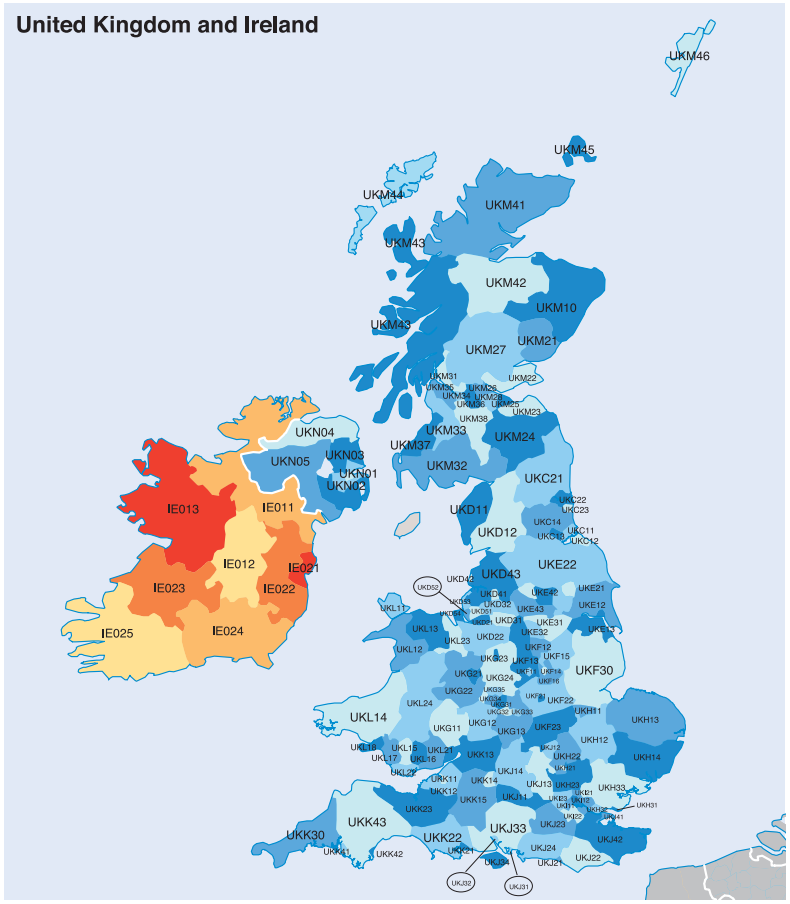
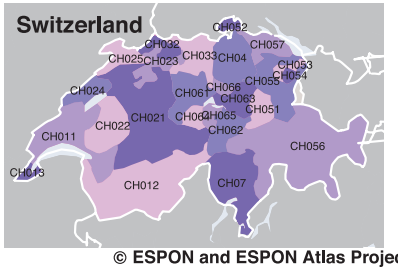
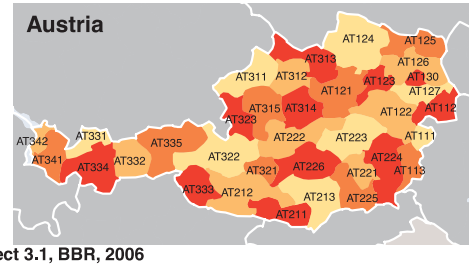
Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: Eurostat: NUTS and Statistical Regions of Europe
The coloured marking only serves to identify the regions
Source: ESPON database

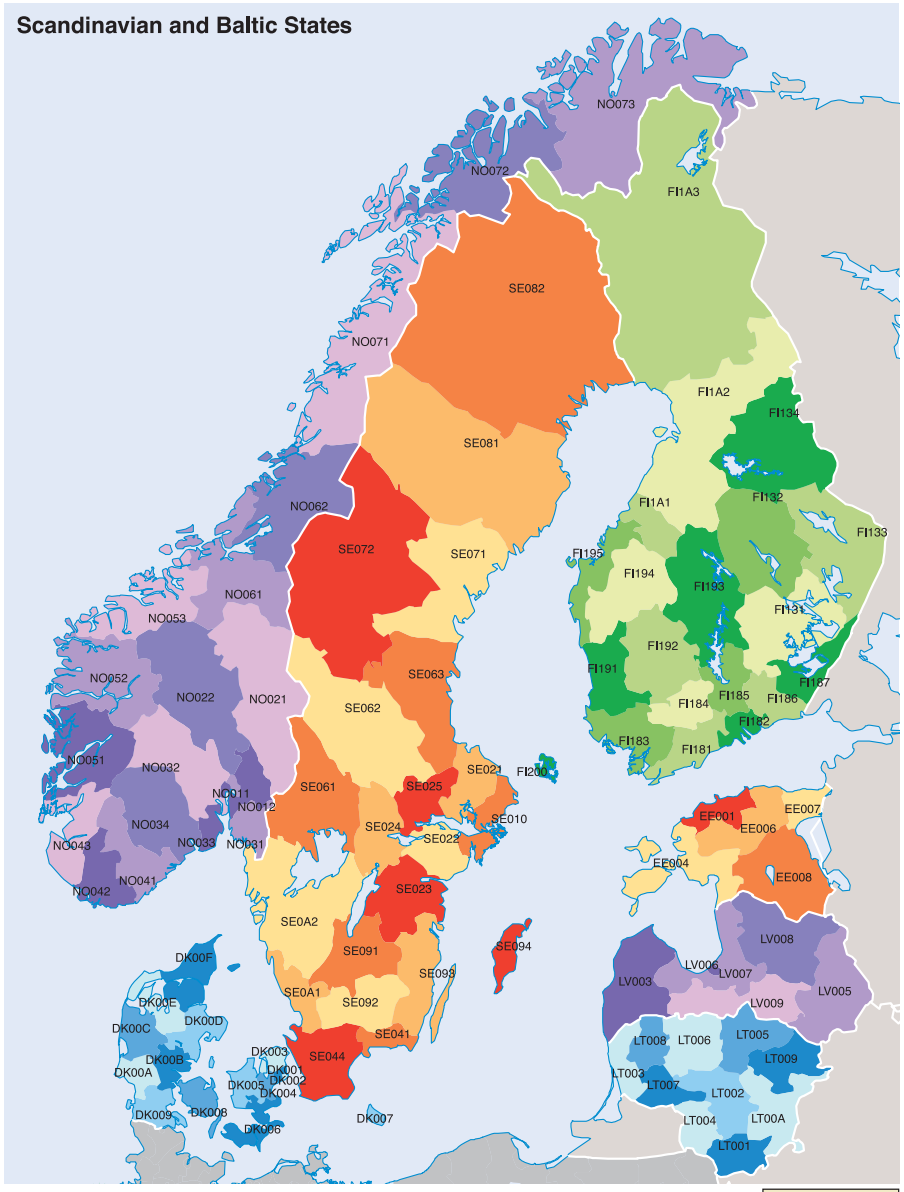
4







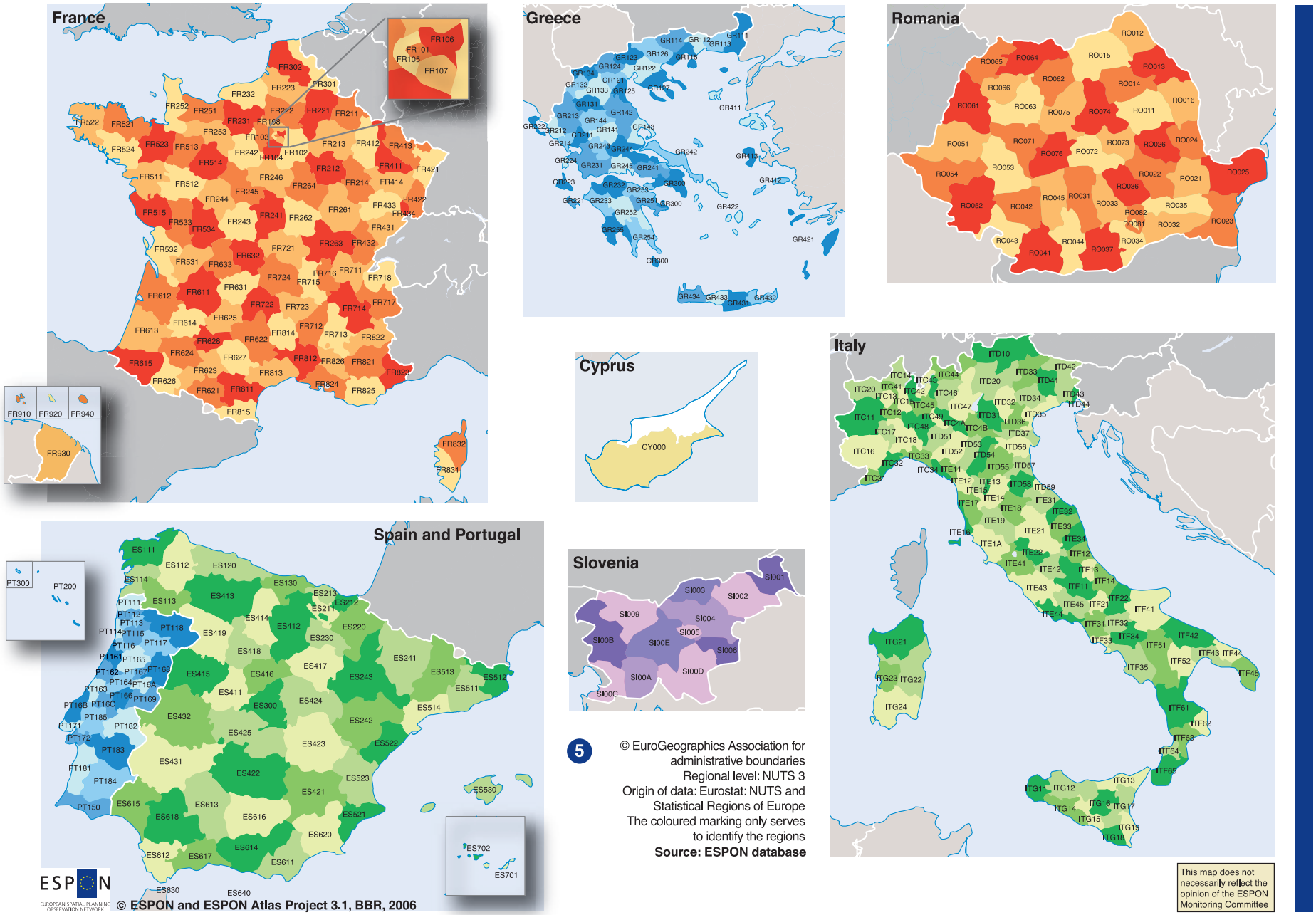
ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING OBSERVATION NETWORK



Origin of data: Eurostat: NUTS and Statistical Regions of Europe; Regional level: NUTS 3
The coloured marking only serves to identify the regions

Source: ESPON database

This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee


France
Greece
Romania
Cyprus
CY000
Italy
Spain and Portugal
Slovenia
SI001
SI002
SI003
SI004
SI005
SI006
SI00A
SI00B
SI00C
SI00D
SI00E
SI009
5
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries
Regional level: NUTS 3
Origin of data: Eurostat: NUTS and Statistical Regions of Europe
The coloured marking only serves to identify the regions
Source: ESPON database
ESPON
EUROPEAN SPATIAL PLANNING OBSERVATION NETWORK
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This map does not necessarily reflect the opinion of the ESPON Monitoring Committee

AT	Österreich
AT1	Ostösterreich
AT11	**Burgenland**
AT111	Mittelburgenland
AT112	Nordburgenland
AT113	Südburgenland
AT12	**Niederösterreich**
AT121	Mostviertel-Eisenwurzen
AT122	Niederösterreich-Süd
AT123	Sankt Pölten
AT124	Waldviertel
AT125	Weinviertel
AT126	Wiener Umland/Nordteil
AT127	Wiener Umland/Südteil
AT13	**Wien**
AT130	Wien
AT2	Südösterreich
AT21	**Kärnten**
AT211	Klagenfurt-Villach
AT212	Oberkärnten
AT213	Unterkärnten
AT22	**Steiermark**
AT221	Graz
AT222	Liezen
AT223	Östliche Obersteiermark
AT224	Oststeiermark
AT225	West- und Südsteiermark
AT226	Westliche Obersteiermark
AT3	Westösterreich
AT31	**Oberösterreich**
AT311	Innviertel
AT312	Linz-Wels
AT313	Mühlviertel
AT314	Steyr-Kirchdorf
AT315	Traunviertel
AT32	**Salzburg**
AT321	Lungau
AT322	Pinzgau-Pongau
AT323	Salzburg und Umgebung
AT33	**Tirol**
AT331	Außerfern
AT332	Innsbruck
AT333	Osttirol
AT334	Tiroler Oberland
AT335	Tiroler Unterland
AT34	**Vorarlberg**
AT341	Bludenz-Bregenzer Wald
AT342	Rheintal-Bodenseegebiet
BE	Belgique-België
BE1	Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest
BE10	**Région de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Brussels Hoofdstedelijk Gewest**
BE100	Arr. de Bruxelles-Capitale/ Arr. van Brussel-Hoofdstad
BE2	Vlaams Gewest
BE21	**Prov. Antwerpen**
BE211	Arr. Antwerpen
BE212	Arr. Mechelen
BE213	Arr. Turnhout
BE22	**Prov. Limburg (B)**
BE221	Arr. Hasselt
BE222	Arr. Maaseik
BE223	Arr. Tongeren
BE23	**Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen**
BE231	Arr. Aalst
BE232	Arr. Dendermonde
BE233	Arr. Eeklo
BE234	Arr. Gent
BE235	Arr. Oudenaarde
BE236	Arr. Sint-Niklaas
BE24	**Prov. Vlaams Brabant**
BE241	Arr. Halle-Vilvoorde
BE242	Arr. Leuven
BE25	**Prov. West-Vlaanderen**
BE251	Arr. Brugge
BE252	Arr. Diksmuide
BE253	Arr. Ieper
BE254	Arr. Kortrijk
BE255	Arr. Oostende
BE256	Arr. Roeselare
BE257	Arr. Tielt
BE258	Arr. Veurne
BE3	Région Wallonne
BE31	**Prov. Brabant Wallon**
BE310	Arr. Nivelles
BE32	**Prov. Hainaut**
BE321	Arr. Ath
BE322	Arr. Charleroi
BE323	Arr. Mons
BE324	Arr. Mouscron
BE325	Arr. Soignies
BE326	Arr. Thuin
BE327	Arr. Tournai
BE33	**Prov. Liège**
BE331	Arr. Huy
BE332	Arr. Liège
BE333	Arr. Verviers
BE334	Arr. Waremme
BE34	**Prov. Luxembourg (B)**
BE341	Arr. Arlon
BE342	Arr. Bastogne
BE343	Arr. Marche-en-Famenne
BE344	Arr. Neufchâteau
BE345	Arr. Virton
BE35	**Prov. Namur**
BE351	Arr. Dinant
BE352	Arr. Namur
BE353	Arr. Philippeville
BG	Bulgaria
BG1	Severna Bulgaria
BG11	**Severozapaden**
BG111	Vidin
BG112	Montana
BG113	Vratsa
BG12	**Severen tsentralen**
BG121	Pleven
BG122	Lovech
BG123	Veliko Tarnovo
BG124	Gabrovo
BG125	Ruse
BG13	**Severoiztochen**
BG131	Varna
BG132	Dobrich
BG133	Shumen
BG134	Targovishte
BG135	Razgrad
BG136	Silistra
BG2	Yuzhna Bulgaria
BG21	**Yugozapaden**
BG211	Sofia (stolitsa)
BG212	Sofia
BG213	Blagoevgrad
BG214	Pernik
BG215	Kyustendil
BG22	**Yuzhen tsentralen**
BG221	Plovdiv
BG222	Stara Zagora
BG223	Haskovo
BG224	Pazardzhik
BG225	Smolyan
BG226	Kardzhali
BG23	**Yugoiztochen**
BG231	Burgas
BG232	Sliven
BG233	Yambol
CH	Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera
CH0	Schweiz/Suisse/Svizzera
CH01	**Région Lémanique**
CH011	Vaud
CH012	Valais
CH013	Genève
CH02	**Espace Mittelland**
CH021	Bern
CH022	Fribourg
CH023	Solothurn
CH024	Neuchâtel
CH025	Jura
CH03	**Nordwestschweiz**
CH031	Basel-Stadt
CH032	Basel-Land
CH033	Aargau
CH04	**Zürich**
CH05	**Ostschweiz**
CH051	Glarus
CH052	Schaffhausen
CH053	Appenzell A.Rh.
CH054	Appenzell I.Rh.
CH055	St. Gallen
CH056	Graubünden
CH057	Thurgau
CH06	**Zentralschweiz**
CH061	Luzern
CH062	Uri
CH063	Schwyz
CH064	Obwalden
CH065	Nidwalden
CH066	Zug
CH07	**Ticino**
CY	Kypros / Kibris
CY0	Kypros / Kibris
CY00	**Kypros / Kibris**
CY000	Kypros / Kibris
CZ	Ceska Republika
CZ0	Ceska Republika
CZ01	**Praha**
CZ010	Hlavní mesto Praha
CZ02	**Strední Cechy**
CZ020	Stredoceský
CZ03	**Jihozápad**
CZ031	Jihocecký
CZ032	Plzenský
CZ04	**Severozápad**
CZ041	Karlovarský
CZ042	Ústecký
CZ05	**Severovýchod**
CZ051	Liberecký
CZ052	Královehradecký
CZ053	Pardubický
CZ06	**Jihovýchod**
CZ061	Vysocina
CZ062	Jihomoravský
CZ07	**Strední Morava**
CZ071	Olomoucký
CZ072	Zlínský
CZ08	**Moravskoslezko**
CZ080	Moravskoslezský
DE	Deutschland
DE1	Baden-Württemberg
DE11	**Stuttgart**
DE111	Stuttgart, Stadtkreis
DE112	Böblingen
DE113	Esslingen
DE114	Göppingen
DE115	Ludwigsburg
DE116	Rems-Murr-Kreis
DE117	Heilbronn, Stadtkreis
DE118	Heilbronn, Landkreis
DE119	Hohenlohekreis
DE11A	Schwäbisch Hall
DE11B	Main-Tauber-Kreis
DE11C	Heidenheim
DE11D	Ostalbkreis
DE12	**Karlsruhe**
DE121	Baden-Baden, Stadtkreis
DE122	Karlsruhe, Stadtkreis
DE123	Karlsruhe, Landkreis
DE124	Rastatt
DE125	Heidelberg, Stadtkreis
DE126	Mannheim, Stadtkreis
DE127	Neckar-Odenwald-Kreis
DE128	Rhein-Neckar-Kreis
DE129	Pforzheim, Stadtkreis
DE12A	Calw
DE12B	Enzkreis
DE12C	Freudenstadt
DE13	**Freiburg**
DE131	Freiburg im Breisgau, Stadtkreis
DE132	Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald
DE133	Emmendingen
DE134	Ortenaukreis
DE135	Rottweil
DE136	Schwarzwald-Baar-Kreis
DE137	Tuttlingen
DE138	Konstanz
DE139	Lörrach
DE13A	Waldshut
DE14	**Tübingen**
DE141	Reutlingen
DE142	Tübingen, Landkreis
DE143	Zollernalbkreis
DE144	Ulm, Stadtkreis
DE145	Alb-Donau-Kreis
DE146	Biberach
DE147	Bodenseekreis
DE148	Ravensburg
DE149	Sigmaringen
DE2	Bayern
DE21	**Oberbayern**
DE211	Ingolstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE212	München, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE213	Rosenheim, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE214	Altötting
DE215	Berchtesgadener Land
DE216	Bad Tölz-Wolfratshausen
DE217	Dachau
DE218	Ebersberg
DE219	Eichstätt
DE21A	Erding
DE21B	Freising
DE21C	Fürstenfeldbruck
DE21D	Garmisch-Partenkirchen
DE21E	Landsberg am Lech
DE21F	Miesbach
DE21G	Mühldorf am Inn
DE21H	München, Landkreis
DE21I	Neuburg-Schrobenhausen
DE21J	Pfaffenhofen an der Ilm
DE21K	Rosenheim, Landkreis
DE21L	Starnberg
DE21M	Traunstein
DE21N	Weilheim-Schongau
DE22	**Niederbayern**
DE221	Landshut, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE222	Passau, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE223	Straubing, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE224	Deggendorf
DE225	Freyung-Grafenau
DE226	Kelheim
DE227	Landshut, Landkreis
DE228	Passau, Landkreis
DE229	Regen
DE22A	Rottal-Inn
DE22B	Straubing-Bogen
DE22C	Dingolfing-Landau
DE23	**Oberpfalz**
DE231	Amberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE232	Regensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE233	Weiden in der Oberpfalz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE234	Amberg-Sulzbach
DE235	Cham
DE236	Neumarkt in der Oberpfalz
DE237	Neustadt an der Waldnaab
DE238	Regensburg, Landkreis
DE239	Schwandorf
DE23A	Tirschenreuth
DE24	**Oberfranken**
DE241	Bamberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE242	Bayreuth, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE243	Coburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE244	Hof, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE245	Bamberg, Landkreis
DE246	Bayreuth, Landkreis
DE247	Coburg, Landkreis
DE248	Forchheim
DE249	Hof, Landkreis
DE24A	Kronach
DE24B	Kulmbach
DE24C	Lichtenfels
DE24D	Wunsiedel im Fichtelgebirge
DE25	**Mittelfranken**
DE251	Ansbach, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE252	Erlangen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE253	Fürth, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE254	Nürnberg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE255	Schwabach, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE256	Ansbach, Landkreis
DE257	Erlangen-Höchstadt
DE258	Fürth, Landkreis
DE259	Nuernberger Land
DE25A	Neustadt an der Aisch-Bad Windsheim
DE25B	Roth
DE25C	Weißenburg-Gunzenhausen
DE26	**Unterfranken**
DE261	Aschaffenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE262	Schweinfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE263	Würzburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE264	Aschaffenburg, Landkreis
DE265	Bad Kissingen
DE266	Rhön-Grabfeld
DE267	Haßberge
DE268	Kitzingen
DE269	Miltenberg
DE26A	Main-Spessart
DE26B	Schweinfurt, Landkreis
DE26C	Würzburg, Landkreis
DE27	**Schwaben**
DE271	Augsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE272	Kaufbeuren, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE273	Kempten (Allgäu), Kreisfreie Stadt
DE274	Memmingen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE275	Aichach-Friedberg
DE276	Augsburg, Landkreis
DE277	Dillingen an der Donau
DE278	Günzburg

DE279	Neu-Ulm
DE27A	Lindau (Bodensee)
DE27B	Ostallgäu
DE27C	Unterallgäu
DE27D	Donau-Ries
DE27E	Oberallgäu
DE3	Berlin
DE30	**Berlin**
DE300	Berlin
DE4	Brandenburg
DE41	**Brandenburg - Nordost**
DE411	Frankfurt (Oder), Kreisfreie Stadt
DE412	Barnim
DE413	Märkisch-Oderland
DE414	Oberhavel
DE415	Oder-Spree
DE416	Ostprignitz-Ruppin
DE417	Prignitz
DE418	Uckermark
DE42	**Brandenburg - Südwest**
DE421	Brandenburg an der Havel, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE422	Cottbus, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE423	Potsdam, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE424	Dahme-Spreewald
DE425	Elbe-Elster
DE426	Havelland
DE427	Oberspreewald-Lausitz
DE428	Potsdam-Mittelmark
DE429	Spree-Neiße
DE42A	Teltow-Fläming
DE5	Bremen
DE50	**Bremen**
DE501	Bremen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE502	Bremerhaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE6	Hamburg
DE60	**Hamburg**
DE600	Hamburg
DE7	Hessen
DE71	**Darmstadt**
DE711	Darmstadt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE712	Frankfurt am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE713	Offenbach am Main, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE714	Wiesbaden, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE715	Bergstraße
DE716	Darmstadt-Dieburg
DE717	Groß-Gerau
DE718	Hochtaunuskreis
DE719	Main-Kinzig-Kreis
DE71A	Main-Taunus-Kreis
DE71B	Odenwaldkreis
DE71C	Offenbach, Landkreis
DE71D	Rheingau-Taunus-Kreis
DE71E	Wetteraukreis
DE72	**Gießen**
DE721	Gießen, Landkreis
DE722	Lahn-Dill-Kreis
DE723	Limburg-Weilburg
DE724	Marburg-Biedenkopf
DE725	Vogelsbergkreis
DE73	**Kassel**
DE731	Kassel, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE732	Fulda
DE733	Hersfeld-Rotenburg
DE734	Kassel, Landkreis
DE735	Schwalm-Eder-Kreis
DE736	Waldeck-Frankenberg
DE737	Werra-Meißner-Kreis
DE8	Mecklenburg-Vorpommern
DE80	**Mecklenburg-Vorpommern**
DE801	Greifswald, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE802	Neubrandenburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE803	Rostock, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE804	Schwerin, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE805	Stralsund, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE806	Wismar, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE807	Bad Doberan
DE808	Demmin
DE809	Güstrow
DE80A	Ludwigslust
DE80B	Mecklenburg-Strelitz
DE80C	Müritz
DE80D	Nordvorpommern
DE80E	Nordwestmecklenburg
DE80F	Ostvorpommern
DE80G	Parchim
DE80H	Rügen
DE80I	Uecker-Randow
DE9	Niedersachsen
DE91	**Braunschweig**
DE911	Braunschweig, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE912	Salzgitter, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE913	Wolfsburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE914	Gifhorn
DE915	Göttingen
DE916	Goslar
DE917	Helmstedt
DE918	Northeim
DE919	Osterode am Harz
DE91A	Peine
DE91B	Wolfenbüttel
DE92	**Hannover**
DE922	Diepholz
DE923	Hameln-Pyrmont
DE925	Hildesheim
DE926	Holzminden
DE927	Nienburg (Weser)
DE928	Schaumburg
DE929	Region Hannover
DE93	**Lüneburg**
DE931	Celle
DE932	Cuxhaven
DE933	Harburg
DE934	Lüchow-Dannenberg
DE935	Lüneburg, Landkreis
DE936	Osterholz
DE937	Rotenburg (Wümme)
DE938	Soltau-Fallingbostel
DE939	Stade
DE93A	Uelzen
DE93B	Verden
DE94	**Weser-Ems**
DE941	Delmenhorst, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE942	Emden, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE943	Oldenburg (Oldenburg), Kreisfreie Stadt
DE944	Osnabrück, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE945	Wilhelmshaven, Kreisfreie Stadt
DE946	Ammerland
DE947	Aurich
DE948	Cloppenburg
DE949	Emsland
DE94A	Friesland
DE94B	Grafschaft Bentheim
DE94C	Leer
DE94D	Oldenburg, Landkreis
DE94E	Osnabrück, Landkreis
DE94F	Vechta
DE94G	Wesermarsch
DE94H	Wittmund
DEA	Nordrhein-Westfalen
DEA1	**Düsseldorf**
DEA11	Düsseldorf, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA12	Duisburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA13	Essen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA14	Krefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA15	Mönchengladbach, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA16	Mülheim an der Ruhr, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA17	Oberhausen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA18	Remscheid, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA19	Solingen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA1A	Wuppertal, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA1B	Kleve
DEA1C	Mettmann
DEA1D	Neuss
DEA1E	Viersen
DEA1F	Wesel
DEA2	**Köln**
DEA21	Aachen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA22	Bonn, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA23	Köln, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA24	Leverkusen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA25	Aachen, Landkreis
DEA26	Düren
DEA27	Erftkreis
DEA28	Euskirchen
DEA29	Heinsberg
DEA2A	Oberbergischer Kreis
DEA2B	Rheinisch-Bergischer-Kreis
DEA2C	Rhein-Sieg-Kreis
DEA3	**Münster**
DEA31	Bottrop, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA32	Gelsenkirchen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA33	Münster, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA34	Borken
DEA35	Coesfeld
DEA36	Recklinghausen
DEA37	Steinfurt
DEA38	Warendorf
DEA4	**Detmold**
DEA41	Bielefeld, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA42	Gütersloh
DEA43	Herford
DEA44	Höxter
DEA45	Lippe
DEA46	Minden-Lübbecke
DEA47	Paderborn
DEA5	**Arnsberg**
DEA51	Bochum, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA52	Dortmund, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA53	Hagen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA54	Hamm, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA55	Herne, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEA56	Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis
DEA57	Hochsauerlandkreis
DEA58	Märkischer Kreis
DEA59	Olpe
DEA5A	Siegen-Wittgenstein
DEA5B	Soest
DEA5C	Unna
DEB	Rheinland-Pfalz
DEB1	**Koblenz**
DEB11	Koblenz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB12	Ahrweiler
DEB13	Altenkirchen (Westerwald)
DEB14	Bad Kreuznach
DEB15	Birkenfeld
DEB16	Cochem-Zell
DEB17	Mayen-Koblenz
DEB18	Neuwied
DEB19	Rhein-Hunsrück-Kreis
DEB1A	Rhein-Lahn-Kreis
DEB1B	Westerwaldkreis
DEB2	**Trier**
DEB21	Trier, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB22	Bernkastel-Wittlich
DEB23	Bitburg-Prüm
DEB24	Daun
DEB25	Trier-Saarburg
DEB3	**Rheinhessen-Pfalz**
DEB31	Frankenthal (Pfalz), Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB32	Kaiserslautern, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB33	Landau in der Pfalz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB34	Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB35	Mainz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB36	Neustadt an der Weinstraße, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB37	Pirmasens, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB38	Speyer, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB39	Worms, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB3A	Zweibrücken, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEB3B	Alzey-Worms
DEB3C	Bad Dürkheim
DEB3D	Donnersbergkreis
DEB3E	Germersheim
DEB3F	Kaiserslautern, Landkreis
DEB3G	Kusel
DEB3H	Südliche Weinstraße
DEB3I	Ludwigshafen, Landkreis
DEB3J	Mainz-Bingen
DEB3K	Südwestpfalz
DEC	Saarland
DEC0	**Saarland**
DEC01	Saarbrücken, Stadtverband
DEC02	Merzig-Wadern
DEC03	Neunkirchen
DEC04	Saarlouis
DEC05	Saarpfalz-Kreis
DEC06	Sankt Wendel
DED	Sachsen
DED1	**Chemnitz**
DED11	Chemnitz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED12	Plauen, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED13	Zwickau, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED14	Annaberg
DED15	Chemnitzer Land
DED16	Freiberg
DED17	Vogtlandkreis
DED18	Mittlerer Erzgebirgskreis
DED19	Mittweida
DED1A	Stollberg
DED1B	Aue-Schwarzenberg
DED1C	Zwickauer Land
DED2	**Dresden**
DED21	Dresden, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED22	Görlitz, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED23	Hoyerswerda, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED24	Bautzen
DED25	Meissen
DED26	Niederschlesischer Oberlausitzkreis
DED27	Riesa-Großenhain
DED28	Löbau-Zittau
DED29	Sächsische Schweiz
DED2A	Weißeritzkreis
DED2B	Kamenz
DED3	**Leipzig**
DED31	Leipzig, Kreisfreie Stadt
DED32	Delitzsch
DED33	Döbeln
DED34	Leipziger Land
DED35	Muldentalkreis
DED36	Torgau-Oschatz
DEE	Sachsen-Anhalt
DEE1	**Dessau**
DEE11	Dessau, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEE12	Anhalt-Zerbst
DEE13	Bernburg
DEE14	Bitterfeld
DEE15	Köthen
DEE16	Wittenberg
DEE2	**Halle**
DEE21	Halle/Saale, Stadtkreis
DEE22	Burgenlandkreis
DEE23	Mansfelder Land
DEE24	Merseburg-Querfurt
DEE25	Saalkreis
DEE26	Sangerhausen
DEE27	Weißenfels
DEE3	**Magdeburg**
DEE31	Magdeburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEE32	Aschersleben-Staßfurt
DEE33	Bördekreis
DEE34	Halberstadt
DEE35	Jerichower Land
DEE36	Ohrekreis
DEE37	Stendal
DEE38	Quedlinburg
DEE39	Schönebeck
DEE3A	Wernigerode
DEE3B	Altmarkkreis Salzwedel
DEF	Schleswig-Holstein
DEF0	**Schleswig-Holstein**
DEF01	Flensburg, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF02	Kiel, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF03	Lübeck, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF04	Neumünster, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEF05	Dithmarschen
DEF06	Herzogtum Lauenburg

DEF07	Nordfriesland
DEF08	Ostholstein
DEF09	Pinneberg
DEF0A	Plön
DEF0B	Rendsburg-Eckernförde
DEF0C	Schleswig-Flensburg
DEF0D	Segeberg
DEF0E	Steinburg
DEF0F	Stormarn
DEG	Thüringen
DEG0	**Thüringen**
DEG01	Erfurt, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG02	Gera, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG03	Jena, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG04	Suhl, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG05	Weimar, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG06	Eichsfeld
DEG07	Nordhausen
DEG09	Unstrut-Hainich-Kreis
DEG0A	Kyffhäuserkreis
DEG0B	Schmalkalden-Meiningen
DEG0C	Gotha
DEG0D	Sömmerda
DEG0E	Hildburghausen
DEG0F	Ilm-Kreis
DEG0G	Weimarer Land
DEG0H	Sonneberg
DEG0I	Saalfeld-Rudolstadt
DEG0J	Saale-Holzland-Kreis
DEG0K	Saale-Orla-Kreis
DEG0L	Greiz
DEG0M	Altenburger Land
DEG0N	Eisenach, Kreisfreie Stadt
DEG0P	Wartburgkreis
DK	Danmark
DK0	Danmark
DK00	**Danmark**
DK001	København og Frederiksberg Kommuner
DK002	Københavns amt
DK003	Frederiksborg amt
DK004	Roskilde amt
DK005	Vestsjællands amt
DK006	Storstrøms amt
DK007	Bornholms amt
DK008	Fyns amt
DK009	Sønderjyllands amt
DK00A	Ribe amt
DK00B	Vejle amt
DK00C	Ringkøbing amt
DK00D	Århus amt
DK00E	Viborg amt
DK00F	Nordjyllands amt
EE	Eesti
EE0	Eesti
EE00	**Eesti**
EE001	Põhja-Eesti
EE004	Lääne-Eesti
EE006	Kesk-Eesti
EE007	Kirde-Eesti
EE008	Lõuna-Eesti
ES	España
ES1	Noroeste
ES11	**Galicia**
ES111	La Coruña
ES112	Lugo
ES113	Orense
ES114	Pontevedra
ES12	**Principado de Asturias**
ES120	Asturias
ES13	**Cantabria**
ES130	Cantabria
ES2	Noreste
ES21	**Pais Vasco**
ES211	Álava
ES212	Guipúzcoa
ES213	Vizcaya
ES22	**Comunidad Foral de Navarra**
ES220	Navarra
ES23	**La Rioja**
ES230	La Rioja
ES24	**Aragón**
ES241	Huesca
ES242	Teruel
ES243	Zaragoza
ES3	Comunidad de Madrid
ES30	**Comunidad de Madrid**
ES300	Madrid
ES4	Centro (ES)
ES41	**Castilla y León**
ES411	Avila
ES412	Burgos
ES413	León
ES414	Palencia
ES415	Salamanca
ES416	Segovia
ES417	Soria
ES418	Valladolid
ES419	Zamora
ES42	**Castilla-la Mancha**
ES421	Albacete
ES422	Ciudad Real
ES423	Cuenca
ES424	Guadalajara
ES425	Toledo
ES43	**Extremadura**
ES431	Badajoz
ES432	Cáceres
ES5	Este
ES51	**Cataluña**
ES511	Barcelona
ES512	Gerona
ES513	Lérida
ES514	Tarragona
ES52	**Comunidad Valenciana**
ES521	Alicante
ES522	Castellón de la Plana
ES523	Valencia
ES53	**Illes Balears**
ES530	Illes Balears
ES6	Sur
ES61	**Andalucia**
ES611	Almería
ES612	Cadiz
ES613	Córdoba
ES614	Granada
ES615	Huelva
ES616	Jaén
ES617	Málaga
ES618	Sevilla
ES62	**Región de Murcia**
ES620	Murcia
ES63	**Ciudad Autónoma de Ceuta (ES)**
ES630	Ceuta (ES)
ES64	**Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES)**
ES640	Melilla (ES)
ES7	Canarias (ES)
ES70	**Canarias (ES)**
ES701	Las Palmas
ES702	Santa Cruz De Tenerife
FI	Suomi / Finland
FI1	Manner-Suomi
FI13	**Itä-Suomi**
FI131	Etelä-Savo
FI132	Pohjois-Savo
FI133	Pohjois-Karjala
FI134	Kainuu
FI18	**Etelä-Suomi**
FI181	Uusimaa
FI182	Itä-Uusimaa
FI183	Varsinais-Suomi
FI184	Kanta-Häme
FI185	Päijät-Häme
FI186	Kymenlaakso
FI187	Etelä-Karjala
FI19	**Länsi-Suomi**
FI191	Satakunta
FI192	Pirkanmaa
FI193	Keski-Suomi
FI194	Etelä-Pohjanmaa
FI195	Pohjanmaa
FI1A	**Pohjois-Suomi**
FI1A1	Keski-Pohjanmaa
FI1A2	Pohjois-Pohjanmaa
FI1A3	Lappi
FI2	Åland
FI20	**Åland**
FI200	Åland
FR	France
FR1	Île de France
FR10	**Île de France**
FR101	Paris
FR102	Seine-et-Marne
FR103	Yvelines
FR104	Essonne
FR105	Hauts-de-Seine
FR106	Seine-Saint-Denis
FR107	Val-de-Marne
FR108	Val-d'Oise
FR2	Bassin Parisien
FR21	**Champagne-Ardenne**
FR211	Ardennes
FR212	Aube
FR213	Marne
FR214	Haute-Marne
FR22	**Picardie**
FR221	Aisne
FR222	Oise
FR223	Somme
FR23	**Haute-Normandie**
FR231	Eure
FR232	Seine-Maritime
FR24	**Centre**
FR241	Cher
FR242	Eure-et-Loir
FR243	Indre
FR244	Indre-et-Loire
FR245	Loir-et-Cher
FR246	Loiret
FR25	**Basse-Normandie**
FR251	Calvados
FR252	Manche
FR253	Orne
FR26	**Bourgogne**
FR261	Côte-d'Or
FR262	Nièvre
FR263	Saône-et-Loire
FR264	Yonne
FR3	Nord - Pas-de-Calais
FR30	**Nord - Pas-de-Calais**
FR301	Nord
FR302	Pas-de-Calais
FR4	Est
FR41	**Lorraine**
FR411	Meurthe-et-Moselle
FR412	Meuse
FR413	Moselle
FR414	Vosges
FR42	**Alsace**
FR421	Bas-Rhin
FR422	Haut-Rhin
FR43	**Franche-Comté**
FR431	Doubs
FR432	Jura
FR433	Haute-Saône
FR434	Territoire de Belfort
FR5	Ouest
FR51	**Pays de la Loire**
FR511	Loire-Atlantique
FR512	Maine-et-Loire
FR513	Mayenne
FR514	Sarthe
FR515	Vendée
FR52	**Bretagne**
FR521	Côte-du-Nord
FR522	Finistère
FR523	Ille-et-Vilaine
FR524	Morbihan
FR53	**Poitou-Charentes**
FR531	Charente
FR532	Charente-Maritime
FR533	Deux-Sèvres
FR534	Vienne
FR6	Sud-Ouest
FR61	**Aquitaine**
FR611	Dordogne
FR612	Gironde
FR613	Landes
FR614	Lot-et-Garonne
FR615	Pyrénées-Atlantiques
FR62	**Midi-Pyrénées**
FR621	Ariège
FR622	Aveyron
FR623	Haute-Garonne
FR624	Gers
FR625	Lot
FR626	Hautes-Pyrénées
FR627	Tarn
FR628	Tarn-et-Garonne
FR63	**Limousin**
FR631	Corrèze
FR632	Creuse
FR633	Haute-Vienne
FR7	Centre-Est
FR71	**Rhône-Alpes**
FR711	Ain
FR712	Ardèche
FR713	Drôme
FR714	Isère
FR715	Loire
FR716	Rhône
FR717	Savoie
FR718	Haute-Savoie
FR72	**Auvergne**
FR721	Allier
FR722	Cantal
FR723	Haute-Loire
FR724	Puy-de-Dôme
FR8	Méditerranée
FR81	**Languedoc-Roussillon**
FR811	Aude
FR812	Gard
FR813	Hérault
FR814	Lozère
FR815	Pyrénées-Orientales
FR82	**Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur**
FR821	Alpes-de-Haute-Provence
FR822	Hautes-Alpes
FR823	Alpes-Maritimes
FR824	Bouches-du-Rhône
FR825	Var
FR826	Vaucluse
FR83	**Corse**
FR831	Corse-du-Sud
FR832	Haute-Corse
FR9	Départements d'Outre-Mer
FR91	**Guadeloupe (FR)**
FR910	Guadeloupe (FR)
FR92	**Martinique (FR)**
FR920	Martinique (FR)
FR93	**Guyana (FR)**
FR930	Guyane (FR)
FR94	**Réunion (FR)**
FR940	Reunion (FR)
GR	Ellada
GR1	Voreia Ellada
GR11	**Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki**
GR111	Evros
GR112	Xanthi
GR113	Rodopi
GR114	Drama
GR115	Kavala
GR12	**Kentriki Makedonia**
GR121	Imathia
GR122	Thessaloniki
GR123	Kilkis
GR124	Pella
GR125	Pieria
GR126	Serres
GR127	Chalkidiki
GR13	**Dytiki Makedonia**
GR131	Grevena
GR132	Kastoria
GR133	Kozani
GR134	Florina
GR14	**Thessalia**
GR141	Karditsa
GR142	Larisa
GR143	Magnisia
GR144	Trikala
GR2	Kentriki Ellada
GR21	**Ipeiros**
GR211	Arta
GR212	Thesprotia
GR213	Ioannina
GR214	Preveza
GR22	**Ionia Nisia**
GR221	Zakynthos
GR222	Kerkyra
GR223	Kefallinia
GR224	Lefkada
GR23	**Dytiki Ellada**
GR231	Aitoloakarnania
GR232	Achaia
GR233	Ileia
GR24	**Sterea Ellada**
GR241	Voiotia
GR242	Evvoia
GR243	Evrytania
GR244	Fthiotida
GR245	Fokida
GR25	**Peloponnisos**
GR251	Argolida
GR252	Arkadia
GR253	Korinthia
GR254	Lakonia
GR255	Messinia
GR3	Attiki
GR30	**Attiki**
GR300	Attiki
GR4	Nisia Aigaiou, Kriti
GR41	**Voreio Aigaio**
GR411	Lesvos
GR412	Samos
GR413	Chios
GR42	**Notio Aigaio**
GR421	Dodekanisos
GR422	Kyklades
GR43	**Kriti**
GR431	Irakleio
GR432	Lasithi
GR433	Rethymni
GR434	Chania
HU	Magyarorszag
HU1	Közép-Magyarország
HU10	**Közép-Magyarország**
HU101	Budapest
HU102	Pest
HU2	Dunántúl

HU21	**Közép-Dunántúl**
HU211	Fejér
HU212	Komárom-Esztergom
HU213	Veszprém
HU22	**Nyugat-Dunántúl**
HU221	Gyor-Moson-Sopron
HU222	Vas
HU223	Zala
HU23	**Dél-Dunántúl**
HU231	Baranya
HU232	Somogy
HU233	Tolna
HU3	Alföld és Észak
HU31	**Észak-Magyarország**
HU311	Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén
HU312	Heves
HU313	Nógrád
HU32	**Észak-Alföld**
HU321	Hajdú-Bihar
HU322	Jász-Nagykun-Szolnok
HU323	Szabolcs-Szatmár-Bereg
HU33	**Dél-Alföld**
HU331	Bács-Kiskun
HU332	Békés
HU333	Csongrád
IE	Ireland
IE0	Ireland
IE01	**Border, Midlands and Western**
IE011	Border
IE012	Midlands
IE013	West
IE02	**Southern and Eastern**
IE021	Dublin
IE022	Mid-East
IE023	Midwest
IE024	South-East (IE)
IE025	South-West (IE)
IT	Italia
ITC	Nord Ovest
ITC1	**Piemonte**
ITC11	Torino
ITC12	Vercelli
ITC13	Biella
ITC14	Verbano-Cusio-Ossola
ITC15	Novara
ITC16	Cuneo
ITC17	Asti
ITC18	Alessandria
ITC2	**Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste**
ITC20	Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste
ITC3	**Liguria**
ITC31	Imperia
ITC32	Savona
ITC33	Genova
ITC34	La Spezia
ITC4	**Lombardia**
ITC41	Varese
ITC42	Como
ITC43	Lecco
ITC44	Sondrio
ITC45	Milano
ITC46	Bergamo
ITC47	Brescia
ITC48	Pavia
ITC49	Lodi
ITC4A	Cremona
ITC4B	Mantova
ITD	Nord Est
ITD1	**Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen**
ITD10	Bolzano-Bozen
ITD2	**Provincia Autonoma Trento**
ITD20	Trento
ITD3	**Veneto**
ITD31	Verona
ITD32	Vicenza
ITD33	Belluno
ITD34	Treviso
ITD35	Venezia
ITD36	Padova
ITD37	Rovigo
ITD4	**Friuli-Venezia Giulia**
ITD41	Pordenone
ITD42	Udine
ITD43	Gorizia
ITD44	Trieste
ITD5	**Emilia-Romagna**
ITD51	Piacenza
ITD52	Parma
ITD53	Reggio nell'Emilia
ITD54	Modena
ITD55	Bologna
ITD56	Ferrara
ITD57	Ravenna
ITD58	Forlì-Cesena
ITD59	Rimini
ITE	Centro (IT)
ITE1	**Toscana**
ITE11	Massa-Carrara
ITE12	Lucca
ITE13	Pistoia
ITE14	Firenze
ITE15	Prato
ITE16	Livorno
ITE17	Pisa
ITE18	Arezzo
ITE19	Siena
ITE1A	Grosseto
ITE2	**Umbria**
ITE21	Perugia
ITE22	Terni
ITE3	**Marche**
ITE31	Pesaro e Urbino
ITE32	Ancona
ITE33	Macerata
ITE34	Ascoli Piceno
ITE4	**Lazio**
ITE41	Viterbo
ITE42	Rieti
ITE43	Roma
ITE44	Latina
ITE45	Frosinone
ITF	Sud (IT)
ITF1	**Abruzzo**
ITF11	L'Aquila
ITF12	Teramo
ITF13	Pescara
ITF14	Chieti
ITF2	**Molise**
ITF21	Isernia
ITF22	Campobasso
ITF3	**Campania**
ITF31	Caserta
ITF32	Benevento
ITF33	Napoli
ITF34	Avellino
ITF35	Salerno
ITF4	**Puglia**
ITF41	Foggia
ITF42	Bari
ITF43	Taranto
ITF44	Brindisi
ITF45	Lecce
ITF5	**Basilicata**
ITF51	Potenza
ITF52	Matera
ITF6	**Calabria**
ITF61	Cosenza
ITF62	Crotone
ITF63	Catanzaro
ITF64	Vibo Valentia
ITF65	Reggio di Calabria
ITG	Isole (IT)
ITG1	**Sicilia**
ITG11	Trapani
ITG12	Palermo
ITG13	Messina
ITG14	Agrigento
ITG15	Caltanissetta
ITG16	Enna
ITG17	Catania
ITG18	Ragusa
ITG19	Siracusa
ITG2	**Sardegna**
ITG21	Sassari
ITG22	Nuoro
ITG23	Oristano
ITG24	Cagliari
LT	Lietuva
LT0	Lietuva
LT00	**Lietuva**
LT001	Alytaus (Apskritis)
LT002	Kauno (Apskritis)
LT003	Klaipedos (Apskritis)
LT004	Marijampoles (Apskritis)
LT005	Panevezio (Apskritis)
LT006	Siauliu (Apskritis)
LT007	Taurages (Apskritis)
LT008	Telsiu (Apskritis)
LT009	Utenos (Apskritis)
LT00A	Vilniaus (Apskritis)
LU	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)
LU0	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)
LU00	**Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)**
LU000	Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)
LV	Latvija
LV0	Latvija
LV00	**Latvija**
LV003	Kurzeme
LV005	Latgale
LV006	Riga
LV007	Pieriga
LV008	Vidzeme
LV009	Zemgale
MT	Malta
MT0	Malta
MT00	**Malta**
MT001	Malta
MT002	Gozo und Comino / Ghawdex u Kemmuna
NL	Nederland
NL1	Noord-Nederland
NL11	**Groningen**
NL111	Oost-Groningen
NL112	Delfzijl en omgeving
NL113	Overig Groningen
NL12	**Friesland**
NL121	Noord-Friesland
NL122	Zuidwest-Friesland
NL123	Zuidoost-Friesland
NL13	**Drenthe**
NL131	Noord-Drenthe
NL132	Zuidoost-Drenthe
NL133	Zuidwest-Drenthe
NL2	Oost-Nederland
NL21	**Overijssel**
NL211	Noord-Overijssel
NL212	Zuidwest-Overijssel
NL213	Twente
NL22	**Gelderland**
NL221	Veluwe
NL222	Achterhoek
NL223	Arnhem/Nijmegen
NL224	Zuidwest-Gelderland
NL23	**Flevoland**
NL230	Flevoland
NL3	West-Nederland
NL31	**Utrecht**
NL310	Utrecht
NL32	**Noord-Holland**
NL321	Kop van Noord-Holland
NL322	Alkmaar en omgeving
NL323	IJmond
NL324	Agglomeratie Haarlem
NL325	Zaanstreek
NL326	Groot-Amsterdam
NL327	Het Gooi en Vechtstreek
NL33	**Zuid-Holland**
NL331	Agglomeratie Leiden en Bollenstreek
NL332	Agglomeratie 's -Gravenhage
NL333	Delft en Westland
NL334	Oost-Zuid-Holland
NL335	Groot-Rijnmond
NL336	Zuidoost Zuid-Holland
NL34	**Zeeland**
NL341	Zeeuwsch-Vlaanderen
NL342	Overig Zeeland
NL4	Zuid-Nederland
NL41	**Noord-Brabant**
NL411	West-Noord-Brabant
NL412	Midden-Noord-Brabant
NL413	Noordoost-Noord-Brabant
NL414	Zuidoost-Noord-Brabant
NL42	**Limburg (NL)**
NL421	Noord-Limburg
NL422	Midden-Limburg
NL423	Zuid-Limburg
NO	Norge
NO0	Norge
NO01	**Oslo Og Akershus**
NO011	Oslo
NO012	Akershus
NO02	**Hedmark Og Oppland**
NO021	Hedmark
NO022	Oppland
NO03	**Sør-Østlandet**
NO031	Østfold
NO032	Buskerud
NO033	Vestfold
NO034	Telemark
NO04	**Agder Og Rogaland**
NO041	Aust-Agder
NO042	Vest-Agder
NO043	Rogaland
NO05	**Vestlandet**
NO051	Hordaland
NO052	Sogn Og Fjordane
NO053	More Og Romsdal
NO06	**Trøndelag**
NO061	Sør-Trøndelag
NO062	Nord-Trøndelag
NO07	**Nord-Norge**
NO071	Nordland
NO072	Troms
NO073	Finnmark
PL	Polska
PL1	Centralny
PL11	**Lódzkie**
PL111	Lódzki
PL112	Piotrkowsko-skierniewicki
PL113	Miasto Lódz
PL12	**Mazowieckie**
PL121	Ciechanowsko-plocki
PL122	Ostrolecko-siedlecki
PL124	Radomski
PL126	Warszawski
PL127	Miasto Warszawa
PL2	Poludniowy
PL21	**Malopolskie**
PL211	Krakowsko-tarnowski
PL212	Nowosadecki
PL213	Miasto Kraków
PL22	**Slaskie**
PL224	Czestochowski
PL225	Bielsko-bialski
PL226	Centralny slaski
PL227	Rybnicko-jastrzebski
PL3	Wschodni
PL31	**Lubelskie**
PL311	Bialskopodlaski
PL312	Chelmsko-zamojski
PL313	Lubelski
PL32	**Podkarpackie**
PL321	Rzeszowsko-tarnobrzeski
PL322	Krosniensko-przemyski
PL33	**Swietokrzyskie**
PL330	Swietokrzyski
PL34	**Podlaskie**
PL341	Bialostocko-suwalski
PL342	Lomzynski
PL4	Pólnocno-Zachodni
PL41	**Wielkopolskie**
PL411	Pilski
PL412	Poznanski
PL413	Kaliski
PL414	Koninski
PL415	Miasto Poznan
PL42	**Zachodniopomorskie**
PL421	Szczecinski
PL422	Koszalinski
PL43	**Lubuskie**
PL431	Gorzowski
PL432	Zielonogórski
PL5	Poludniowo-Zachodni
PL51	**Dolnoslaskie**
PL511	Jeleniogórsko-walbrzyski
PL512	Legnicki
PL513	Wroclawski
PL514	Miasto Wroclaw
PL52	**Opolskie**
PL520	Opolski
PL6	Pólnocny
PL61	**Kujawsko-Pomorskie**
PL611	Bydgoski
PL612	Torunsko-wloclawski
PL62	**Warminsko-Mazurskie**
PL621	Elblaski
PL622	Olsztynski
PL623	Elcki
PL63	**Pomorskie**
PL631	Slupski
PL632	Gdanski
PL633	Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot
PT	Portugal
PT1	Continente (PT)
PT11	**Norte**
PT111	Minho-Lima
PT112	Cávado
PT113	Ave
PT114	Grande Porto
PT115	Tâmega
PT116	Entre Douro e Vouga
PT117	Douro
PT118	Alto Trás-os-Montes
PT15	**Algarve**
PT150	Algarve
PT16	**Centro (PT)**
PT161	Baixo Vouga
PT162	Baixo Mondego
PT163	Pinhal Litoral
PT164	Pinhal Interior Norte
PT165	Dão-Lafões
PT166	Pinhal Interior Sul
PT167	Serra da Estrela
PT168	Beira Interior Norte
PT169	Beira Interior Sul
PT16A	Cova da Beira
PT16B	Oeste
PT16C	Médio Tejo
PT17	**Lisboa**

PT171	Grande Lisboa
PT172	Península de Setúbal
PT18	**Alentejo**
PT181	Alentejo Litoral
PT182	Alto Alentejo
PT183	Alentejo Central
PT184	Baixo Alentejo
PT185	Lezíria do Tejo
PT2	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)
PT20	**Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)**
PT200	Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)
PT3	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)
PT30	**Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)**
PT300	Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)
RO	România
RO0	România
RO01	**Nord-Est**
RO011	Bacau
RO012	Botosani
RO013	Iasi
RO014	Neamt
RO015	Suceava
RO016	Vaslui
RO02	**Sud-Est**
RO021	Braila
RO022	Buzau
RO023	Constanta
RO024	Galati
RO025	Tulcea
RO026	Vrancea
RO03	**Sud**
RO031	Arges
RO032	Calarasi
RO033	Dâmbovita
RO034	Giurgiu
RO035	Ialomita
RO036	Prahova
RO037	Teleorman
RO04	**Sud-Vest**
RO041	Dolj
RO042	Gorj
RO043	Mehedinti
RO044	Olt
RO045	Vâlcea
RO05	**Vest**
RO051	Arad
RO052	Caras-Severin
RO053	Hunedoara
RO054	Timis
RO06	**Nord-Vest**
RO061	Bihor
RO062	Bistrita-Nasaud
RO063	Cluj
RO064	Maramures
RO065	Satu Mare
RO066	Salaj
RO07	**Centru**
RO071	Alba
RO072	Brasov
RO073	Covasna
RO074	Harghita
RO075	Mures
RO076	Sibiu
RO08	**Bucuresti**
RO081	Bucuresti (capital)
RO082	Ilfov
SE	Sverige
SE0	Sverige
SE01	**Stockholm**
SE010	Stockholms län
SE02	**Östra Mellansverige**
SE021	Uppsala län
SE022	Södermanlands län
SE023	Östergötlands län
SE024	Örebro län
SE025	Västmanlands län
SE04	**Sydsverige**
SE041	Blekinge län
SE044	Skåne län
SE06	**Norra Mellansverige**
SE061	Värmlands län
SE062	Dalarnas län
SE063	Gävleborgs län
SE07	**Mellersta Norrland**
SE071	Västernorrlands län
SE072	Jämtlands län
SE08	**Övre Norrland**
SE081	Västerbottens län
SE082	Norrbottens län
SE09	**Småland med öarna**
SE091	Jönköpings län
SE092	Kronobergs län
SE093	Kalmar län
SE094	Gotlands län
SE0A	**Västsverige**
SE0A1	Hallands län
SE0A2	Västra Götalands län
SI	Slovenija
SI0	Slovenija
SI00	**Slovenija**
SI001	Pomurska
SI002	Podravska
SI003	Koroska
SI004	Savinjska
SI005	Zasavska
SI006	Spodnjeposavska
SI009	Gorenjska
SI00A	Notranjsko-kraska
SI00B	Goriska
SI00C	Obalno-kraska
SI00D	Jugovzhodna Slovenija
SI00E	Osrednjeslovenska
SK	Slovenska Republika
SK0	Slovenska Republika
SK01	**Bratislavský kraj**
SK010	Bratislavský kraj
SK02	**Západné Slovensko**
SK021	Trnavský kraj
SK022	Trencianský kraj
SK023	Nitrianský kraj
SK03	**Stredné Slovensko**
SK031	Zilinský kraj
SK032	Banskobystrický kraj
SK04	**Východné Slovensko**
SK041	Presovský kraj
SK042	Kosický kraj
UK	United Kingdom
UKC	North East
UKC1	**Tees Valley and Durham**
UKC11	Hartlepool and Stockton
UKC12	South Teeside
UKC13	Darlington
UKC14	Durham CC
UKC2	**Northumberland, Tyne and Wear**
UKC21	Northumberland
UKC22	Tyneside
UKC23	Sunderland
UKD	North West (including Merseyside)
UKD1	**Cumbria**
UKD11	West Cumbria
UKD12	East Cumbria
UKD2	**Cheshire**
UKD21	Halton and Warrington
UKD22	Cheshire CC
UKD3	**Greater Manchester**
UKD31	Greater Manchester South
UKD32	Greater Manchester North
UKD4	**Lancashire**
UKD41	Blackburn with Darwen
UKD42	Blackpool
UKD43	Lancashire CC
UKD5	**Merseyside**
UKD51	East Merseyside
UKD52	Liverpool
UKD53	Sefton
UKD54	Wirral
UKE	Yorkshire and The Humber
UKE1	**East Riding and North Lincolnshire**
UKE11	City of Kingston upon Hull
UKE12	East Riding of Yorkshire
UKE13	North and North East Lincolnshire
UKE2	**North Yorkshire**
UKE21	York
UKE22	North Yorkshire CC
UKE3	**South Yorkshire**
UKE31	Barnsley, Doncaster and Rotherham
UKE32	Sheffield
UKE4	**West Yorkshire**
UKE41	Bradford
UKE42	Leeds
UKE43	Calderdale, Kirklees and Wakefield
UKF	East Midlands
UKF1	**Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire**
UKF11	Derby
UKF12	East Derbyshire
UKF13	South and West Derbyshire
UKF14	Nottingham
UKF15	North Nottinghamshire
UKF16	South Nottinghamshire
UKF2	**Leicestershire, Rutland and Northants**
UKF21	Leicester City
UKF22	Leicester CC and Rutland
UKF23	Northamptonshire
UKF3	**Lincolnshire**
UKF30	Lincolnshire
UKG	West Midlands
UKG1	**Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warks**
UKG11	Herefordshire
UKG12	Worcestershire
UKG13	Warwickshire
UKG2	**Shropshire and Staffordshire**
UKG21	The Wrekin
UKG22	Shropshire CC
UKG23	Stoke-on-Trent
UKG24	Staffordshire CC
UKG3	**West Midlands**
UKG31	Birmingham
UKG32	Solihull
UKG33	Coventry
UKG34	Dudley and Sandwell
UKG35	Walsall and Wolverhampton
UKH	Eastern
UKH1	**East Anglia**
UKH11	Peterborough
UKH12	Cambridgeshire CC
UKH13	Norfolk
UKH14	Suffolk
UKH2	**Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire**
UKH21	Luton
UKH22	Bedfordshire CC
UKH23	Hertfordshire
UKH3	**Essex**
UKH31	Southend-on-Sea
UKH32	Thurrock
UKH33	Essex CC
UKI	London
UKI1	**Inner London**
UKI11	Inner London - West
UKI12	Inner London - East
UKI2	**Outer London**
UKI21	Outer London - East and North East
UKI22	Outer London - South
UKI23	Outer London - West and North West
UKJ	South East
UKJ1	**Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire**
UKJ11	Berkshire
UKJ12	Milton Keynes
UKJ13	Buckinghamshire CC
UKJ14	Oxfordshire
UKJ2	**Surrey, East and West Sussex**
UKJ21	Brighton and Hove
UKJ22	East Sussex CC
UKJ23	Surrey
UKJ24	West Sussex
UKJ3	**Hampshire and Isle of Wight**
UKJ31	Portsmouth
UKJ32	Southampton
UKJ33	Hampshire CC
UKJ34	Isle of Wight
UKJ4	**Kent**
UKJ41	Medway Towns
UKJ42	Kent CC
UKK	South West
UKK1	**Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset**
UKK11	City of Bristol
UKK12	North and North East Somerset, South Gloucestershire
UKK13	Gloucestershire
UKK14	Swindon
UKK15	Wiltshire CC
UKK2	**Dorset and Somerset**
UKK21	Bournemouth and Poole
UKK22	Dorset CC
UKK23	Somerset
UKK3	**Cornwall and Isles of Scilly**
UKK30	Cornwall and Isles of Scilly
UKK4	**Devon**
UKK41	Plymouth
UKK42	Torbay
UKK43	Devon CC
UKL	Wales
UKL1	**West Wales and The Valleys**
UKL11	Isle of Anglesey
UKL12	Gwynedd
UKL13	Conwy and Denbighshire
UKL14	South West Wales
UKL15	Central Valleys
UKL16	Gwent Valleys
UKL17	Bridgend and Neath Port Talbot
UKL18	Swansea
UKL2	**East Wales**
UKL21	Monmouthshire and Newport
UKL22	Cardiff and Vale of Glamorgan
UKL23	Flintshire and Wrexham
UKL24	Powys
UKM	Scotland
UKM1	**North Eastern Scotland**
UKM10	Aberdeen City, Aberdeenshire and North East Moray
UKM2	**Eastern Scotland**
UKM21	Angus and Dundee City
UKM22	Clackmannanshire and Fife
UKM23	East Lothian and Midlothian
UKM24	The Scottish Borders
UKM25	Edinburgh, City of
UKM26	Falkirk
UKM27	Perth and Kinross, Stirling
UKM28	West Lothian
UKM3	**South Western Scotland**
UKM31	East and West Dunbartonshire, Helensburgh and Lomond
UKM32	Dumfries and Galloway
UKM33	East Ayrshire and North Ayrshire Mainland
UKM34	Glasgow City
UKM35	Inverclyde, East Renfrewshire and Renfrewshire
UKM36	North Lanarkshire
UKM37	South Ayrshire
UKM38	South Lanarkshire
UKM4	**Highlands and Islands**
UKM41	Caithness and Sutherland, Ross and Cromarty
UKM42	Inverness and Nairn, Moray, Badenoch and Strathspey
UKM43	Lochaber, Skye and Lochalsh, Argyll and The Islands
UKM44	Comhairle Nan Eilan (Western Isles)
UKM45	Orkney Islands
UKM46	Shetland Islands
UKN	Northern Ireland
UKN0	**Northern Ireland**
UKN01	Belfast
UKN02	Outer Belfast
UKN03	East of Northern Ireland
UKN04	North of Northern Ireland
UKN05	West and South of Northern Ireland

CONTRIBUTIONS AND REFERENCES

CHAPTER 1 THEMATIC AND SPATIAL ORIENTATION

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
2. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

CHAPTER 2 TERRITORIAL CHALLENGES FOR THE UNION

CHAPTER 2.1 TERRITORIAL ASPECTS OF DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 1.1.4, Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, ITPS
Project information used by project partner:

1. ESPON Project 1.1.4, final report CU version, page 66, map 3.2 "Components of population development", Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, ITPS
2. ESPON Project 1.1.4, final report CU version, page 84, map 3.6 "Fertility rate", Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, ITPS
3. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
4. ESPON Project 1.1.4, final report CU version, page 105, map 3.12 "Typology of migratory balance", Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, ITPS
5. ESPON Project 1.1.4, final report CU version, page 64, map 3.1 "Evolution of the population between 1990 and 2000", Swedish Institute for Growth Policy Studies, ITPS

CHAPTER 2.2 ECONOMIC CONCENTRATION AND BALANCED GROWTH

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
2. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
3. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
4. ESPON Project 3.1, final report, page 388, map 28 "Highest relative gradients of GDP/inhabitant in 1999 (in euros)", UMS RIATE & CNRS DATAR Université Paris 7
5. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR; UMS RIATE & CNRS DATAR Université Paris 7

CHAPTER 2.3 EUROPEAN LABOUR MARKET

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:
ESPON Project 2.4.2, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1. ESPON Project 2.4.2, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
2. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
3. ESPON Project 2.4.2, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
4. ESPON Project 2.4.2, final report, page 110, figure 3.12 "Scattergram of unemployment rate and development of unemployment", Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

CHAPTER 2.4 REGIONAL EUROPEAN SPECIALISATION

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.4.2, Free University of Brussels, IGEAT
Project information used by project partner:

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2. ESPON Project 3.4.2, draft final report May 2006, page 93, figure 39 "Economic typology of European regions in 7 types", Free University of Brussels, IGEAT

CHAPTER 2.5 EUROPEAN CLUSTER OF COMPETITIVENESS AND INNOVATION

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:
ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio
ESPON Project 1.2.3, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies, EUROREG
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
ESPON Project 3.3, Centre for International Studies on Economic Growth, University of Rome"Tor Vergata", CEIS
Project information used by project partner:

1. ESPON Project 1.2.3, draft final report May 2006, page 14, map 2 "The ESPON 123 IS index. NUTS2, EU25+2+2", University of Joensuu UJOE, Karelian Institute
2. ESPON Project 1.1.1, final report, page 101, map 4.5 "Knowledge function – total number of students in each FUA", Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio
3. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
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5. ESPON Project 3.3, final report revised May 2006, page 19, figure 13 "Regional performance of fourteen Lisbon Short List Structural Indicators", Centre of Urban and Regional Studies, Helsinki University of Technology, CURS

CHAPTER 3 METROPOLITAN REGIONS, URBAN AREAS AND THE DIVERSITY OF RURAL AREAS

CHAPTER 3.1 FUNCTIONAL URBAN AREAS AND THE EUROPEAN URBAN SYSTEM

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:
ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1. ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
2. ESPON Project 1.1.1, final report, page 114, map 5.1 "Typology of Functional Urban Areas (FUAs)", page 118, map 5.2 "MEGA typology", Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio

CHAPTER 3.2 METROPOLITAN REGIONS AND THEIR COMPETITIVENESS

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:
ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio
ESPON Project 2.4.2, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1. ESPON Project 1.1.1, final report, page 118, map 5.2 "MEGA typology", Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio

2 ESPON Project 2.4.2, draft final report June 2006, page 127, map 3.22 "Global integration zones", Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR and ECOTEC

CHAPTER 3.3 RURAL AREAS AND THEIR REGIONAL DIVERSIFICATION

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:
ESPON Project 1.1.2, Helsinki University of Technology, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, CURS
ESPON Project 2.4.1, Geological Survey of Finland, GTK
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

2 ESPON Project 2.4.1, final report, page 99, map 10 "Agricultural intensity 2000", Geological Survey of Finland, GTK

3 ESPON Project 1.1.2, final report, page 28, map 1 "Urban-rural typology", Helsinki University of Technology, Centre for Urban and Regional Studies, CURS

Footnote:
Urban-rural typology: The urban-rural typology is based on two main dimensions reflecting the inter-dependence of rural and urban areas: (1) The degree of urban influence is defined according to the population density and the functional importance of the Functional Urban Areas (FUAs) based on the typology of ESPON Project 1.1.1. (2) The degree of human intervention is defined by the actual land use, i.e. the relative share of artificial surfaces and of agricultural land in a region. The classification includes 6 categories resulting from the intermeshing of these two indicators.

CHAPTER 4 ACCESSING THE TERRITORY – EUROPEAN ACCESSIBILITY CONTEXT

CHAPTER 4.1 THE CORE AND THE PERIPHERY

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 1.2.1, University of Tours
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 1.2.1, final report, page 278, map 44 "Potential accessibility by road, 2001", Spiekermann & Wegener, S&W

2 ESPON Project 1.2.1, final report, page 172, map 5 "Evolution of the motorway network", Spieker-mann & Wegener, S&W

3 ESPON Project 1.2.1, final report, page 278, map 44 "Potential accessibility by road, 2001", Spiekermann & Wegener, S&W

CHAPTER 4.2 THE NEED TO BE REACHED

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 1.2.1, University of Tours
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 1.2.1, Spiekermann & Wegener, S&W

2 ESPON Project 1.2.1, final report, page 401, map 83 "Relation of economic performance and location", Spiekermann & Wegener, S&W

3 ESPON Project 1.2.1, final report, page 272, map 42 "Daily accessibility by air between 71 MEGAs in 2003", INRETS / CESA

4 ESPON Project 1.2.1, final report, page 285, map 47 "Multimodal potential accessibility, 2001", Spiekermann & Wegener, S&W

CHAPTER 4.3 TRANSPORT MODE GOES WITH THE TERRITORIAL FUNCTION

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:
ESPON Project 1.2.1, University of Tours
ESPON Project 2.1.1, Christian Albrecht University of Kiel, Institute of Regional Research
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

2 ESPON Project 1.2.1, final report, page 234, map 26 "Cost to commercial seaports by truck", MCRIT

3 ESPON Project 2.1.1, final report, page 236, map 4.37 "Road Transportation Flows in Regions and Corridors 2000", Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

CHAPTER 4.4 TELE-COMMUNICATION

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:
ESPON Project 1.2.2, University of Newcastle, Centre for Urban & Regional Studies, CURDS
ESPON Project 1.2.3, Centre for European Regional and Local Studies, EUROREG
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

2 ESPON Project 1.2.3, University of Joensuu UJOE, Karelian Institute

3 ESPON Project 1.2.2, final report, page 188, map 5.1 "A typology of levels of household telecommunications uptake", University of Newcastle, Centre for Urban & Regional Studies, CURDS

CHAPTER 5 CULTURAL AND NATURAL ASSETS – OPPORTUNITIES AND HAZARDS

CHAPTER 5.1 THE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF THE TERRITORY

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 1.3.3, Università Ca´Foscari, Department of Economics, CAF
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 1.3.3, final report, page 179, map 54 "Relation between per capita GDP and share of workers with cultural employment", Università Ca´Foscari, Department of Economics, CAF

2 ESPON Project 1.3.3, final report, page 33, figure 8 "Map of EU27+2 (NUTS2) according to the regional classification conservation-production-valorisation (CPV)", Università Ca´Foscari, Department of Economics, CAF

CHAPTER 5.2 THE NATURAL ASSETS OF THE TERRITORY

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 2.4.1, Geological Survey of Finland, GTK
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 2.4.1, final report, page 115, map 18 "Fragmentation of natural and semi-natural areas in Europe NUTS3", Geological Survey of Finland, GTK

2 ESPON Project 2.4.1, final report, page 117, map 19 "Percentage of Natura 2000 Network area per NUTS3 region", Geological Survey of Finland, GTK

CHAPTER 5.3 NATURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL HAZARDS

Related ESPON project an lead partner:
ESPON Project 1.3.1, Geological Survey of Finland, GTK
Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 1.3.1, final report, page 10, map 1 "Aggregated hazards", Geological Survey of Finland, GTK

2 ESPON Project 1.3.1, final report, page 36, map 5 "Floods", Geological Survey of Finland, GTK

3 ESPON Project 1.3.1, final report, page 39, map 6 "Forest fires", page 64, map 15 "Oil transport, storage and handling", page 58, map 13 "Chemical plants", Geological Survey of Finland, GTK

Footnote:

Aggregated hazard typology: The aggregated hazard typology is based on 15 hazard indicators. Every indicator gives the value from 1 to 5 depending on the magnitude of the hazard in the NUTS 3 area. For the class "no data" the value is 0. These values are then weighted, based on expert opinion (Delphi method questionnaire). At the end the sum of the 15 weighted indicators are classified on base of the percentile rank. For instance, NU TS 3 areas that belong in 90-100 percentile have their score greater than or equal to 90% of the total of all the summed hazard values.

Flood recurrence: The hazard recurrence based on average number of large flood events in NUTS 3 regions 1987 - 2002. The first class "very low" includes the regions without large flood events.

CHAPTER 6 GEOGRAPHIC DETERMINATION – THE TERRITORIAL CONDITIONS

CHAPTER 6.1 COASTAL REGIONS AND ISLANDS

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:

ESPON Project 2.1.5, Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, NIBR

ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

Project information used by project partner:

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2 ESPON Project 2.1.5, final report, page 45, figure 2.1 "Typology of coastal regions"; page 148, figure 5.1 "Fisheries dependent territories using Megapesca indicators", Norwegian Institute for Urban and Regional Research, NIBR

Footnote:

The typology of coastal regions combines the FUA classification from ESPON Project 1.1.1 with the population density. Type 1 „Hinterland 1": NUTS 3 territories with no FUA centre, and very low population density. Type 2 „Hinterland 2": NUTS 3 territories with no FUA centre, population densities at least 50 per cent of European average. Type 3 „Hinterland 3": NUTS 3 territories with no FUA centre, population densities at least at European average. Type 4 „Regional / local 1": Regional/local FUAs, without regional demographic dominance, low population density. Type 5 „Regional / local 2": Regional/local FUAs, without regional demographic dominance, medium or high population density. Type 6 „Regional / local 3": Regional/local FUAs, with regional demographic dominance, low population density. Type 7 „Regional / local 4": Regional/local FUAs, with regional demographic dominance, medium or high population density. Type 8 „Transnational / national 1": Transnational/national, without regional demographic dominance. Type 9 „Transnational / national 2": Transnational/national, with regional demographic dominance Type 10 „Mega": MEGA, with regional demographic dominance

CHAPTER 6.2 MOUNTAIN REGIONS

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:

ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio

ESPON Project 1.2.1, University of Tours

ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

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Footnote:

Mountainous municipalities are defined according to Art. 23 of the regulation (EC) 950/97.

CHAPTER 6.3 OUTERMOST AREAS

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:

ESPON Project 1.1.1, Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio

ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning , BBR

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 1.1.1, final report, page 118, map 5.2 "MEGA typology", Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio

2 ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

3 ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

CHAPTER 7 BRIDGING THE TERRITORY – TERRITORIAL COOPERATION AND SIMILARITIES

CHAPTER 7.1 ACTING TOGETHER

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:

ESPON Project 1.1.3, The Royal Institute of Technology, KTH

ESPON Project 2.4.2, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning , BBR

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 2.4.2, final report, page 234, map 4-7 "Overall intensity of co-operation", Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning , BBR

2 ESPON Project 1.1.3, The Royal Institute of Technology, KTH

CHAPTER 7.2 HOMOGENEOUS TERRITORIES – TALKING THE SAME SPATIAL LANGUAGE

Related ESPON project and lead partner:

ESPON Project 2.4.2, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning , BBR

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 2.4.2, final report, page 214, map 4-3 "Results of the economy-related cluster analysis based on selected RCE themes (economy, Lisbon performance & labour market)", Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning , BBR and Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, IRS

2 ESPON Project 2.4.2, final report, page 204, map 4-1 "Result of the cluster analysis on the basis of all RCE themes", Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning , BBR and Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, IRS

Text contribution:

ESPON Project 2.4.2, Institute for Regional Development and Structural Planning, IRS, Sabine Zillmer

Footnote:

The revised RCE from ESPON Project 2.4.2 consists of 30 indicators within 8 thematic fields. The thematic fields are: economy, Lisbon performance, labour market, demography, naturalness, natural hazards, technological hazards and accessibility.

CHAPTER 7.3 FROM GOVERNMENT TO GOVERNANCE IN EUROPEAN SPATIAL DEVELOPMENT

Related ESPON projects and lead partners:

ESPON Project 2.3.1, Nordic Centre for Spatial Development, Nordregio

ESPON Project 2.3.2, University of Valencia, Department of Geography

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 2.3.2, final report, page 15, map 3 "Governance in urban and territorial policies", University of Dortmund, IRPUD

2 ESPON Project 2.3.1, final report, page 125, map 4 "Application of policy aim 'Natural and cultural development as development asset' in national policy-making", University of Dortmund, IRPUD

3 ESPON Project 2.3.1, final report, annex, page 36, map "Dynamic, attractive and competitive cities and urbanised regions", University of Dortmund, IRPUD

Footnote:
European Commission (edit.), 1999: The European Spatial Development Perspective - Towards Balanced and Sustainable Development of the Territory of the European Union

CHAPTER 8 EUROPE IN THE WORLD

CHAPTER 8.1 THE NEIGHBOURHOOD PERSPECTIVE

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, UMS RIATE, CNRS DATAR Université Paris 7

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.4.1, draft final report, page 129, map 43 "Push-Pull Factors in 1999 in Euromed Area", UMR Géographie Cités, Université Paris 7

2 ESPON Project 3.4.1, draft final report, page 131, map 45 "Origin of migrants in ESPON according to the country of birth", UMS RIATE

3 ESPON Project 3.4.1, draft final report, page 229, map 11-20 "Net official development assistance to the EU neighbourhood and share of the EU (Commission + EU 15 members) from 2001 to 2004.", UMS RIATE, CNRS DATAR Université Paris 7

4 ESPON Project 3.4.1, draft final report, page 129, figure 22 "OECD countries public aid in 2003-2004", UMR Géographie Cités, Université Paris 7

5 ESPON Project 3.4.1, draft final report, page 25, figure 2 "Evolution of the share of World population and World GDP (pps) of the European Union (1950-2020)", UMR Géographie Cités, Université Paris 7

Text contribution:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, UMS RIATE, CNRS DATAR Université Paris 7, Claude Grasland

CHAPTER 8.2 THE GLOBAL VIEW

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, UMS RIATE, CNRS DATAR Université Paris 7

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.4.1, draft final report, page 23, map 5 "Typology of ESPON 29 influence in the World", UMR Géographie Cités, Université Paris 7

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3 ESPON Project 3.4.1, draft final report, page 64, map 20 "Major bilateral trade flows between states of the World (96-2000)", UMR Géographie Cités, Université Paris 7

Text contribution:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, UMS RIATE, CNRS DATAR Université Paris 7, Claude Grasland

CHAPTER 9 THE FUTURE OF THE CONTINENT – THE TERRITORIAL IMAGE OF EUROPE BY 2030

CHAPTER 9.1 BASELINE SCENARIO

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, Free University of Brussels, IGEAT

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE & Politectnico di Milano

2 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

3 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

4 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

5 ESPON Project 3.2, MCRIT

Text contribution:
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CHAPTER 9.2 COHESION ORIENTED SCENARIO

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, Free University of Brussels, IGEAT

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE & Politectnico di Milano

2 ESPON Project 3.2, MCRIT

3 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

4 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

Text contribution:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, Free University of Brussels, IGEAT, Moritz Lennert

CHAPTER 9.3 COMPETITIVENESS ORIENTED SCENARIO

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.4.1, Free University of Brussels, IGEAT

Project information used by project partner:

1 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE & Politectnico di Milano

2 ESPON Project 3.2, MCRIT

3 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

4 ESPON Project 3.2, UMS RIATE

Text contribution:
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ANNEX

THE REGIONAL SETTING AND THE DATA BASED REPRESENTATION

Related ESPON project and lead partner:
ESPON Project 3.1, Federal Office for Building and Regional Planning, BBR

Footnote:
The ESPON project 3.4.3 tried to find a solution to the "Modifiable Areas Unit Problem (MAUP)". The draft final report can be downloaded from the ESPON webpage www.espon.eu.

ABBREVIATIONS

C

CAP	Common Agricultural Policy
CEEC	Central and East European countries
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CU	Co-ordination unit

E

EEA	European Economic Area
EFTA	European Free Trade Association
EPO	European Patent Office
ESDP	European Spatial Development Perspective
ESPON	European Spatial Planning Observatory Network
EU	European Union

F

FUA	Functional urban area

G

GDP	Gross domestic product

I

ICT	Information and Communications Technology
INTERREG	Community initiative which aims to stimulate inter-regional cooperation
IS	Information society

K

KTEN	Know Trans-European Networks model

L

LAU	Local Administrative Units

M

MASST	Macroeconomic, Sectoral, Social and Territorial model
MAUP	Modifiable Areas Unit Problem
MC	Monitoring Committee
MEGA	Metropolitan European Growth Areas

N

NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement
NUTS	Nomenclature des unités territoriales statistiques

P

PPS	Purchasing Power Standards

R

R&D	Research and development

U

UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Specialized Organization for Education, Science and Culture

NOTES

The ESPON 2006 programme had its origins in the European Spatial Development Perspective (ESDP). The aim was to develop an Observatory able to undertake continuous spatial monitoring.

Altogether there were 34 projects, oriented on spatial themes and related to territorial impacts of policies, that broadened the knowledge basis about territorial structures and trends that influence spatial development. Hundreds of maps have been created that give a visual impression of the spatial structures and trends.

A unique feature of ESPON has been that its study area encompassed 29 countries. These are the 25 states that were EU members by 2005, plus Bulgaria and Rumania who were on the path to joining the EU, and the neighbouring countries of Norway and Switzerland.

The present ESPON Atlas is one publication in a series of ESPON documents. It provides a synoptic and comprehensive overview of findings from the projects. The results have been compiled thematically and arranged in the form of synthesis maps which combine results of different projects. These synthetic maps are prefaced by original project maps to provide users with more in-depth background information. It is based on information provided by the ESPON projects.