

Policy Department
Structural and Cohesion Policies

**FUTURE ENLARGEMENTS AND
COHESION POLICY**

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT



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REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

FUTURE ENLARGEMENTS AND COHESION POLICY

NOTE

Content:

Note analysing the current statistical data requested for the Own Initiative Report '**The Consequences of Future Enlargements on the Effectiveness of Cohesion Policy**'. It provides theoretical projections on matters such as the allocation of funds to each potential accession country and the statistical effects on GDP per capita in EU Member States.

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Table of contents

	Page
1. Objective of the Note	5
2. The potential Accession Countries as a percentage of the EU-25	6
3. Impact of possible Enlargements on the parameters bound to cohesion policy	7
4. The statistical effect	9
5. Allocation of Structural Funds to each Member State	15
6. Sources and Methodology	19
6.1. Sources	19
6.2. Methodology	19
Annex: Data	21

1. Objective of the Note

The rapporteur of the Own Initiative Report entitled '**The Consequences of Future Enlargements on the Effectiveness of Cohesion Policy**' requested a note based on the current statistical data, analysing:

- The average GDP per capita as a percentage of the EU-25 average for Romania, Bulgaria, Croatia, Turkey and Western Balkans (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Montenegro, Serbia including Kosovo) and for a 34 member European Union, using the available data for 2005;
- The increase due to successive enlargements to Romania and Bulgaria combined, Croatia, Turkey, the Western Balkans and for a 34 member European Union in relation to the 2005 figures for EU-25 in terms of:
 - number of inhabitants,
 - area,
 - GDP and
 - GDP per capita;
- The statistical effect (for the convergence objective and for the cohesion fund), if no political measures were taken to prevent the effects of enlargement to Romania and Bulgaria; the same analysis had to be carried out for Croatia, Turkey and the Western Balkans, assuming an accession today to the EU-25;
- The theoretical projections of the allocation of funds to each potential accession country:
 - calculating the potential budget for structural policy of a theoretical EU-34 allocating 0,37% of the EU-34 GDP to cohesion policy,
 - calculating the potential maximum resources for regional policy for each one of the nine above-mentioned potential accession countries taking as an assumption the current absorption capacity ceiling and GDP,
 - calculating the share of the potential budget for structural policy for the nine potential accession countries taking account of the above calculated potential maximum resources for regional policy for each one of them.

The economic and demographic parameters will evolve from the date of the most recent data available to the date of any of these possible enlargements. Thus the calculations contained in this note are strictly informative and do not aim to predict the real situation when an individual enlargement takes place.

For some of the questions that this note seeks to answer, a scenario of successive enlargements is considered. After enlargement to Romania and Bulgaria, reaching 27 Member States, it is assumed that the first possible enlargement might be made to Croatia, afterwards to Turkey and, finally, to the Western Balkans. This assumed sequence is based on the status of candidates and the size of existing economic problems.

Given the scarcity of statistical information for most of the Western Balkans States, in some cases estimates based on various sources have had to be used. Taking this situation into account and the reduced size of some of these States in comparison with the European Union, the hypothesis of an accession 'en bloc' has been used as a simplification. Even using this hypothesis, it is necessary to take into account the existing differences among these States and the fact that possible timetables for each potential accession may be radically different.

2. The potential Accession Countries as a percentage of the EU-25

The most recent data available in EUROSTAT dates from 2005. However, in EUROSTAT there are no data available for Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia and Montenegro. In these cases, data from national sources (See section 7.1. Sources) and the International Monetary Fund have been used. Problems of coherence can appear among the data coming from different sources. However, the importance of these problems of coherence is limited by the relatively small economic and demographic weight of these Western Balkans countries compared to the European Union.

2005		Bulgaria + Romania	Croatia	Turkey	Western Balkans	EU-34
GDP per capita	€, EU-25 = 100	14.6%	29.6%	17.1%	8.3%	
Increase on EU-25	Population	6.4%	1.0%	15.6%	4.2%	<i>27.2%</i>
	Area	8.9%	1.4%	19.9%	5.3%	<i>35.5%</i>
	GDP (€)	0.9%	0.3%	2.7%	0.4%	<i>4.2%</i>
	GDP per capita (€)	-5.1%	-0.7%	-11.2%	-3.7%	<i>-18.0%</i>
Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT Figures in italic are based on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).						

Taking into account the short time until the accession of Romania and Bulgaria (January 2007), it is worth making the same comparison with respect to the European Union with 27 Member States. Using the comparisons with the UE-25 and the UE-27 allows us to improve the evaluation of the relative position of the potential accession countries.

2005		Croatia	Turkey	Western Balkans	EU-34
GDP per capita	€, EU-27 = 100	31.2%	18.1%	8.8%	
Increase on EU-27	Population	0.9%	14.7%	4.0%	<i>19.6%</i>
	Area	1.3%	18.3%	4.8%	<i>24.5%</i>
	GDP (€)	0.3%	2.7%	0.3%	<i>3.3%</i>
	GDP per capita (€)	-0.6%	-10.5%	-3.5%	<i>-13.6%</i>
Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT Figures in italic are based on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).					

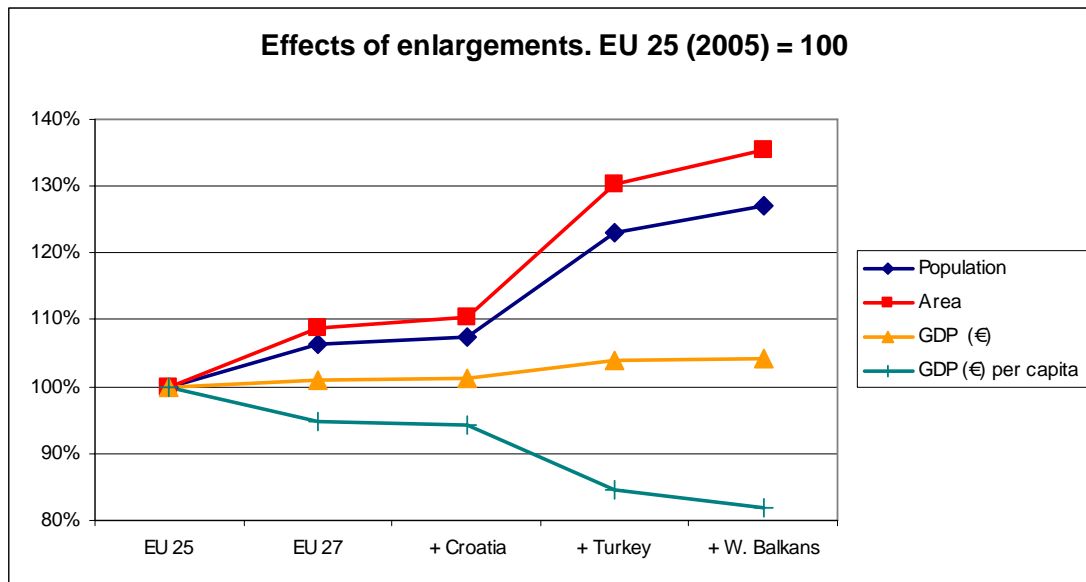
3. Impact of possible Enlargements on the parameters bound to cohesion policy

To evaluate the impact of successive enlargements, the change in a series of parameters of the European Union for each new composition has been analysed. It should be borne in mind that the dates of possible enlargements are unknown and that in this analysis the data used are from 2005, the most recent available in EUROSTAT.

For these calculations it is assumed that, after the accession of Romania and Bulgaria, the chronological order of possible enlargements will be Croatia, then Turkey and afterwards, the Western Balkans as one single block.

Effects of enlargement. EU-25 (2005) =100					
	EU-25	EU 27	+ Croatia	+ Turkey	+ W. Balkans
Population	100%	106%	107%	123%	127%
Area	100%	109%	110%	130%	135%
GDP (€)	100%	101%	101%	104%	104%
GDP per capita (€)	100%	95%	94%	84%	82%

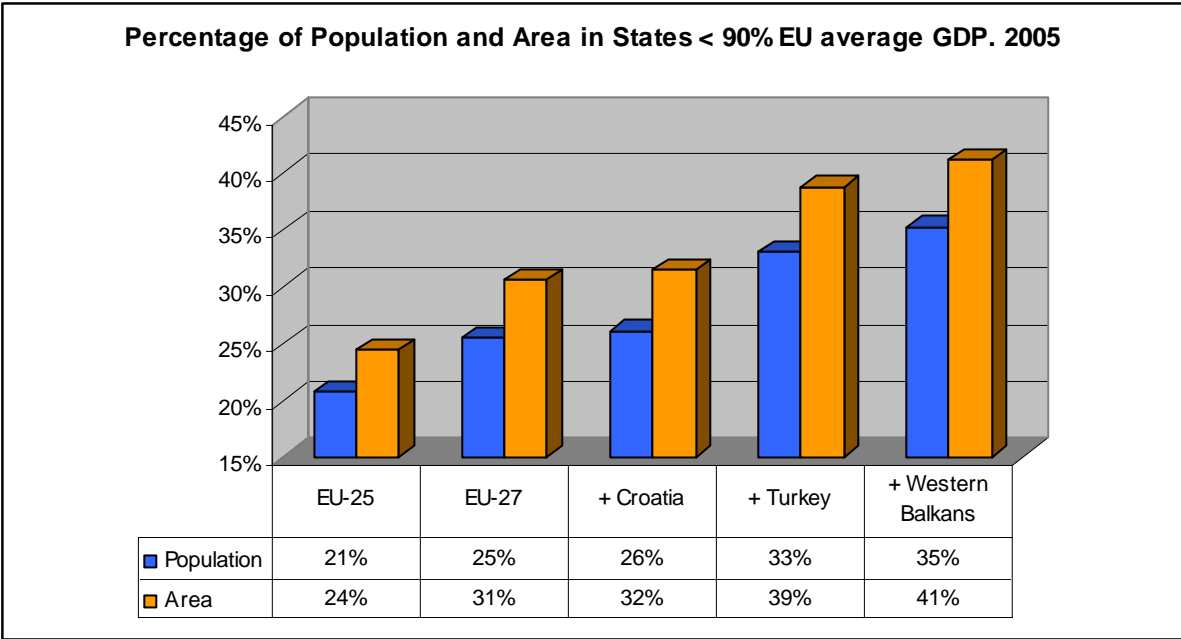
Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT, and, for some Western Balkans countries, on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).



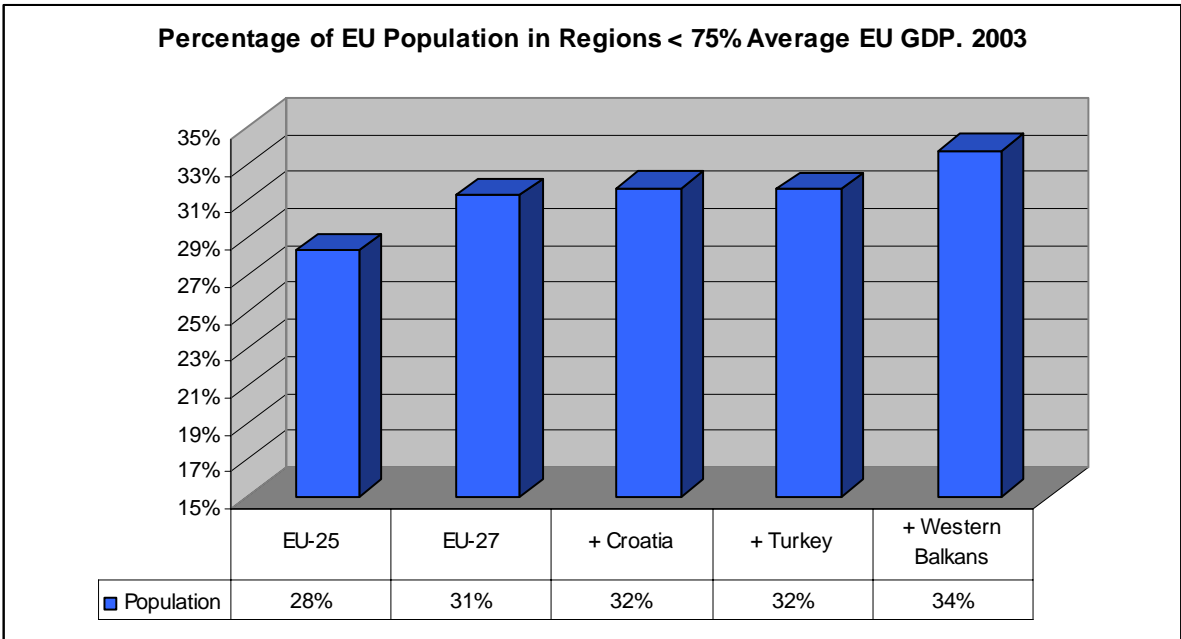
The per capita GDP of the potential candidates is below the UE-25 average. Therefore successive enlargements will obviously reduce the average per capita GDP. As a result of the statistical effect, some States and regions will be above the new average per capita GDP¹. However, the area and population of the accession States are greater than the figures corresponding to the States affected by the statistical effect.

¹ See Section 4.

The chart shown below shows the percentage of the area and the population of the EU that potentially might benefit from the Cohesion Fund. The population of the potentially eligible States for the Cohesion Fund in the UE-34 would increase by 117% and the area by 128%.



The same phenomenon is reproduced in the case of the regions whose GDP is less than 75% of the EU average and it is reflected in the following chart. In this case, the population of the eligible regions for these measures in the UE-34 would be increased by 52%. The budgetary implications of these measures and for the Cohesion Fund are discussed in Section 5.



4. The statistical effect

The statistical effect was calculated using data from 2005 in the case of the Cohesion Fund, and from 2003 in the case of the regions whose GDP is less than 75% of the EU average. These are the most recent years with available data.

The statistical effect will only appear with each enlargement. Nevertheless, the only known date for the next enlargements is for Bulgaria and Romania. In this case, the statistical effect will be modulated by the transitional measures included in Council Regulation (EC) N° 1083/2006. The date of further potential enlargements is unknown and some of them could only occur after a long lapse of time. In the long or even medium term, substantial changes in the gap between the average GDP of the EU and potential candidates are foreseeable. For instance, if the latest available GDP data are compared with the forecasts of the Annual Macro-Economic Database of the European Commission for 2008, there will be substantial increases in the GDP of the potential candidates. These increases are shown in the following table.

	Increase in GDP (€)	
	2003/2008	2005/2008
Bulgaria	66%	38%
Romania	116%	44%
Croatia	45%	23%
FYR Macedonia	39%	26%
Turkey	66%	21%

Taking account of these significant increases over such a short period, it is evident that **the statistical effect calculated in this section could differ from the actual statistical effect at the moment of each enlargement**. The gap between the estimated statistical effect and the one that actually takes place could be greater for potential enlargements more remote in time.

The statistical effect on the Cohesion Fund has been calculated using the data of PPS (Purchasing Power Standard) per inhabitant from 2005 and on the assumption that no political measures would be taken to prevent the statistical effect from taking place. Consequently, this section analyses the relative position of the States with respect to the average of the GDP per inhabitant of the European Union. The eligibility of Member States with respect to the Cohesion Fund is laid down by the rules in force but we do not know if or when they will be modified in the future. Therefore, this note concentrates on the effects on a country's GDP as a percentage of the EU average without considering the impact on eligibility for the Cohesion Fund.

The statistical effect is calculated in a cumulative way for successive enlargements, so that the average GDP per inhabitant is modified with each new enlargement with respect to the previous one. It is assumed that, after the accession of Romania and Bulgaria, the chronological order of possible enlargements will be Croatia, then Turkey and afterwards, the Western Balkans as one single block.

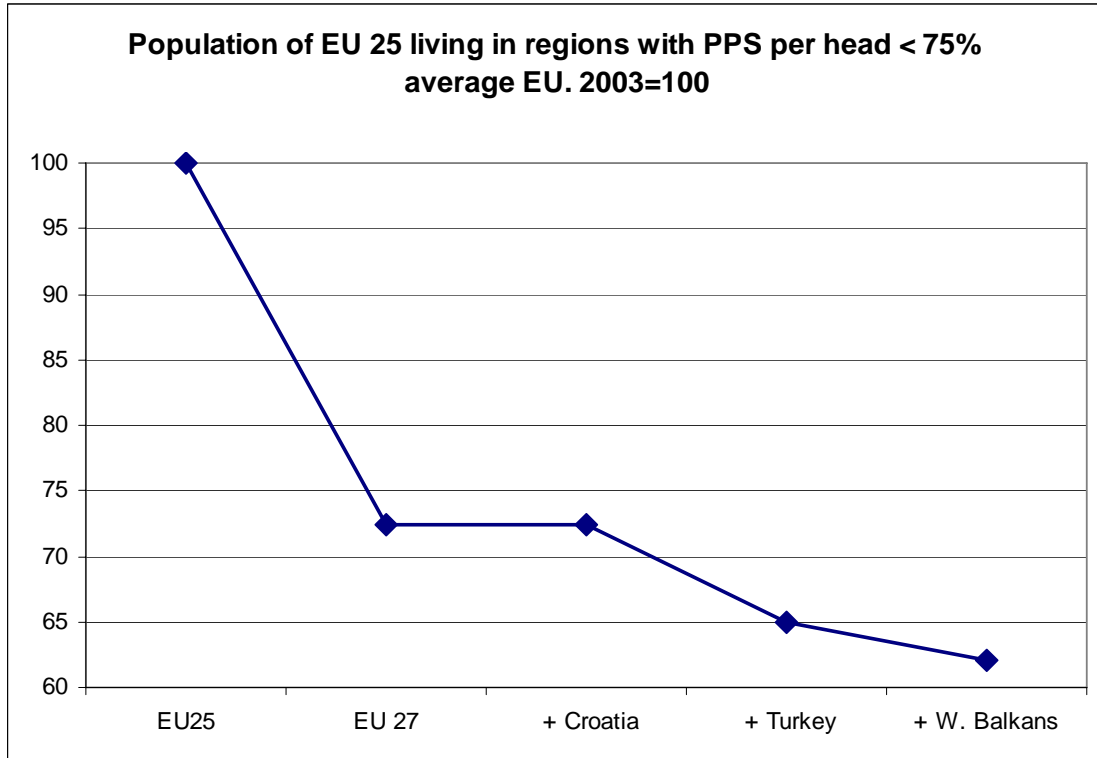
Potential statistical effects on the Cohesion Fund					
GDP (PPS) per capita. % EU-25. 2005					
	EU-25	EU-27	+ Croatia	+ Turkey	+ W. Balkans
Belgium	117%	122%	122%	134%	137%
Czech Republic	74%	76%	77%	84%	86%
Denmark	124%	128%	129%	141%	145%
Germany	109%	113%	113%	124%	127%
Estonia	60%	62%	62%	68%	70%
Greece	82%	85%	85%	93%	96%
Spain	98%	102%	102%	112%	115%
France	109%	112%	113%	124%	127%
Ireland	137%	142%	143%	156%	161%
Italy	103%	106%	107%	117%	120%
Cyprus	83%	86%	86%	94%	97%
Latvia	47%	49%	49%	54%	55%
Lithuania	52%	54%	54%	59%	61%
Luxembourg	247%	256%	257%	282%	289%
Hungary	61%	63%	63%	69%	71%
Malta	69%	72%	72%	79%	81%
Netherlands	124%	128%	129%	141%	145%
Austria	122%	126%	127%	139%	143%
Poland	50%	52%	52%	57%	58%
Portugal	71%	74%	74%	81%	83%
Slovenia	80%	83%	84%	92%	94%
Slovakia	55%	57%	57%	63%	64%
Finland	113%	117%	118%	129%	132%
Sweden	114%	118%	119%	130%	134%
United Kingdom	116%	120%	121%	132%	136%
Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT, and, for some Western Balkans countries, on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).					

The grey rows indicate the Member States of the EU-25 whose GDP per capita exceeds 90% of the EU average as a result of one of the enlargements. Three countries: Greece, Cyprus and Slovenia, are in this situation. In the three cases, 90% of the EU average would be exceeded after the enlargements to Bulgaria, Romania, Croatia and Turkey.

The case of Cyprus presents several complexities because it would be affected by the statistical effect after the accession of Turkey. In this case, the actual figures could differ depending on the status of the northern part of the island.

The statistical effect on the regions whose GDP per capita is less than 75% of the EU average has been calculated using the data of PPS per capita from 2003 (the most recent available) and on the assumption that no political measures would be taken to prevent the statistical effect from taking place. Consequently, this section analyses the relative position of regions with respect to the average GDP per capita of the EU. The eligibility of regions with respect to the Convergence Objective is laid down by the rules in force but we do not know if or when they will be modified in the future. Therefore, this note concentrates on the effects on a country's GDP as a percentage of the EU average without considering the impact on eligibility for the Convergence Objective.

The statistical effect is calculated in a cumulative way for successive enlargements, so that the average GDP per capita is modified with each new enlargement with respect to the previous one. It is assumed that, after the accession of Romania and Bulgaria, the chronological order of possible enlargements will be Croatia, then Turkey and afterwards, the Western Balkans as one single block.



After the enlargement of 2004, the greatest statistical impact will result from the accession of Romania and Bulgaria. This is because it is the first enlargement in chronological order. If any other country or group of countries of equivalent characteristics and size occupied the first place in the order of enlargements, it would also bring about the greatest statistical effect.

Furthermore, the impact of the accession of Romania and Bulgaria is added to the statistical effect of the 2004 enlargement. In fact, with the 2007 enlargement, a turning point will be reached, when most of the regions with a GDP per inhabitant below 75% of the EU average will be in countries that joined the European Union in 2004. This major change appears in both the following tables.

Given the existing gaps between GDP per inhabitant with respect to the Community average, it is natural that successive potential enlargements induce lesser statistical effects.

EU-25 Regions NUTS 2 with GDP/Inhabitant below 75% EU average									
	Total number of regions	EU-25				EU-27			
		Number of regions	% Regions	% Population	% Area	Number of regions	% Regions	% Population	% Area
EU-15	213	24	11%	11%	15%	14	7%	5%	9%
10 countries accession 2004	41	36	88%	90%	95%	34	83%	83%	90%

Distribution of EU-25 regions NUTS 2 with GDP/Inhabitant below 75% EU average							
	% number of regions	EU-25			EU-27		
		% Number of regions	% Population	% Area	% Number of regions	% Population	% Area
EU-15	84%	40%	39%	40%	29%	22%	30%
10 countries accession 2004	16%	60%	61%	60%	71%	78%	70%

Before the accession of Romania and Bulgaria, 60 regions of the EU-25 had a GDP per capita of less than 75% of the EU average. The transition to the EU-27 implies that twelve regions of the EU-25 would exceed the threshold of 75% of the EU average. The accession of Croatia would lack statistical effects. However, the accession of Turkey would imply that six regions of the EU-25 exceeded 75% of the EU average, and the accession of the Western Balkans countries would have a statistical effect on three regions.

Number of EU-25 regions with GDP (PPS) <75% of average EU-25					
Member State	EU-25	EU-27	+ Croatia	+ Turkey	+ W. Balkans
EU-25	60	48	48	42	39
Czech Republic	7	7	7	7	6
Germany	4	1	1	0	0
Estonia	1	1	1	1	1
Greece	5	3	3	2	2
Spain	2	1	1	1	0
France	4	3	3	2	2
Italy	5	2	2	0	0
Latvia	1	1	1	1	1
Lithuania	1	1	1	1	1
Hungary	6	6	6	6	5
Malta	1	0	0	0	0
Poland	16	15	15	15	15
Portugal	4	4	4	3	3
Slovakia	3	3	3	3	3

Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT, and, for some Western Balkans countries, on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).

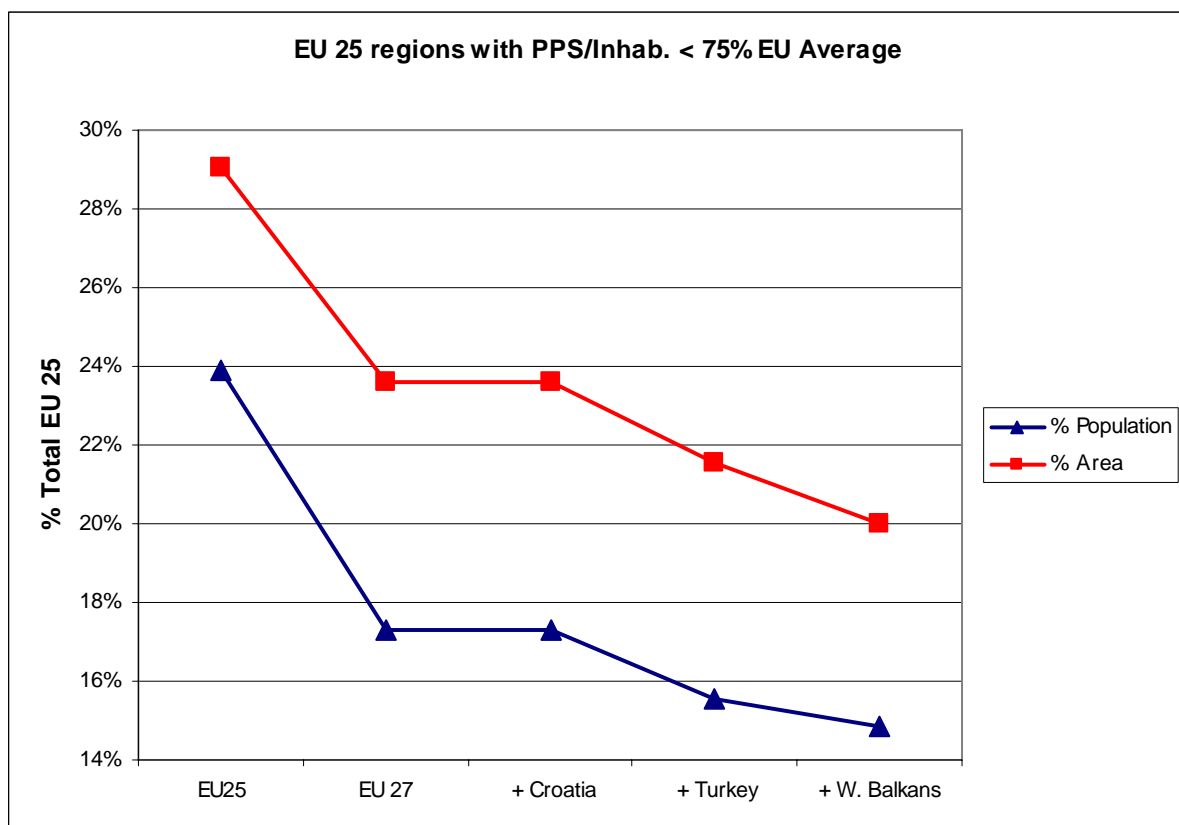
The grey rows indicate the Member States of the EU-25 with regions whose GDP per capita would exceed 75% of the EU average as a result of one of the enlargements.

Ten EU-25 Member States: Czech Republic, Germany, Greece, Spain, France, Italy, Hungary, Malta, Poland and Portugal have regions which would exceed 75% of the average of the European Union as a result of enlargements.

Regions NUTS 2 exceeding the 75% of GDP/inhab. (PPS) average EU-25				
	EU 27	+ Croatia	+ Turkey	+ W. Balkans
Czech Republic				cz02 Stredni Cechy
Germany	de41 Brandenburg - Nordost de80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern ded1 Chemnitz		dee1 Dessau	
Greece	gr14 Thessalia gr22 Ionia Nisia		gr21 Ipeiros	
Spain	es61 Andalucia			es43 Extremadura
France	fr92 Martinique		fr91 Guadeloupe	
Italy	itf3 Campania itf5 Basilicata itg1 Sicilia		itf4 Puglia itf6 Calabria	
Hungary				hu22 Nyugat-Dunántúl
Malta	mt00 Malte			
Poland	pl12 Mazowieckie			
Portugal			pt18 Alentejo	

Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT, and, for some Western Balkans countries, on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).

The statistical effect would have a specific impact on each one of the affected regions. The analysis of the percentage of the area and population of the regions affected by the statistical effect out of the total provides a better overview of its impact on European Union 25 and its Member States.



Enlargement to 34 Member States would mean that 9% of the population and area of the EU-25 could be affected by the statistical effect. Each one of the enlargements would have a different impact. Enlargement to Romania and Bulgaria would have a statistical effect on 7% of the population and 5% of the area. A later possible enlargement to include Turkey would affect 1% of the population and 2% of the area. In addition, the accession of the Western Balkans would have an impact on 1% of the population and 2% of the total area. The following tables show the percentage of population and area of regions with GDP per capita below 75% of the EU average.

% Population living in regions with GDP/inhab. (PPS) <75% of average EU-25					
Member State	EU-25	EU-27	+ Croatia	+ Turkey	+ W. Balkans
EU-25	24%	17%	17%	16%	15%
Czech Republic	89%	89%	89%	89%	78%
Germany	6%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Greece	24%	15%	15%	12%	12%
Spain	20%	3%	3%	3%	0%
France	3%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Italy	30%	11%	11%	0%	0%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hungary	72%	72%	72%	72%	62%
Malta	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	100%	87%	87%	87%	87%
Portugal	68%	68%	68%	60%	60%
Slovakia	89%	89%	89%	89%	89%

Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT, and, for some Western Balkans countries, on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).

% Area of regions with GDP/inhab. (PPS) <75% of average EU-25					
Member State	EU-25	EU-27	+ Croatia	+ Turkey	+ W. Balkans
EU-25	29%	24%	24%	22%	20%
Czech Republic	99%	99%	99%	99%	85%
Germany	9%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Estonia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Greece	39%	26%	26%	19%	19%
Spain	26%	8%	8%	8%	0%
France	16%	16%	16%	16%	16%
Italy	28%	11%	11%	0%	0%
Latvia	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Lithuania	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Hungary	92%	92%	92%	92%	80%
Malta	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Poland	100%	89%	89%	89%	89%
Portugal	91%	91%	91%	56%	56%
Slovakia	96%	96%	96%	96%	96%

Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT, and, for some Western Balkans countries, on data taken from National sources (See section 7.1. Sources).

5. Allocation of Structural Funds to each Member State

The allocation of structural funds was calculated using data from 2003. These data are the most recent at NUTS 2 level. Nevertheless, there is no information at NUTS 2 level for Turkey and the Western Balkans countries. In these cases the simulation is made at the State level. As the data used are from 2003, the Republic of Serbia and Montenegro are considered as a whole.

The calculations are made on the assumption that no transitional and/or specific measures would be taken. Taking into account these 'unknowns', the **Regional Competitiveness and Employment Objective** and the **Territorial Cooperation Objective** are not considered in this simulation, whose scope is restricted to the **Convergence Objective**, including the **Cohesion Fund**. This approach covers 81.54% of the available funds for the Cohesion Policy.

The following table shows the available resources for the Cohesion Policy calculated as 0.37% of GDP. The allocations for the objectives are calculated using the share defined in Council Regulation (EC) N° 1083/2006.

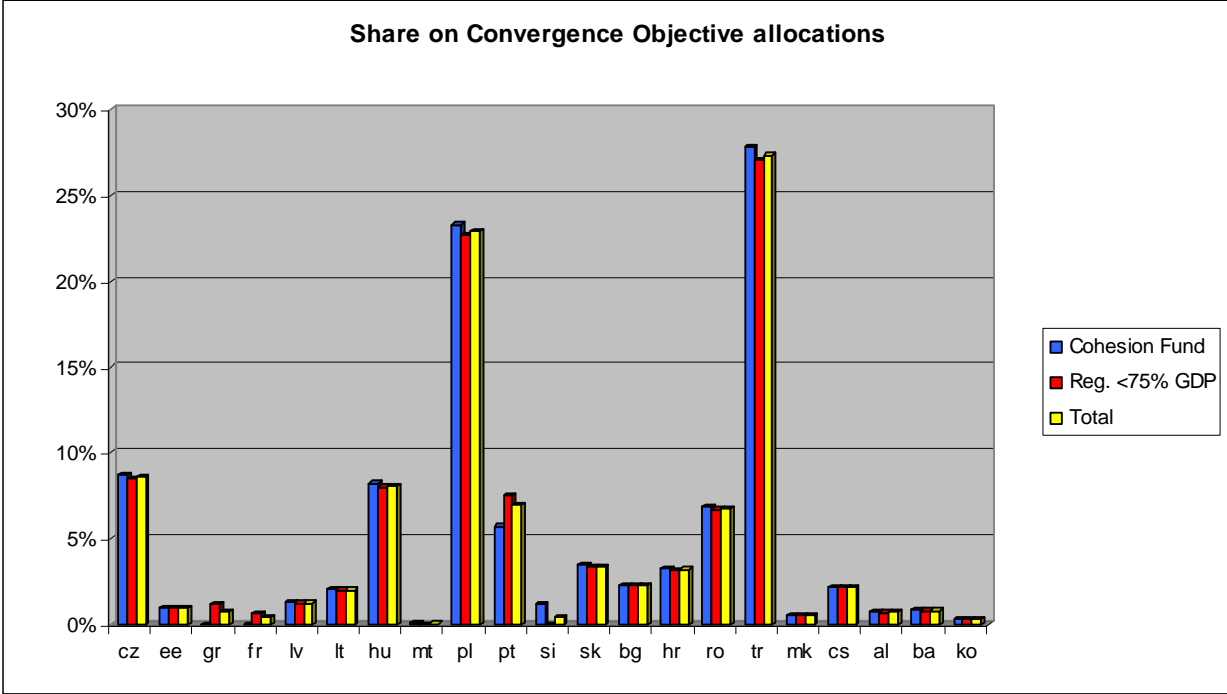
	Million €
TOTAL GDP	10 315 376
Available Resources for Cohesion Policy (0.37% GDP)	38 167
Convergence Objective (81.54% of available resources)	31 121
Regional competitiveness and employment objective (15.95% of available resources)	6 088
Territorial cooperation objective (2.52% of available resources)	962

Council Regulation (EC) N° 1083/2006 establishes that 70.51% of the resources for the Convergence Objective (21.944 million €) should be allocated for regions with a GDP of less than 75% of the EU average. 23.22% (21.944 million €) should be allocated to the Cohesion Fund. 6.28% of the resources for the Convergence Objective would be allocated for the transitional and specific support for the phasing-out. Nevertheless, in this section, calculations are made on the assumption that no specific measures would be taken for phasing-in and/or phasing-out.

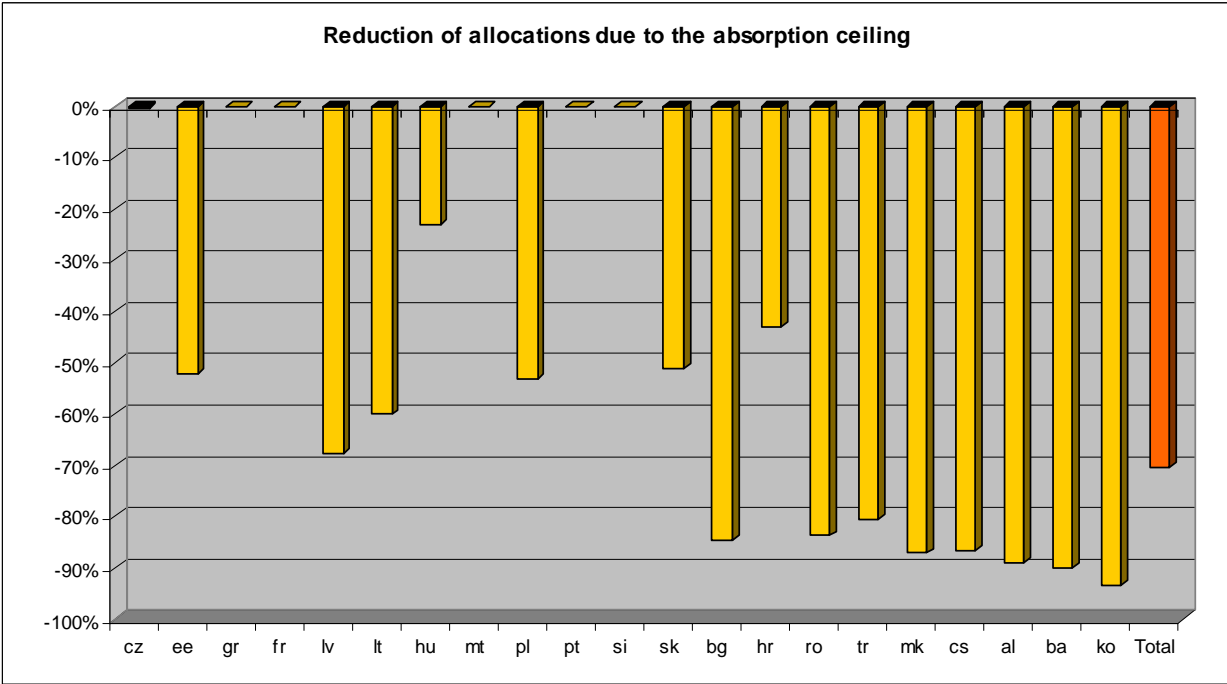
The following table and chart show the allocations and the share of each country for the regions whose GDP is less than 75% of the average GDP of the EU-34, for the Cohesion Fund and for the overall Convergence Objective.

	Support to regions GDP < 75% EU average		Cohesion Fund		Convergence Objective	
	Million €	% EU-34	Million €	% EU-34	Million €	% EU-34
cz Czech Republic	843	8.7%	1685	8.5%	2528	8.6%
ee Estonia	96	1.0%	191	1.0%	287	1.0%
gr Greece	0	0.0%	231	1.2%	231	0.8%
fr France	0	0.0%	132	0.7%	132	0.4%
lv Latvia	124	1.3%	247	1.2%	371	1.3%
lt Lithuania	198	2.1%	397	2.0%	595	2.0%
hu Hungary	794	8.2%	1588	8.0%	2382	8.1%
mt Malta	12	0.1%	0	0.0%	12	0.0%
pl Poland	2248	23.3%	4497	22.7%	6745	22.9%
pt Portugal	551	5.7%	1493	7.5%	2043	6.9%
si Slovenia	115	1.2%	0	0.0%	115	0.4%
sk Slovakia	334	3.5%	668	3.4%	1002	3.4%
bg Bulgaria	224	2.3%	448	2.3%	672	2.3%
hr Croatia	316	3.3%	632	3.2%	949	3.2%
ro Romania	665	6.9%	1329	6.7%	1994	6.8%
tr Turkey	2681	27.8%	5362	27.1%	8043	27.3%
mk FYR Macedonia	52	0.5%	104	0.5%	156	0.5%
cs Serbia and Montenegro	212	2.2%	425	2.1%	637	2.2%
al Albania	71	0.7%	141	0.7%	212	0.7%
ba Bosnia and Herzegovina	81	0.8%	161	0.8%	242	0.8%
ko Kosovo	31	0.3%	61	0.3%	92	0.3%
EU-34	9647	100%	19 793	100%	29 439	100%

It must be noted that the 33% minimum rule for the Cohesion Fund in the new Member States would imply that the allocations for the Cohesion Fund would exceed the ceiling of 23.22% established by Council Regulation (EC) N° 1083/2006 by 2420 million €. For the same reason, the allocations for the regions whose GDP is less than 75% of the EU-34 average would be less than the ceiling of 70.51% in 2151 million €. The allocations for the Convergence Objective would exceed the ceiling in 269 million € (1%).



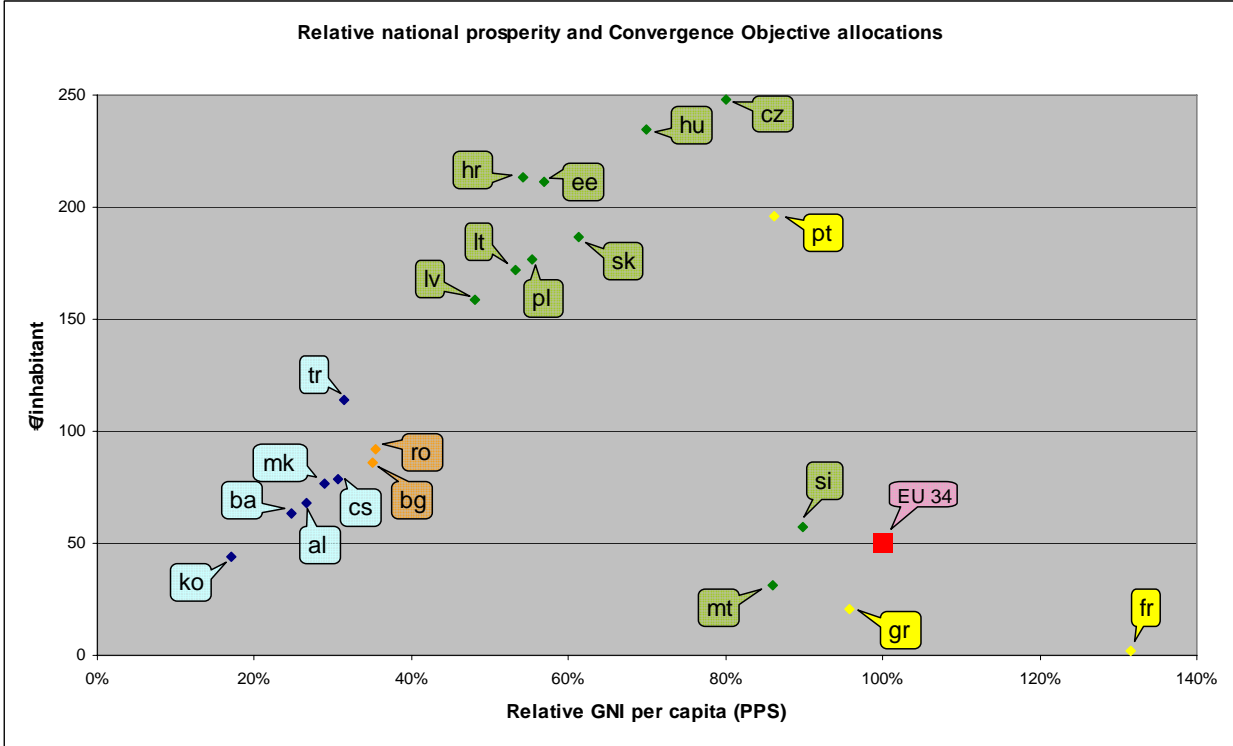
Half of the resources could be allocated to Poland and Turkey. Four countries: the Czech Republic, Hungary, Portugal and Romania would be in a second line. The small allocations for other countries are due to the maximum level of transfers from funds supporting cohesion established by Council Regulation (EC) N° 1083/2006. The following chart shows the percentage of reduction due to this ceiling for each country.



A more accurate pattern of the potential support given by Cohesion Policy is shown in the following chart. It compares the support per capita with the GDP per capita measured in PPS. Three groups of countries emerge. A first cluster groups two Member States of EU-15 (France and Greece) and the two more prosperous countries acceding in 2004 (Malta and Slovenia).

These countries have a relatively high GDP per capita (86% to 132% of EU-34 average) and receive weak support per capita from Cohesion Policy (2 to 58 € per capita).

The second cluster groups the rest of the countries acceding in 2004 and Portugal. They present a wide range of relative GDP per capita (48% to 86% of EU-34 average) and a high support per capita from the Cohesion Policy (159 to 248 € per capita).



The third cluster groups the two countries acceding in 2007 (Romania and Bulgaria) and the potential accession candidates. They have the smallest relative GDP per capita (17% to 35% of EU-34 average) and a small support per capita from the Cohesion Policy (44 to 114 € per capita) relative to their economic prosperity.

6. Sources and Methodology

6.1. Sources

In general all data are taken from EUROSTAT. Annual Macroeconomic Data (AMECO) from the European Commission is the alternative source if data from EUROSTAT are not available. When EUROSTAT or AMECO data are not available, data are taken from national statistic services. In these cases, the sources are:

Country	Service
Albania	Institute of Statistics (Instituti i Statistikës)
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Foreign Investment Promotion Agency
Croatia	Central Bureau of Statistics (Državni Zavod za Statistiku)
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	State Statistical Office (Државниот завод за статистика)
Kosovo	Statistical Office of Kosovo (Enti i Statistikës të Kosovës)
Republic of Serbia	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (Републички завод за статистику Србије)
Turkey	Turkish Statistical Institute (Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu)

The figures of the Gross Domestic Product in national currencies for Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia - Montenegro are taken from the International Monetary Fund.

6.2. Methodology

Allocations of resources from the Convergence Objective in **Section 5** were calculated following Council Regulation (EC) N° 1083/2006.

Data are from 2003, most recent year with information at NUTS 2 level. Population data for Croatia are estimates based on the 2001 Census. GDP in PPS for Serbia and Montenegro, Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo are estimates. Data on unemployment for Turkey and FYR Macedonia are taken from AMECO.

The figures of the Gross Domestic Product in national currencies for Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Serbia-Montenegro are taken from the International Monetary Fund. To calculate the GDP in EUR, the exchange rates are taken from EUROSTAT.

For the regions whose GDP per capita is less than 75% of the EU average allocations were calculated:

- determining an absolute amount in euro multiplying the population of each region by the difference between that region's GDP per capita, measured in purchasing power parities, and average EU GDP per capita;
- applying a percentage reflecting the relative prosperity (between 2.67% and 4.25%) to the absolute amount in order to determine that region's financial envelope;
- adding a premium of EUR 700 per unemployed person, exceeding the number that would be unemployed if the average unemployment rate of all the EU convergence regions applied.

For the Cohesion Fund, a theoretical financial envelope is obtained by multiplying an average per capita aid intensity of EUR 44.70 by the eligible population. For each eligible Member State, a priori allocation of the theoretical financial envelope based on its population, surface area and national prosperity is calculated with the following steps:

- calculation of the arithmetical average of each Member State's population and surface area shares of the total population and surface area of all the eligible Member States;
- adjustment of the percentage figures by a coefficient representing one third of the percentage by which that Member State's GNI per capita, measured in purchasing power parities, exceeds or falls below the average GNI per capita of all the eligible Member States (average expressed as 100 %).

In order to reflect the significant needs in terms of transport and environmental infrastructure in the Member States that acceded to the Union on or after 1 May 2004, the share of the Cohesion Fund will be set at one third of their total financial allocation (Structural Funds plus Cohesion Fund) on average over the period.

Council Regulation (EC) N° 1083/2006 established a maximum level of transfers from funds supporting cohesion, using the following percentages of the GDP of each Member State:

Country	Czech R.	Estonia	Greece	France	Latvia	Lithuania	Hungary
Max. Absorp.	3.1498%	3.5240%	2.8798%	2.2498%	3.7135%	3.6188%	3.2398%

Country	Malta	Poland	Portugal	Slovenia	Slovakia	Bulgaria	Croatia
Max. Absorp.	3.0598%	3.5240%	3.0598%	2.9698%	3.4293%	3.7893%	3.6188%

Country	Romania	Turkey	FYR Maced.	Serbia-M	Albania	Bosnia-H	Kosovo
Max. Absorp.	3.7893%	3.7893%	3.7893%	3.7893%	3.7893%	3.7893%	3.7893%

ANNEX: Data

Data used in Sections 2, 3 and 4.

2005				
	Area (km²)	Population	GDP (Million €)	GDP (Million PPS)
EU-25	3 935 275	458 962 701	10 844 194	10 844 194
Belgium	30 528	10 445 852	298 180	288 773
Czech Republic	78 868	10 220 577	99 733	177 142
Denmark	43 098	5 411 405	208 610	157 937
Germany	357 031	82 500 849	2 241 000	2 115 009
Estonia	45 227	1 347 000	11 061	19 011
Greece	131 957	11 082 751	181 088	213 202
Spain	505 368	43 038 035	905 455	1 003 847
France	549 087	60 183 227	1 710 024	1 600 246
Ireland	70 273	4 109 173	161 163	133 830
Italy	301 336	58 462 375	1 417 241	1 409 018
Cyprus	9 251	749 175	13 418	14 815
Latvia	64 589	2 306 434	12 837	25 454
Lithuania	65 300	3 425 324	20 621	41 694
Luxembourg	2 586	455 000	29 396	26 551
Hungary	93 034	10 097 549	87 895	143 842
Malta	316	402 668	4 515	6 586
Netherlands	37 358	16 305 526	505 646	475 265
Austria	83 871	8 206 524	245 103	236 354
Poland	312 685	38 173 835	243 398	445 498
Portugal	91 910	10 529 255	147 378	176 514
Slovenia	20 273	1 997 590	27 634	37 818
Slovakia	49 030	5 384 822	38 138	69 527
Finland	338 144	5 236 611	157 377	139 476
Sweden	410 335	9 011 392	287 970	242 607
United Kingdom	243 820	59 879 752	1 790 671	1 645 175
Bulgaria	110 910	7 761 049	21 448	58 249
Romania	237 500	21 658 528	79 314	176 073
Croatia	56 542	4 443 900	30 947	50 831
Turkey	783 562	71 607 500	290 503	519 447
Albania	28 748	3 134 975	6 677	15 630
Bosnia-Herzegovina	51 129	3 832 000 *	7 410	17 344
FYR Macedonia	25 333	2 035 196	4 577	12 271
Serbia and Montenegro	91 510	8 220 623	19 590	45 854
Kosovo	10 877	2 296 453	2 593	6 070
Data corresponding to 2005				
* Estimated				
Source: Based on data taken from EUROSTAT, and, for some Western Balkans countries (in italic), on data taken from National sources (See section 6.1. Sources).				

Data used in Section 5 (Countries).

2003						
	Area (km ²)	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS/inhab	Unemployment
Belgium	30 528	10 355 844	274 582	266 371	25 722	362 300
Czech Republic	78 868	10 203 269	80 254	150 471	14 747	398 400
Denmark	43 098	5 383 507	189 641	141 837	26 347	154 700
Germany	357 031	82 536 680	2 163 400	1 944 955	23 565	3 938 300
Estonia	45 227	1 356 045	8 138	14 223	10 488	66 200
Greece	131 957	11 006 377	155 543	194 390	17 662	459 800
Spain	505 368	41 663 702	780 550	889 424	21 348	2 242 200
France	549 087	61 734 702	1 585 172	1 496 340	24 238	2 534 500
Ireland	70 273	3 963 665	139 097	116 383	29 362	90 100
Italy	301 336	57 321 070	1 335 354	1 350 706	23 564	2 094 000
Cyprus	9 251	715 137	11 667	12 560	17 563	14 000
Latvia	64 589	2 331 480	9 978	20 653	8 858	118 600
Lithuania	65 300	3 462 553	16 443	34 007	9 821	203 600
Luxembourg	2 586	448 300	25 684	22 880	51 036	7 200
Hungary	93 034	10 142 362	73 538	130 635	12 880	244 500
Malta	316	397 296	4 293	6 295	15 843	12 100
Netherlands	37 358	16 192 572	476 349	440 167	27 183	310 500
Austria	83 871	8 102 175	226 968	213 348	26 332	165 300
Poland	312 685	38 218 531	191 408	390 144	10 208	3 323 100
Portugal	91 910	10 407 465	137 523	165 402	15 893	342 300
Slovenia	20 273	1 995 033	24 860	32 993	16 537	64 100
Slovakia	49 030	5 379 161	29 229	60 780	11 299	460 200
Finland	338 144	5 206 295	145 938	127 915	24 569	234 700
Sweden	410 335	8 940 788	269 548	225 680	25 242	259 700
United Kingdom	243 820	59 231 915	1 598 172	1 504 772	25 405	1 448 800
Bulgaria	110 910	7 823 557	17 725	50 610	6 469	449 200
Romania	237 500	21 742 013	52 613	141 749	6 520	691 800
Croatia	56 542	4 442 000	26 216	44 371	9 989	248 800
Turkey	783 562	70 430 489	212 268	408 031	5 793	2 496 300
Albania	28 748	3 111 163	5 584	15 242	4 899	156 000
FYR Macedonia	25 333	2 026 773	4 105	10 837	5 347	316 000
Bosnia-Herzegovina	51 129	3 832 000	6 392	17 448	4 553	466 830
Serbia and Montenegro	91 510	8 127 202	16 810	45 886	5 646	1 017 520
Kosovo	10 877	2 100 000	2 420	6 606	3 146	416 000

Regional data used in Sections 4 and 5						
2003						
	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS / inhab.	Unemployment	Unempl / inhabit
be10 Région de Bruxelles-Capitale	992 041	53 025	51 440	51 852	65 000	7%
be21 Prov. Antwerpen	1 661 119	51 114	49 586	29 851	45 600	3%
be22 Prov. Limburg (B)	802 528	17 765	17 234	21 474	23 700	3%
be23 Prov. Oost-Vlaanderen	1 370 136	32 389	31 420	22 932	33 800	2%
be24 Prov. Vlaams Brabant	1 027 839	27 928	27 093	26 359	26 300	3%
be25 Prov. West-Vlaanderen	1 133 931	28 085	27 245	24 027	20 700	2%
be31 Prov. Brabant Wallon	358 012	8 866	8 600	24 023	12 200	3%
be32 Prov. Hainaut	1 281 706	22 285	21 618	16 867	63 400	5%
be33 Prov. Liège	1 025 842	20 133	19 531	19 039	47 000	5%
be34 Prov. Luxembourg (B)	252 295	4 663	4 524	17 929	6 900	3%
be35 Prov. Namur	450 395	8 331	8 082	17 944	17 600	4%
cz01 Praha	1 161 938	18 643	34 954	30 083	26 400	2%
cz02 Střední Čechy	1 128 674	8 425	15 797	13 996	29 700	3%
cz03 Jihozápad	1 174 471	8 447	15 837	13 484	31 000	3%
cz04 Severozápad	1 123 932	7 295	13 678	12 170	62 500	6%
cz05 Severovýchod	1 482 292	10 122	18 978	12 803	48 100	3%
cz06 Jihovýchod	1 639 422	11 770	22 069	13 461	57 800	4%
cz07 Střední Morava	1 229 880	7 749	14 529	11 814	52 100	4%
cz08 Moravskoslezsko	1 262 660	7 803	14 629	11 586	90 700	7%
dk00 Denmark	5 383 507	189 641	141 837	26 347	154 700	3%
de11 Stuttgart	3 985 000	128 566	115 585	29 005	118 300	3%
de12 Karlsruhe	2 716 682	82 560	74 223	27 321	82 700	3%
de13 Freiburg	2 170 481	56 804	51 068	23 528	57 700	3%
de14 Tübingen	1 789 157	49 059	44 106	24 652	49 200	3%
de21 Oberbayern	4 169 657	159 710	143 583	34 435	108 000	3%
de22 Niederbayern	1 191 476	30 559	27 473	23 058	35 700	3%
de23 Oberpfalz	1 088 929	29 431	26 459	24 299	35 700	3%
de24 Oberfranken	1 112 655	28 258	25 405	22 832	48 700	4%
de25 Mittelfranken	1 703 869	52 025	46 772	27 450	63 100	4%
de26 Unterfranken	1 344 300	35 657	32 057	23 846	43 000	3%
de27 Schwaben	1 776 465	48 735	43 814	24 664	53 200	3%
de30 Berlin	3 392 425	78 663	70 721	20 847	309 800	9%
de41 Brandenburg - Nordost	1 170 349	20 397	18 337	15 668	111 851	10%
de42 Brandenburg - Südwest	1 412 030	26 869	24 156	17 107	134 949	10%
de50 Bremen	662 098	23 514	21 140	31 928	36 000	5%
de60 Hamburg	1 728 806	77 045	69 266	40 066	84 100	5%
de71 Darmstadt	3 761 749	134 945	121 319	32 251	129 500	3%
de72 Gießen	1 065 909	25 228	22 680	21 278	38 800	4%
de73 Kassel	1 263 960	32 414	29 141	23 055	44 000	3%
de80 Mecklenburg-Vorpommern	1 744 624	30 893	27 774	15 920	183 200	11%
de91 Braunschweig	1 665 368	41 340	37 166	22 317	75 500	5%
de92 Hannover	2 167 876	54 212	48 738	22 482	83 600	4%
de93 Lüneburg	1 692 192	32 395	29 124	17 211	63 800	4%
de94 Weser-Ems	2 455 036	55 211	49 636	20 218	93 900	4%
dea1 Düsseldorf	5 249 280	152 815	137 384	26 172	217 200	4%

Regional data used in Sections 4 and 5						
2003						
	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS / inhab.	Unemployment	Unempl / inhabit
dea2 Köln	4 331 419	118 677	106 694	24 633	156 300	4%
dea3 Münster	2 625 637	56 800	51 065	19 448	101 600	4%
dea4 Detmold	2 069 290	51 100	45 941	22 201	80 400	4%
dea5 Arnsberg	3 800 729	90 280	81 165	21 355	170 900	4%
deb1 Koblenz	1 527 611	33 426	30 051	19 672	48 000	3%
deb2 Trier	513 702	11 134	10 010	19 486	12 700	2%
deb3 Rheinhessen-Pfalz	2 016 414	49 342	44 360	21 999	62 200	3%
dec0 Saarland	1 064 988	25 383	22 820	21 428	38 700	4%
ded1 Chemnitz	1 584 776	28 515	25 636	16 177	139 300	9%
ded2 Dresden	1 683 138	33 677	30 276	17 988	144 000	9%
ded3 Leipzig	1 081 145	21 284	19 135	17 699	108 100	10%
dee1 Dessau	525 207	8 933	8 031	15 292	58 200	11%
dee2 Halle	840 160	15 693	14 109	16 793	91 800	11%
dee3 Magdeburg	1 183 544	21 493	19 323	16 326	110 400	9%
def0 Schleswig-Holstein	2 816 507	67 012	60 246	21 390	118 400	4%
deg0 Thüringen	2 392 040	43 347	38 970	16 292	195 800	8%
ee00 Estonia	1 356 045	8 138	14 223	10 488	66 200	5%
gr11 Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	606 319	6 575	8 217	13 551	27 200	4%
gr12 Kentriki Makedonia	1 901 930	26 090	32 606	17 144	84 200	4%
gr13 Dytiki Makedonia	294 830	4 139	5 173	17 547	20 100	7%
gr14 Thessalia	738 256	9 394	11 740	15 902	33 600	5%
gr21 Ipeiros	338 028	3 922	4 901	14 499	16 400	5%
gr22 Ionia Nisia	216 255	2 822	3 526	16 306	11 600	5%
gr23 Dytiki Ellada	728 083	7 951	9 937	13 648	28 100	4%
gr24 Sterea Ellada	560 768	11 275	14 091	25 128	23 600	4%
gr25 Peloponnisos	601 307	8 088	10 108	16 810	23 300	4%
gr30 Attiki	3 915 912	59 214	74 002	18 898	150 400	4%
gr41 Voreio Aigaio	204 071	2 875	3 593	17 609	5 700	3%
gr42 Notio Aigaio	301 722	4 705	5 880	19 487	15 500	5%
gr43 Kriti	598 896	8 495	10 617	17 727	20 200	3%
es11 Galicia	2 699 955	39 516	45 028	16 677	155 800	6%
es12 Principado de Asturias	1 060 177	16 795	19 138	18 051	48 300	5%
es13 Cantabria	539 601	9 755	11 115	20 599	25 800	5%
es21 Pais Vasco	2 087 972	48 161	54 879	26 283	95 300	5%
es22 Comunidad Foral de Navarra	564 608	13 357	15 220	26 956	15 400	3%
es23 La Rioja	282 074	5 837	6 651	23 579	7 700	3%
es24 Aragón	1 216 127	24 256	27 640	22 727	36 500	3%
es30 Comunidad de Madrid	5 573 313	138 638	157 976	28 345	204 400	4%
es41 Castilla y León	2 458 637	42 360	48 268	19 632	116 600	5%
es42 Castilla-la Mancha	1 790 436	26 220	29 877	16 687	76 900	4%
es43 Extremadura	1 061 367	12 950	14 756	13 903	76 200	7%
es51 Cataluña	6 492 936	147 155	167 681	25 825	335 600	5%
es52 Comunidad Valenciana	4 283 217	76 055	86 664	20 233	234 000	5%
es53 Illes Balears	906 266	19 567	22 296	24 602	46 000	5%
es61 Andalucía	7 452 598	106 054	120 847	16 215	599 800	8%
es62 Región de Murcia	1 232 986	19 609	22 345	18 122	61 800	5%
es63 Ciudad Autónoma de	71 383	1 169	1 332	18 660	2 600	4%

Regional data used in Sections 4 and 5						
2003						
	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS / inhab.	Unemployment	Unempl / inhabit
Ceuta (ES)						
es64 Ciudad Autónoma de Melilla (ES)	66 647	1 061	1 209	18 143	2 200	3%
es70 Canarias (ES)	1 823 402	32 035	36 503	20 019	101 300	6%
fr10 Île de France	11 226 147	448 534	423 398	37 715	479 100	4%
fr21 Champagne-Ardenne	1 337 697	30 972	29 236	21 855	56 000	4%
fr22 Picardie	1 874 114	39 220	37 022	19 754	90 100	5%
fr23 Haute-Normandie	1 797 791	41 863	39 517	21 981	75 600	4%
fr24 Centre	2 474 571	57 026	53 830	21 753	72 300	3%
fr25 Basse-Normandie	1 437 355	30 778	29 053	20 213	48 200	3%
fr26 Bourgogne	1 620 644	36 021	34 003	20 981	53 500	3%
fr30 Nord - Pas-de-Calais	4 021 134	81 463	76 898	19 124	219 000	5%
fr41 Lorraine	2 325 959	49 306	46 543	20 010	96 000	4%
fr42 Alsace	1 784 576	44 154	41 680	23 355	55 800	3%
fr43 Franche-Comté	1 133 030	25 571	24 138	21 304	42 700	4%
fr51 Pays de la Loire	3 334 014	78 465	74 068	22 216	143 800	4%
fr52 Bretagne	2 994 078	66 755	63 014	21 046	93 300	3%
fr53 Poitou-Charentes	1 679 123	36 368	34 330	20 445	59 200	4%
fr61 Aquitaine	3 016 239	70 872	66 901	22 180	118 900	4%
fr62 Midi-Pyrénées	2 667 699	61 414	57 972	21 731	104 000	4%
fr63 Limousin	719 079	15 395	14 532	20 210	22 700	3%
fr71 Rhône-Alpes	5 837 639	149 445	141 070	24 166	185 100	3%
fr72 Auvergne	1 322 600	28 404	26 812	20 272	42 500	3%
fr81 Languedoc-Roussillon	2 428 783	49 471	46 698	19 227	110 700	5%
fr82 Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	4 666 849	112 006	105 729	22 655	178 800	4%
fr83 Corse	270 581	5 453	5 147	19 022	8 300	3%
fr91 Guadeloupe (FR)	442 261	6 677	6 303	14 252	40 900	9%
fr92 Martinique (FR)	392 089	6 624	6 253	15 947	32 700	8%
fr93 Guyane (FR)	178 347	2 405	2 271	12 731	13 300	7%
fr94 Reunion (FR)	752 303	10 511	9 922	13 189	92 000	12%
ie01 Border, Midlands and Western	1 052 684	25 515	21 349	20 280	25 700	2%
ie02 Southern and Eastern	2 910 981	113 582	95 034	32 647	64 400	2%
itc1 Piemonte	4 231 334	111 458	112 739	26 644	92 400	2%
itc2 Valle d'Aosta/Vallée d'Aoste	120 909	3 553	3 594	29 726	2 300	2%
itc3 Liguria	1 572 197	40 362	40 826	25 967	39 800	3%
itc4 Lombardia	9 108 645	270 973	274 088	30 091	151 600	2%
itd1 Provincia Autonoma Bolzano-Bozen	467 338	16 149	16 334	34 952	4 700	1%
itd2 Provincia Autonoma Trento	483 157	13 578	13 734	28 426	6 000	1%
itd3 Veneto	4 577 408	120 385	121 769	26 602	70 700	2%
itd4 Friuli-Venezia Giulia	1 191 588	32 126	32 495	27 271	20 500	2%
itd5 Emilia-Romagna	4 030 220	116 505	117 844	29 240	58 000	1%
ite1 Toscana	3 516 296	89 797	90 830	25 831	72 700	2%
ite2 Umbria	834 210	18 671	18 886	22 639	18 000	2%
ite3 Marche	1 484 601	34 770	35 169	23 689	24 500	2%
ite4 Lazio	5 145 805	138 238	139 827	27 173	195 900	4%
itf1 Abruzzo	1 273 284	24 960	25 247	19 828	27 100	2%

Regional data used in Sections 4 and 5						
2003						
	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS / inhab.	Unemployment	Unempl / inhabit
itf2 Molise	321 047	5 764	5 830	18 160	15 200	5%
itf3 Campania	5 725 098	89 006	90 029	15 725	418 600	7%
itf4 Puglia	4 023 957	62 097	62 811	15 609	199 200	5%
itf5 Basilicata	596 821	9 616	9 726	16 297	35 000	6%
itf6 Calabria	2 007 392	29 595	29 935	14 913	176 500	9%
itg1 Sicilia	4 972 124	78 345	79 246	15 938	354 200	7%
itg2 Sardegna	1 637 639	29 407	29 745	18 163	111 200	7%
cy00 Cyprus	715 137	11 667	12 560	17 563	14 100	2%
lv00 Latvia	2 331 480	9 978	20 653	8 858	118 600	5%
lt00 Lithuania	3 462 553	16 443	34 007	9 821	203 600	6%
lu00 Luxembourg (Grand-Duché)	448 300	25 684	22 880	51 036	7 200	2%
hu10 Közép-Magyarország	2 824 754	32 829	58 319	20 646	50 700	2%
hu21 Közép-Dunántúl	1 113 671	7 537	13 390	12 023	22 900	2%
hu22 Nyugat-Dunántúl	1 004 328	7 918	14 065	14 004	20 500	2%
hu23 Dél-Dunántúl	989 408	5 133	9 118	9 216	30 800	3%
hu31 Észak-Magyarország	1 288 960	5 992	10 645	8 259	47 000	4%
hu32 Észak-Alföld	1 554 177	7 398	13 142	8 456	38 700	2%
hu33 Dél-Alföld	1 367 064	6 731	11 956	8 746	34 000	2%
mt00 Malta	397 296	4 293	6 295	15 843	12 100	3%
nl11 Groningen	572 997	20 016	18 496	32 279	14 200	2%
nl12 Friesland	639 787	15 139	13 989	21 866	13 500	2%
nl13 Drenthe	481 254	11 171	10 323	21 450	9 400	2%
nl21 Overijssel	1 100 677	27 979	25 854	23 489	19 600	2%
nl22 Gelderland	1 960 422	48 746	45 043	22 976	33 300	2%
nl23 Flevoland	351 680	7 484	6 915	19 664	7 800	2%
nl31 Utrecht	1 152 218	41 508	38 355	33 288	21 600	2%
nl32 Noord-Holland	2 573 120	89 429	82 637	32 115	52 200	2%
nl33 Zuid-Holland	3 439 982	103 749	95 868	27 869	67 200	2%
nl34 Zeeland	378 348	10 123	9 354	24 724	4 400	1%
nl41 Noord-Brabant	2 400 198	70 662	65 295	27 204	43 600	2%
nl42 Limburg (NL)	1 141 889	30 342	28 038	24 554	23 700	2%
at11 Burgenland	276 533	5 418	5 093	18 416	5 700	2%
at12 Niederösterreich	1 549 695	34 761	32 676	21 085	26 200	2%
at13 Wien	1 583 814	62 875	59 102	37 316	59 900	4%
at21 Kärnten	559 758	13 202	12 409	22 169	8 400	2%
at22 Steiermark	1 190 071	28 310	26 611	22 361	21 900	2%
at31 Oberösterreich	1 384 667	36 178	34 007	24 560	22 100	2%
at32 Salzburg	520 247	16 074	15 110	29 043	5 900	1%
at33 Tirol	681 908	19 645	18 466	27 080	8 300	1%
at34 Vorarlberg	355 482	10 505	9 875	27 779	6 800	2%
pl11 Łódzkie	2 607 380	12 033	24 526	9 406	263 800	10%
pl12 Mazowieckie	5 128 623	39 856	81 238	15 840	366 000	7%
pl21 Małopolskie	3 237 217	13 977	28 489	8 800	265 500	8%
pl22 Śląskie	4 731 533	25 788	52 563	11 109	389 000	8%
pl31 Lubelskie	2 196 992	7 761	15 818	7 200	171 100	8%
pl32 Podkarpackie	2 105 050	7 438	15 161	7 202	165 300	8%
pl33 Świętokrzyskie	1 295 885	5 063	10 319	7 963	114 300	9%
pl34 Podlaskie	1 207 704	4 587	9 349	7 741	92 500	8%

Regional data used in Sections 4 and 5						
2003						
	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS / inhab.	Unemployment	Unempl / inhabit
pl41 Wielkopolskie	3 355 279	17 640	35 955	10 716	268 600	8%
pl42 Zachodniopomorskie	1 697 718	8 066	16 441	9 684	186 900	11%
pl43 Lubuskie	1 008 196	4 369	8 906	8 834	115 600	11%
pl51 Dolnoslaskie	2 904 694	14 901	30 373	10 457	315 100	11%
pl52 Opolskie	1 061 009	4 211	8 584	8 090	71 400	7%
pl61 Kujawsko-Pomorskie	2 069 166	9 293	18 942	9 155	216 400	10%
pl62 Warminsko-Mazurskie	1 428 449	5 640	11 495	8 047	144 600	10%
pl63 Pomorskie	2 183 636	10 786	21 985	10 068	176 900	8%
pt11 Norte	3 691 922	38 404	46 189	12 511	130 800	4%
pt15 Algarve	398 370	5 716	6 875	17 257	12 400	3%
pt16 Centro (PT)	2 354 550	26 176	31 482	13 371	47 600	2%
pt17 Lisboa	2 714 614	51 409	61 831	22 777	114 400	4%
pt18 Alentejo	767 983	9 218	11 087	14 436	30 100	4%
pt20 Região Autónoma dos Açores (PT)	238 767	2 642	3 178	13 310	3 482	1%
pt30 Região Autónoma da Madeira (PT)	241 257	3 958	4 760	19 730	3 518	1%
si00 Slovenia	1 995 033	24 860	32 993	16 537	64 200	3%
sk01 Bratislavský kraj	599 736	7 265	15 108	25 191	23 300	4%
sk02 Západné Slovensko	1 865 407	9 515	19 785	10 606	145 400	8%
sk03 Stredné Slovensko	1 353 151	6 115	12 716	9 397	134 200	10%
sk04 Východné Slovensko	1 560 867	6 334	13 171	8 438	157 300	10%
fi13 Itä-Suomi	672 345	13 992	12 264	18 240	37 100	6%
fi18 Etelä-Suomi	2 557 685	82 541	72 348	28 286	100 800	4%
fi19 Länsi-Suomi	1 321 583	32 602	28 576	21 622	59 800	5%
fi1a Pohjois-Suomi	628 425	15 796	13 846	22 032	36 700	6%
fi20 Åland	26 257	1 007	882	33 599	300	1%
se01 Stockholm	1 850 467	76 089	63 706	34 427	51 600	3%
se02 Östra Mellansverige	1 503 423	38 405	32 154	21 387	44 400	3%
se04 Sydsverige	1 294 965	36 117	30 239	23 351	43 800	3%
se06 Norra Mellansverige	827 067	21 356	17 880	21 619	29 600	4%
se07 Mellersta Norrland	372 266	10 192	8 533	22 922	10 300	3%
se08 Övre Norrland	508 862	13 818	11 569	22 735	16 900	3%
se09 Småland med öarna	796 957	21 589	18 076	22 681	17 800	2%
se0a Västsverige	1 786 781	51 983	43 523	24 358	45 300	3%
ukc1 Tees Valley and Durham	1 131 373	22 245	20 945	18 513	36 500	3%
ukc2 Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	1 381 901	31 807	29 948	21 672	36 400	3%
ukd1 Cumbria	488 513	10 402	9 794	20 048	11 700	2%
ukd2 Cheshire	986 079	28 523	26 856	27 235	16 200	2%
ukd3 Greater Manchester	2 513 468	63 663	59 943	23 849	59 900	2%
ukd4 Lancashire	1 421 912	31 925	30 060	21 140	29 600	2%
ukd5 Merseyside	1 361 009	26 883	25 312	18 598	39 600	3%
uke1 East Riding and North Lincolnshire	870 671	20 052	18 881	21 685	24 100	3%
uke2 North Yorkshire	755 332	19 441	18 304	24 233	10 500	1%
uke3 South Yorkshire	1 267 288	26 261	24 727	19 511	34 900	3%
uke4 West Yorkshire	2 089 212	53 183	50 075	23 968	52 300	3%
ukf1 Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire	1 985 662	47 402	44 632	22 477	44 900	2%

Regional data used in Sections 4 and 5						
2003						
	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS / inhab.	Unemployment	Unempl / inhabit
ukf2 Leicestershire, Rutland and Northants	1 571 987	42 383	39 906	25 386	32 400	2%
ukf3 Lincolnshire	657 843	13 995	13 177	20 031	14 200	2%
ukg1 Herefordshire, Worcestershire and Warks	1 235 048	29 707	27 971	22 647	24 100	2%
ukg2 Shropshire and Staffordshire	1 493 308	32 171	30 290	20 284	31 000	2%
ukg3 West Midlands	2 575 768	67 440	63 499	24 652	90 100	3%
ukh1 East Anglia	2 190 982	54 635	51 442	23 479	41 400	2%
ukh2 Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire	1 606 975	49 025	46 160	28 725	33 200	2%
ukh3 Essex	1 622 403	37 677	35 475	21 866	33 400	2%
uki1 Inner London	2 867 337	186 319	175 430	61 182	126 400	4%
uki2 Outer London	4 488 017	112 338	105 773	23 568	131 400	3%
ukj1 Berkshire, Bucks and Oxfordshire	2 099 559	80 510	75 805	36 105	46 000	2%
ukj2 Surrey, East and West Sussex	2 559 897	74 281	69 940	27 321	44 300	2%
ukj3 Hampshire and Isle of Wight	1 789 678	47 445	44 672	24 961	31 900	2%
ukk South West	4 961 277	124 810	117 516	23 687	84 100	2%
ukk1 Gloucestershire, Wiltshire and North Somerset	2 170 827	67 560	63 611	29 303	37 000	2%
ukk2 Dorset and Somerset	1 199 751	26 535	24 985	20 825	18 400	2%
ukk3 Cornwall and Isles of Scilly	508 412	8 978	8 453	16 627	9 800	2%
ukk4 Devon	1 082 287	21 737	20 467	18 910	18 900	2%
ukl1 West Wales and The Valleys	1 860 436	32 674	30 765	16 536	40 000	2%
ukl2 East Wales	1 058 287	29 425	27 705	26 179	23 200	2%
ukm1 North Eastern Scotland	433 324	17 395	16 378	37 797	11 100	3%
ukm2 Eastern Scotland	1 945 459	49 654	46 753	24 032	47 400	2%
ukm3 South Western Scotland	2 312 931	56 346	53 054	22 938	71 500	3%
ukm4 Highlands and Islands	363 087	7 096	6 681	18 401	16 300	4%
ukn0 Northern Ireland	1 696 641	36 490	34 358	20 250	43 400	3%
bg11 Severozapaden	521 951	1 028	2 935	5 623	31 000	6%
bg12 Severen tsentralen	1 180 235	2 159	6 165	5 223	63 800	5%
bg13 Severoiztochen	1 294 249	2 487	7 102	5 487	105 300	8%
bg21 Yugozapaden	2 104 208	6 906	19 718	9 371	108 500	5%
bg22 Yuzhen tsentralen	1 956 913	3 659	10 446	5 338	87 900	4%
bg23 Yugoiztochen	788 285	1 487	4 244	5 384	52 700	7%
hr01 Sredisnja Hrvatska	1 031 406	4 924	8 334	8 080	57 770	6%
hr02 Zagrebacka regija	1 089 955	9 636	16 310	14 963	61 049	6%
hr03 Jadranska Hrvatska	1 428 468	8 135	13 769	9 639	80 010	6%
hr04 Istocna Hrvatska	892 171	3 521	5 959	6 679	49 971	6%
ro01 Nord-Est	3 746 330	6 559	17 671	4 717	111 100	3%
ro02 Sud-Est	2 863 406	5 915	15 936	5 565	105 400	4%
ro03 Sud	3 368 615	6 602	17 787	5 280	120 100	4%
ro04 Sud-Vest	2 336 018	4 803	12 940	5 539	68 700	3%

Regional data used in Sections 4 and 5						
2003						
	Population	GDP (Mill. €)	GDP (Mill. PPS)	PPS / inhab.	Unemployment	Unempl / inhabit
ro05 Vest	1 951 518	5 338	14 383	7 370	50 100	3%
ro06 Nord-Vest	2 750 406	6 454	17 389	6 322	73 800	3%
ro07 Centru	2 548 331	6 624	17 847	7 004	77 800	3%
ro08 Bucuresti	2 208 150	10 317	27 796	12 588	84 800	4%
tr Turkey	70 430 489	212 268	408 031	5 793	2 493 000	4%
mk Macedonia, the former Yugoslav Republic of	2 026 773	4 105	10 837	5 347	316 000	16%
cs Serbia and Montenegro	8 127 202	<i>16 810</i>	<i>45 886</i>	5 646	<i>1 017 520</i>	13%
al Albania	<i>3 111 163</i>	<i>5 584</i>	<i>15 242</i>	4 899	<i>156 000</i>	5%
ba Bosnia and Herzegovina	<i>3 832 000</i>	<i>6 392</i>	<i>17 448</i>	4 553	<i>466 830</i>	12%
ko Kosovo	<i>2 100 000</i>	<i>2 420</i>	<i>6 606</i>	3 146	<i>416 000</i>	20%