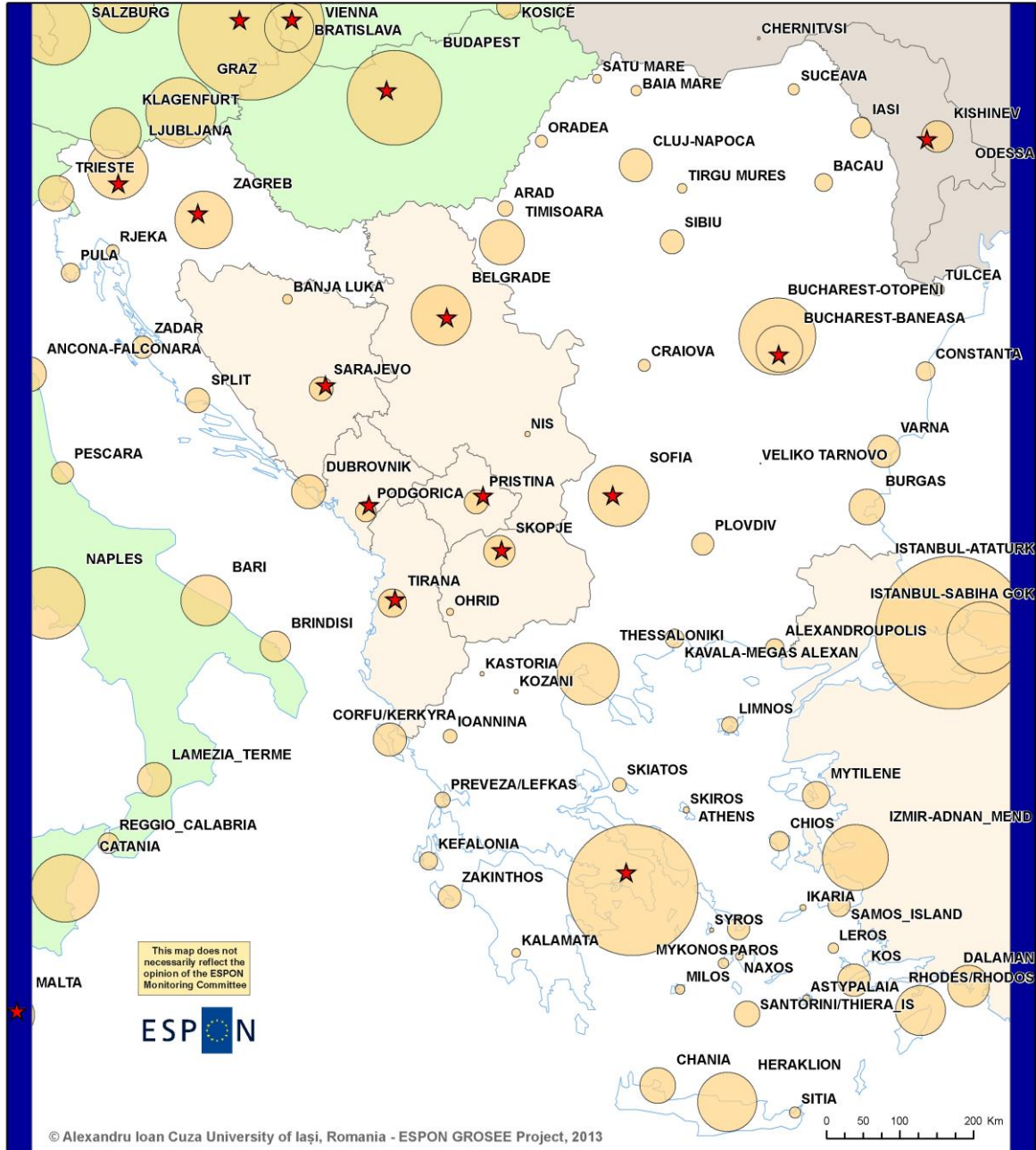


ANNEX IV

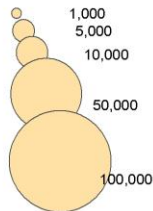
Map 1 Aircraft Movements in SE Europe by Airport, in 2009

Aircraft Movements in SE Europe by Airport, in 2009



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Number of Movements



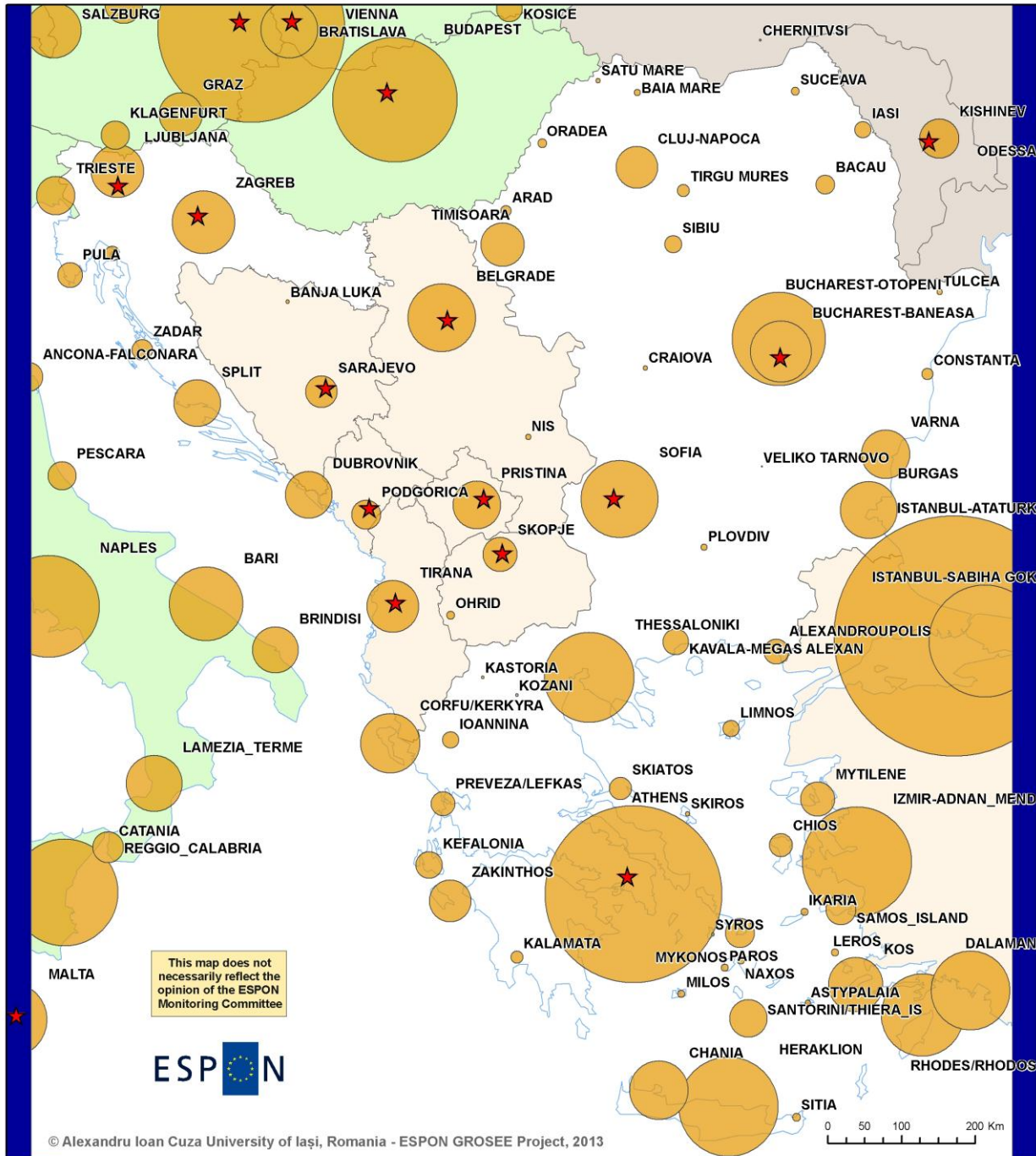
- ★ Capital Cities
- Other ESPON Countries
- SE Europe Countries
- Other European Countries

Regional Level: NUTS 0
Source of data: EUROSTAT, ACI World traffic Report 2009
Source of vector - ESPON, Eurostat GISCO, JRC TransTools, 2009
Origin of data: National Aviation Administrations, 2009
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This indicator - Number of Aircraft Movements reflects the total number of landings and take offs of either passenger, cargo or mail flights by airport in 2009

Map 2 Number of passengers by airport in SE Europe, in 2009

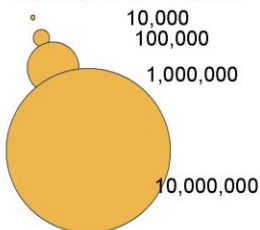
Number of passengers by airport in SE Europe, in 2009



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Number of Movements



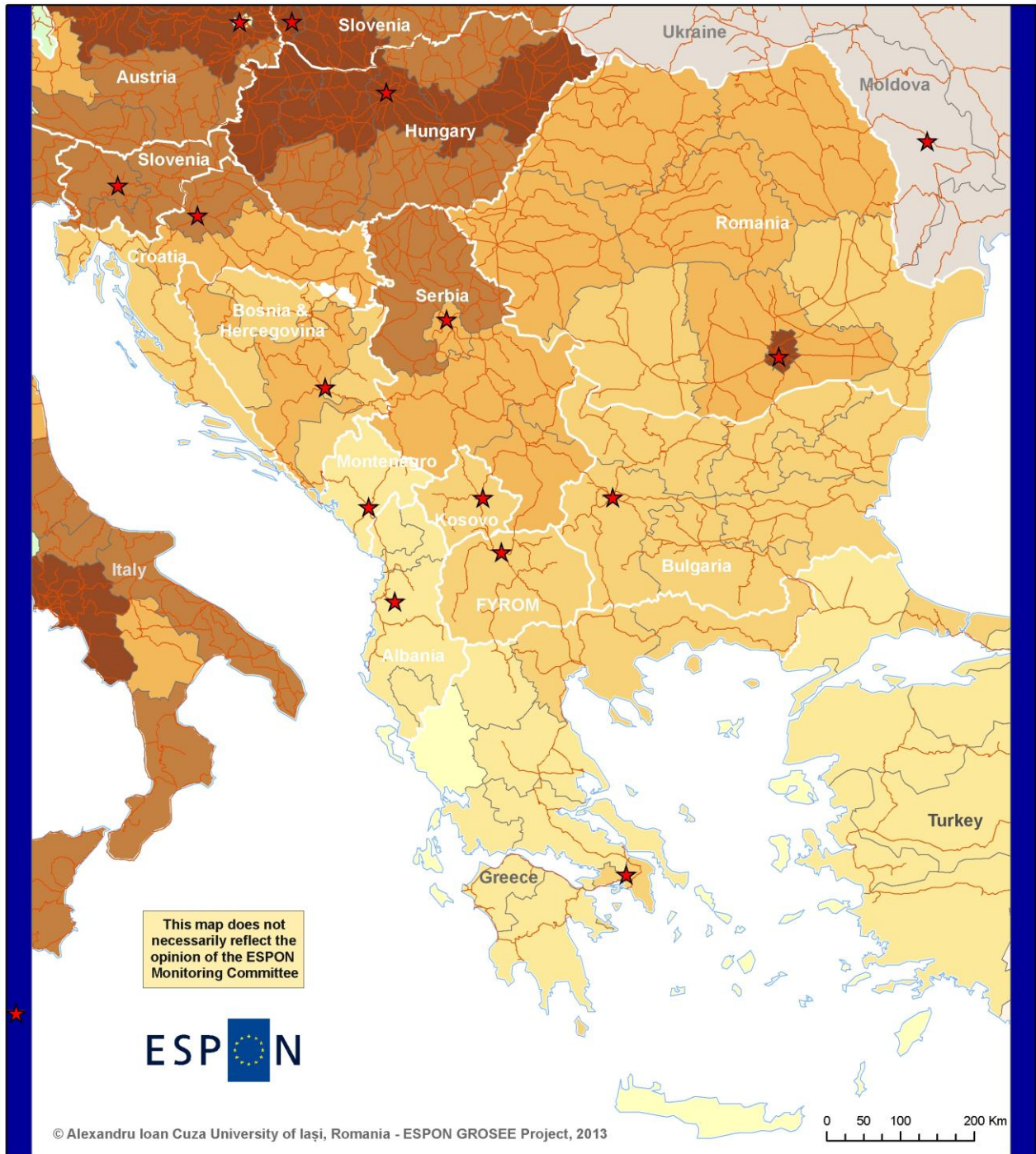
- ★ Capital Cities
- Other ESPON Countries
- SE Europe Countries
- Other European Countries

Regional Level: NUTS 0
Source of data: EUROSTAT, ACI World traffic Report 2009
Source of vector - ESPON, Eurostat GISCO, JRC TransTools, 2009
Origin of data: National Aviation Administrations, 2009
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This statistical indicator - number of passengers by airport - reflects the number of passengers on board of incoming and outgoing commercial flights in 2009.

Map 3 Railway line length and density in Southeast Europe in 2010

Railway line length and density by region in SE Europe in 2010



**Network Density
(km line/1000 sq km)**

- 0.0 - 1.0
- 1.1 - 25.0
- 25.1 - 37.0
- 37.1 - 50.0
- 50.1 - 80.0
- 80.1 - 130.0
- 130.1 - 450.0

- ★ Capital Cities
- Rail Network
- Other ESPON Countries
- SE Europe Countries
- Other European Countries



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Regional Level: NUTS 2
Source of data & vector: Eurostat GISCO, JRC TransTools 2010
Origin of data: National Rail Administrations, 2010
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

The railway density has been calculated by dividing line length to region surface in 2010 (km of rail by 1000sq.km).

Map 4 Road Connexity and Connectivity Indices by NUTS 2 in SE Europe

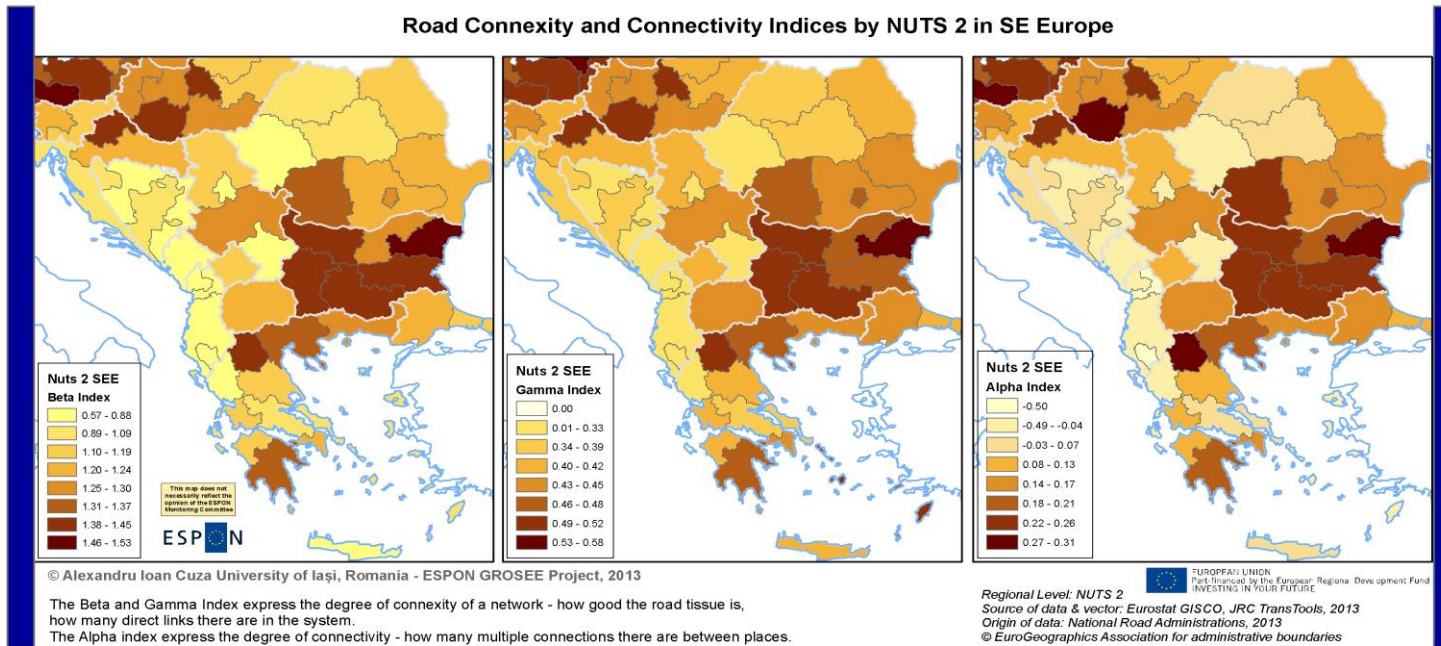


Table 1a GVA per economic sector % in the three countries and capitals in 2009

Country/capital (NUTS 2)	Bulgaria	Sofia / BG41	Greece	Attiki / EL30	Romania	Bucharest / RO32
Agriculture, forestry & fishing	4.8	1.5	3.1	0.3	7.2	0.3
Industry (except construction)	22.1	17.2	13.4	10.4	26.8	19.7
Construction	9.2	9.2	5.8	4.6	11.7	12.9
Trade, transport, accommodation & food service	20	21.5	26	23.8	20.9	22.6
Information & communication	5.7	10.3	4.3	6.9	4.3	11.9
Financial & insurance activities	7.1	11.4	4.4	6.4	2.5	5.9
Real estate activities	9.4	6.6	12.5	15.5	7.3	3.8
Professional, scientific & technical, administrative & support services	5.5	8.1	6	8.7	4.4	9.1
Public administration, defence, education, health & social work activities	13.2	11.2	19.5	18.2	12.3	10.2
Arts, other services, activities of households & extra-territorial organizations	2.9	3	4.9	5.3	2.6	3.6

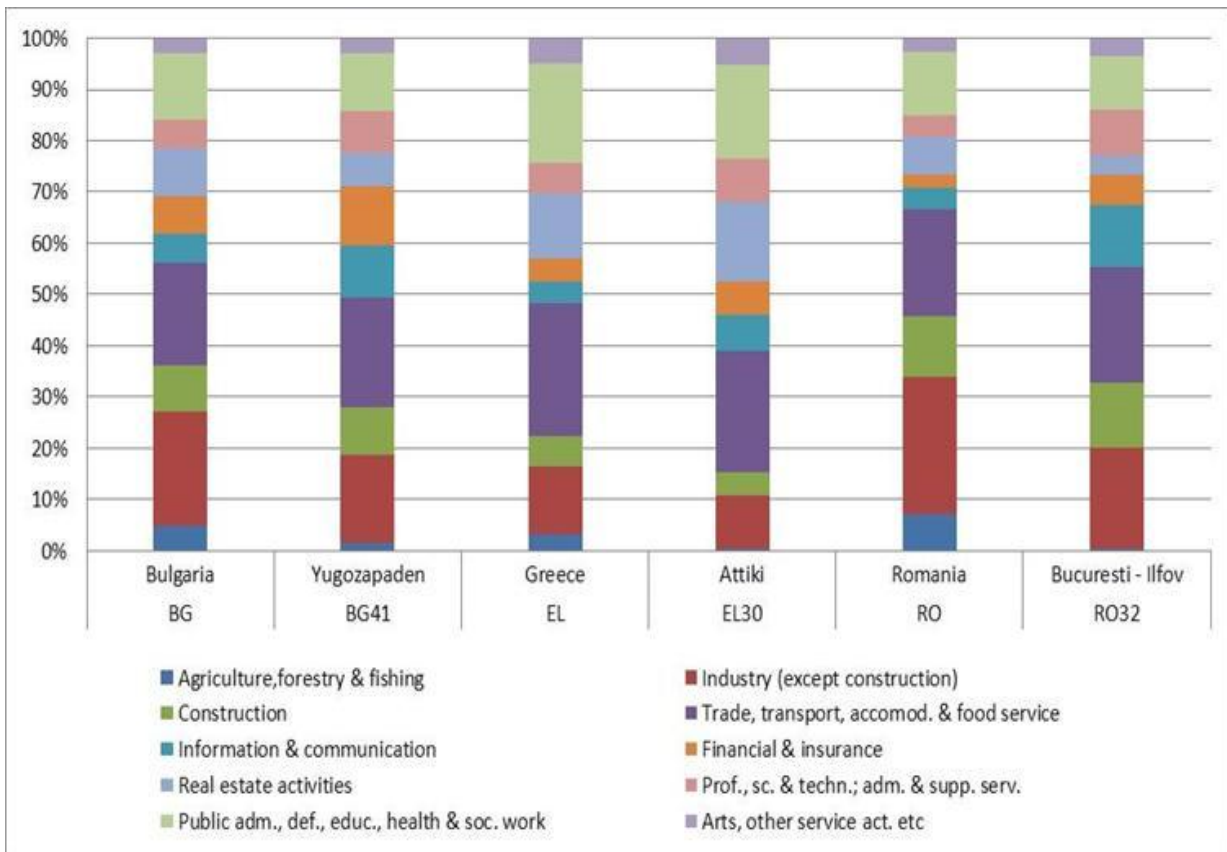
Own elaboration, based on Eurostat data

Table 1b Volume of GVA in Information - communication and Financial - insurance activities (millions of Euros – absolute values) in the three capitals in 2009

Country / capital	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities
BG41 - Yugozapaden	1.478,1	1.637,1
EL30 - Attiki	7.720,5	6.314,7
RO32 - Bucuresti - Ilfov	3.146,3	1.556,7

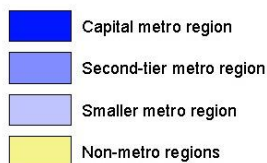
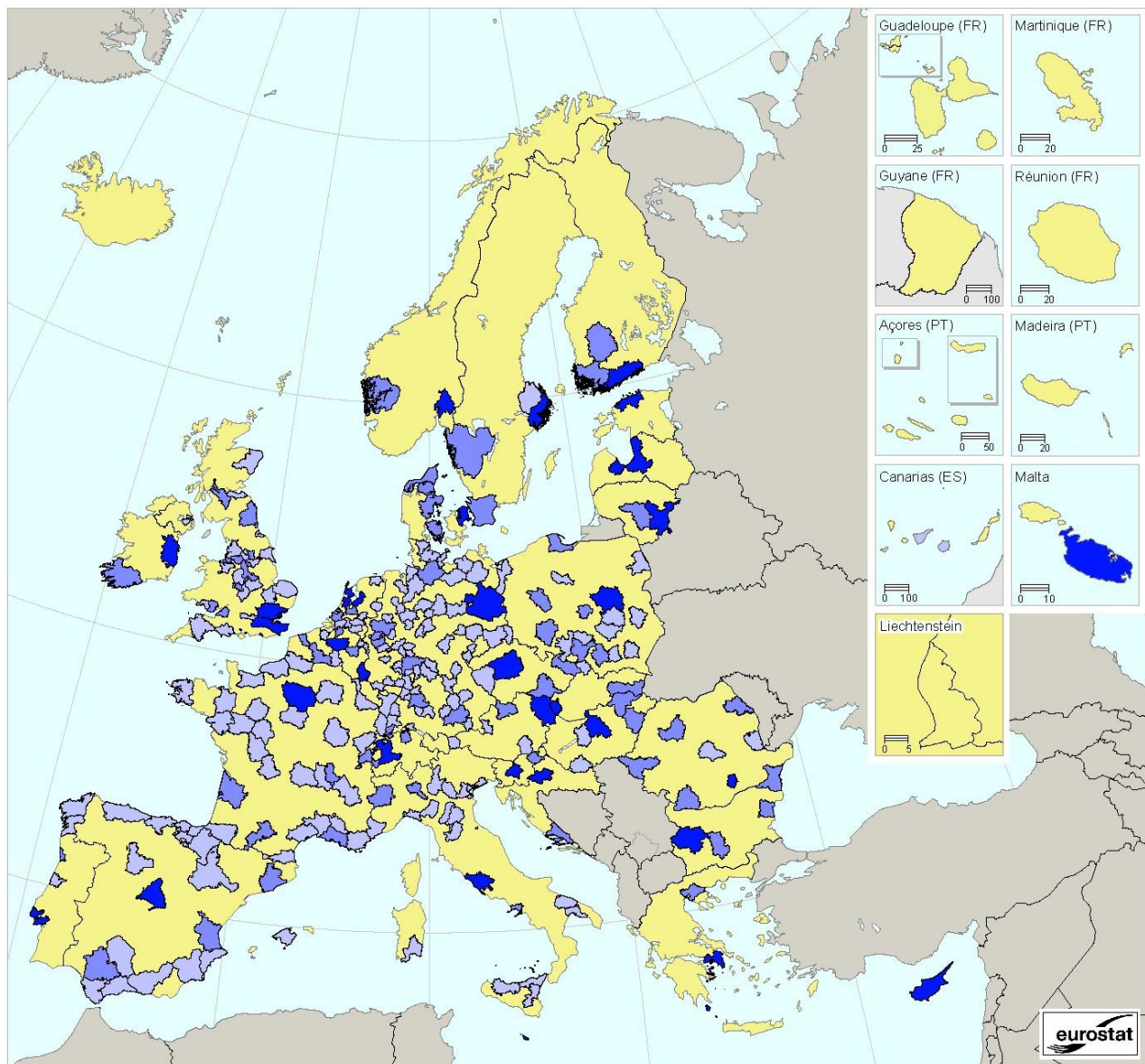
Own elaboration (NTUA team), based on Eurostat data

Figure 1 GVA per economic sector in 2009 in the three countries and capitals

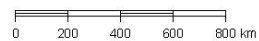


Own elaboration, based on Eurostat data

Map 5 Types of metropolitan regions by Eurostat: Capital city regions, Second tier metro regions, smaller metro regions



Administrative boundaries: © EuroGeographics © UN-FAO © Turkstat
 Cartography: Eurostat — GISCO, 04/2013



Source of the map: Eurostat, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/portal/page/portal/region_cities/documents/Map%20metro-regions%202010.pdf

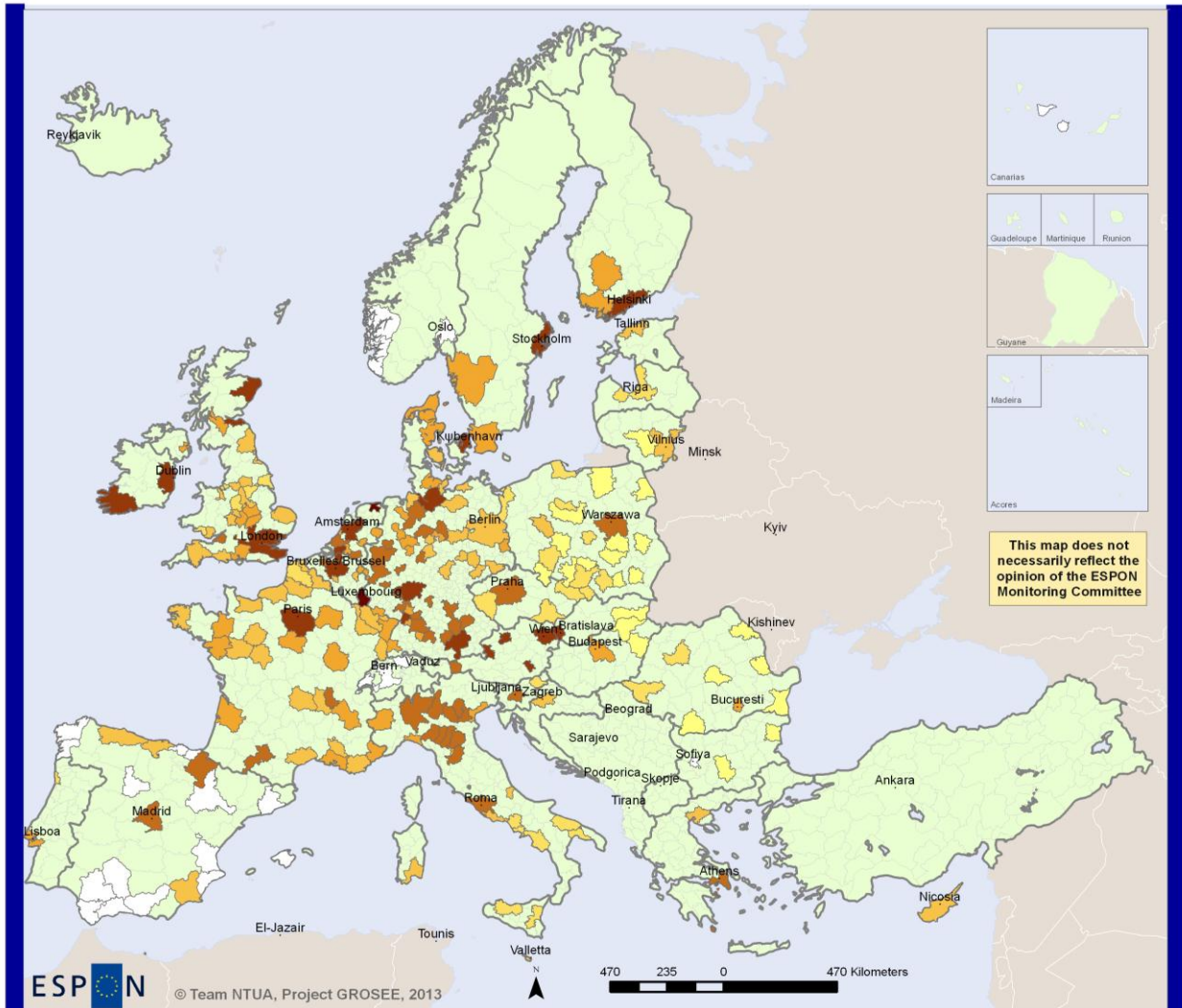
Title of the map in Eurostat: Typology of metro regions, 2012 (1)

(1) Based on population grid from 2006 and NUTS 2010

Table 2 Indicators used for the case study metros per NUTS level of approximation

Indicators per aspect of competitiveness	NUTS level of data and the MR approximation
<i>Economic performance</i>	
GDP PPS per capita as percentage of the EU27 average	NUTS3
Gross Value Added (GVA) at basic prices per activity sectors	NUTS2
<i>Innovation / R&D</i>	
Overall R&D expenditure as percentage of GDP	NUTS2
Number of patents per millions of inhabitants	NUTS3
Broadband penetration rate as percentage of total households	NUTS2
<i>Labour force/human potential</i>	
Labour productivity (in relation to the EU27 average) *	NUTS3
Employment rate as percentage of active population aged 20-64	NUTS2
Unemployment rate (percentage of active population aged 15-74)	NUTS2
Population aged 30-34 with tertiary education	NUTS2
* Labour productivity was calculated as the ratio of the regional GDP in millions of PPS per 1000 employees	
** Tertiary education – provided by universities and other higher education institutions – is the level of education following secondary schooling	
See for the indicators in previous sections of GROSEE and among other in: ESPON Atlas 2013.	

Map 6 EU metros: GDP PPS 2009 in percentage of the EU average (=100)



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

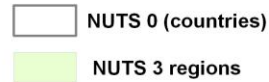
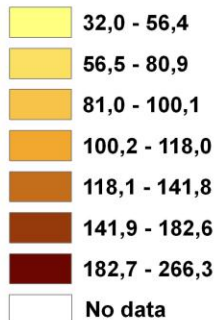
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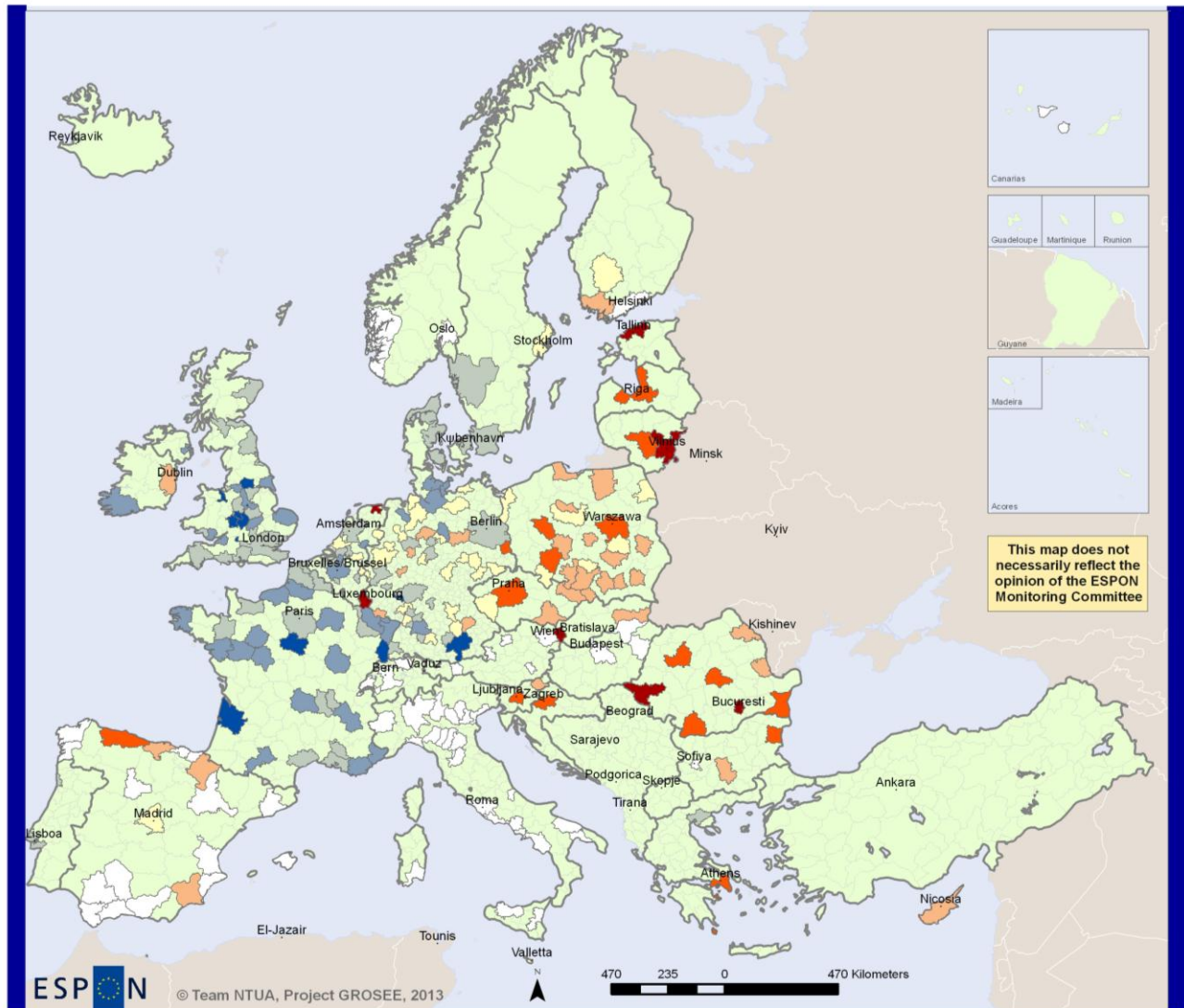
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Regional level: NUTS 3, metropolitan regions (DG REGIO)
Source of data: Eurostat, 2013
Origin of data: Eurostat, 2013
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**Metropolitan regions:
GDP PPS 2009 in percentage
of the EU27 average (=100)**



Map 7 EU metros: Gains or losses 2001-2008 in percentage points of the GDP PPS EU27 average (=100)



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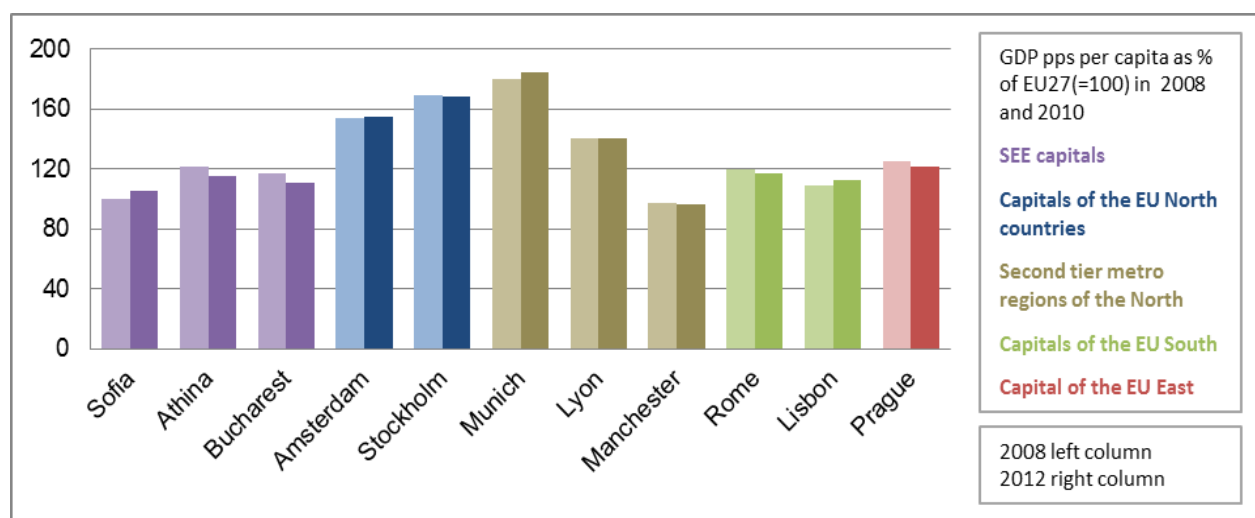
Regional level: NUTS 3, metropolitan regions (DG REGIO)
Source of data: Eurostat, 2013
Origin of data: Eurostat, 2013
© EuroGeographics Association for administrative boundaries

**Metropolitan regions:
Gains or losses 2001-2008
in percentage points
of the EU27 average (=100) GDP PPS**

- 22,90 - -14,10
- 14,09 - -7,40
- 7,39 - -1,20
- 1,19 - 5,20
- 5,21 - 13,00
- 13,01 - 26,30
- 26,31 - 60,10
- No data

- NUTS 0 (countries)
- NUTS 3 regions

Figure 2 SEE capitals and case studies metros: GDP PPS per capita as % of EU27 average (=100) in 2008 and 2010



Approximation NUTS3 of the metros (Eurostat), Rome: approximation NUTS2
Own elaboration, based on Eurostat data

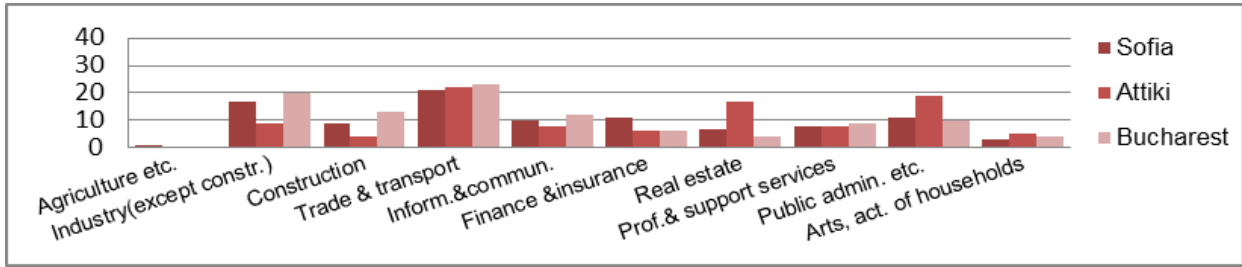
Table 3 SEE capitals and case studies metros: Volume of Gross value added per economic sector in 2009 (millions of Euros – absolute values)

Metro/economic activity	Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Industry (except construction)	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food services	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities	Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities	Arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities; activ. of household & extra-territorial organizations & bodies	total
Sofia	212	2.462	1.310	3.072	1.478	1.637	948	1.152	1.605	429	14.305
Attiki	356	9.165	3.974	21.928	7.721	6.337	17.062	8.237	19.085	4.610	98.476
Bucharest	78	5.189	3.398	5.948	3.146	1.557	1.006	2.409	2.685	956	26.372
Amsterdam	1.441	14.363	7.157	29.954	10.922	18.072	9.852	20.978	30.142	4.244	147.125
Stockholm	129	9.936	3.452	15.142	7.135	7.370	8.315	9.679	14.007	3.082	78.245
Munich	800	31.985	6.074	32.903		53.814		28.914			154.489
Lyon	1.649	28.442	11.920	30.046	5.578	5.273	22.621	18.591	34.425	5.351	163.895
Manchester	56	6.703	3.815	10.396	2.743	4.682	4.253	6.100	10.994	1.647	51.389
Rome	1.547	12.917	9.440	29.767	12.582	10.111	21.888	15.703	29.406	7.676	151.037
Lisbon	211	5.738	3.129	12.834	3.880	6.785	3.464	5.608	12.029	1.841	55.518
Prague	417	9.288	2.553	9.749	4.154	4.001	3.783	4.715	6.116	1.204	45.980

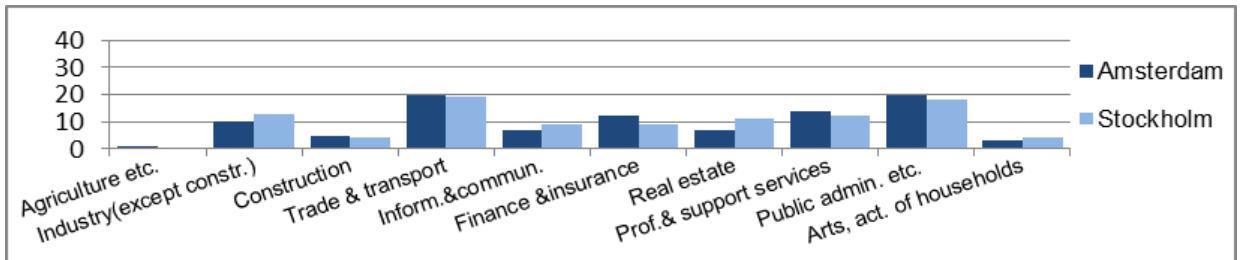
Own elaboration, based on Eurostat data

Figure 3 SEE capitals and case studies metros: Gross value added per economic sector in % of total GVA at basic prices in 2009

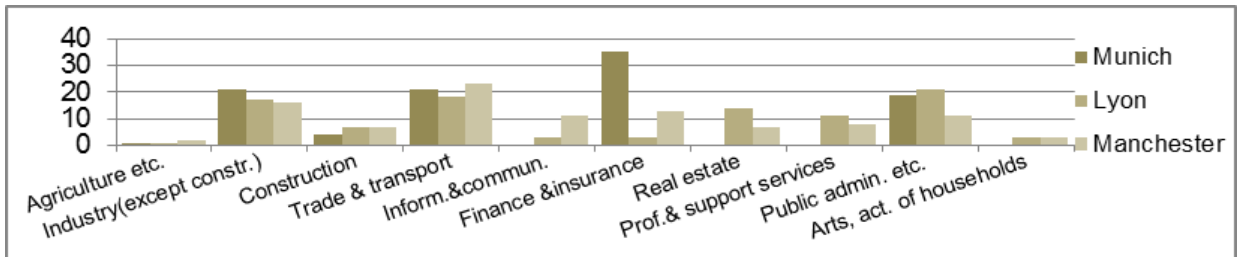
SEE capital city metros



“North” capital city metros

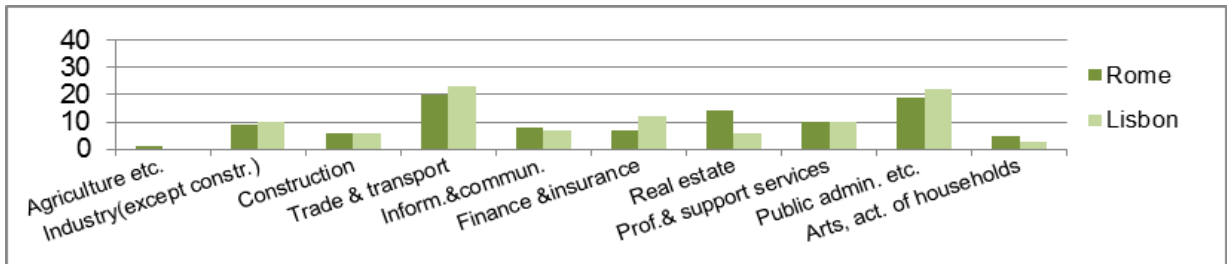


“North” second tier metros



*Data for Munich available at larger categories (1.Agriculture etc., 2.Industry (except construction), 3.Construction, 4.Trade, transport, information & communication, 5.Finance, insurance, real estate, professional & support services, 6.Public administration, arts, activities of households etc.)

“South” capital city metros



“East” capital city metro

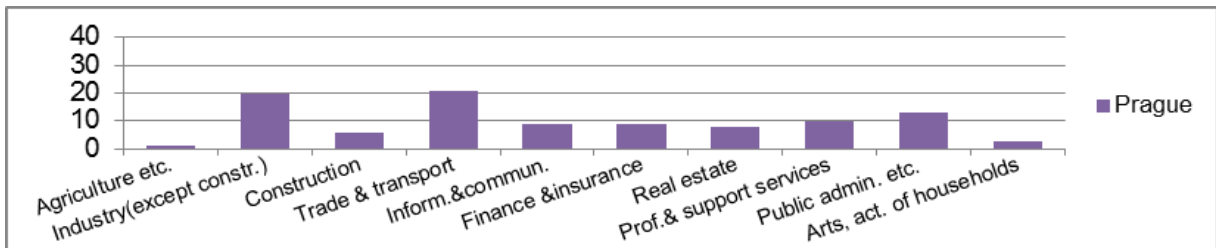


Table 4 SEE capitals and case studies metros: Labour productivity as ratio of GDP in millions of PPS per 1000 of employees, 2008, 2010, 2008-2010 change in percentage points

Types of metros	Metros	2008	2010	2008-2010 change in percent. points
SEE capitals	Sofia	39	40	2
	Attiki	84	81	-3
	Bucharest		58	-3
Capitals of the EU North	Amsterdam	92	93	1
	Stockholm		79	0
Second tier metros of the EU north	Munich	82	82	0
	Lyon	73	73	0
	Manchester	61	61	0
Capitals of the EU South	Rome	85	81	-3
	Lisbon	54	55	2
Capitals of the EU East	Prague	61	62	-1
Approximation NUTS3 of the metros (Eurostat), Rome: approximation NUTS2. Own elaboration, based on Eurostat data				