

Bratislavský kraj

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product indicator in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 74,8% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the number of economic active population was recorded slightly increase. In 2008 it was reported 345,9 thousand economic active population which was increase by 2,5% in comparison with the year 2001. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (79,8%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration, real estates businesses and financial intermediation. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease in comparison with the year 2007 due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 22839,8 to 39916,7 (increase by 74,8%). The indicator reached 160,3% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is indicator Gross added value by region based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

The Gross added value during monitored period reported by 3,16 times. In 2007 it was 26,72% of the Slovak Republic. The highest share of gross value added in 2007, reached the sector of wholesale and retail trade (19,3%), real estates businesses (18,6%) and industry (16,1%). The main increase was reported in sector electricity, gas and water supply and real estates businesses. The sectors with low gross added value in 2007 (under 2% of gross added value in region) we can include in particular: agriculture, hunting and forestry, mining and quarrying and hotels and restaurants.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Bratislava was in amount 1045,58 € (2008), which is the biggest value in comparison with other regions in the Slovak Republic. The increase of wages between 2005 and 2008 was 28,68%, which is over the average increase of the Slovak Republic (25,85%). The best Average Monthly Salary was reported in international companies (private as well as public sector). According to NACE classification of the largest Average Monthly Salary indicator have been achieve in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and real estates businesses. The main Average Monthly Salary typical feature of Slovakia is significant difference between level of wages in the region of Bratislava and rest of the country.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 72,96 (men) and 79,63 (women). It

was over average of the Slovak republic (70,85 – men, 78,73 – women). The region of Bratislava achieved the first place in comparison with the rest of region in the Slovak Republic.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

The Plains are source of raw materials for construction. The largest volume of gravel is mined in the districts of Senec and Malacky. In the districts of Bratislava IV (Devinska Nova Ves), Senec and Pezinok are sources of brick clays. The Region is the source of quality wood used for fair woods and various industrial purposes; it is also bearings of several minerals.

The region has the lowest proportion of agricultural land in comparison with rest of the Slovak Republic. The agricultural land area takes only 46% of the region in total. The region has a strong tradition in the cultivation of grapes (is the second largest producer in the Slovak Republic – the first is Region of Nitra).

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported positive trend. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 345,9 thousand of which employed labour force 96,4%. The economic activity rate (calculated as share of economically active population on population in total over 15 inhabitants) in the district was in amount 65,3%.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region reported decrease from 8,3% (2001) to 3,6% (2008) which was the lowest unemployment rate in the Slovak Republic. In 2008 employees worked mainly in the tertiary sectors especially in wholesale and retail trade (22,19%) and real estates business (17,42%). The significant portion of workforce was employed in the industry sector (13,89%). The industrial production had a significant share of business-oriented vehicle production, refinery crude oil processing, chemical, food, beverage and tobacco products.

The region has the largest representation of universities in the Slovak Republic. There was situated 10 universities of which in Bratislava city were seat 10 universities. The most student in the region were study at the Comenius University, Slovak Technical University and the University of Economics. Share of university educated inhabitants reached 29% of employed economically active population.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	104,4	115,5	146,6	160,3
Labour force participation rate (%)	65,2	64,8	63,8	65,3
Unemployment rate in region (%)	7,4	8,3	5,2	3,6
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		74,8	76,4	79,8
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		94,6	94,6	95,4
Tourism - average guest nights		2,06	2,12	2,03
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants		531,77	842,69	913,28

Trnavský kraj

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 92,7% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the number of economic active population was recorded slightly increase. In 2008 it was reported 296,9 thousand economic active population which was increase by 3,8% in comparison with the year 2001. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (54,4%), especially in wholesale and retail trade. The substantial representation within the region has secondary sector (40,4%). During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector hotels and restaurants, public administration and financial intermediation. Despite of contraction crisis (during the year 2008) in the building industry it was recorded slight decrease of employees.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 10587,1 to 20405,2 (increase by 92,7%). The indicator reached 81,9% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

The Gross added value during monitored period reported by 3,19 times. In 2007 it was 12,48% of the Slovak Republic. The highest share of gross value added in 2007, reached the sector of industry (28,8%), electricity, gas and water supply (18,8%) and wholesale and retail trade (12,5%). The main increase was reported in sector public administration, electricity, gas and water supply and wholesale and retail trade. The sectors with low gross added value in 2007 (under 2% of gross added value in region) we can include in particular: mining and quarrying, hotels and restaurants and financial intermediation.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Trnava was (2008) 734,75 €, which is the third biggest value in comparison with other regions in the Slovak Republic. The increase of wages between 2005 and 2008 was 21,5%, which is under the average increase of the Slovak Republic (25,85%). The best Average Monthly Salary was reported in international companies (private as well as public sector). According to NACE classification of the largest Average Monthly Salary have been achieve in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and mining and quarrying. The main Average Monthly Salary typical feature of Slovakia is significant difference between level of wages in the region of Bratislava and rest of the country.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 70,96 (men) and 78,62 (women). The trend was very similar to the evolution of the Slovak Republic (70,85 – men, 78,73 – women).

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

Primary resources of the region are represented in the northern with oil and gas and in other parts of region of the bearing brick material, limestone, dolomite, glass and foundry sands and gravel. The Region is the source of high quality beech and oak wood used for fair woods and various industrial purposes.

The Region of Trnava is the most productive agriculture regions (after the Region of Nitra). The agricultural land area takes 70% of the region in total. The degree of plowing (89,8%) is the highest of all regions of Slovakia. Production capacity of agricultural soils in the region is very good. It corresponds to the structure of land, of which the largest are cereals, oilseeds, sugar beet and perennial forage crops. In livestock production a significant proportion has the cattle and pigs.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported positive trend. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 296,9 thousand of which employed labour force 93,8%. The economic activity rate (calculated as share of economically active population on population in total over 15 inhabitants) in the district was in amount 62,5%.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region monitored decrease from 18% (2001) to 6,2% (2008) which was the third lowest unemployment rate in the Slovak Republic. In 2008 employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector especially in wholesale and retail trade (14,82%) and real estates business (7,15%). The significant portion of workforce was employed in the industry sector (30,61%). The sectoral structure of industry is represented by almost all industries. In connection with the primary agricultural production is developed food production. Great part of the production of the region consists of the manufacture of computer, electronic, optical products and vehicles. The major industries are also the manufacture of fabricated metal products, machinery and equipment, manufacture of basic metals, manufacture of furniture, manufacture of chemical products.

The network of educated facilities in the region is relatively well developed. Higher education centre is the Trnava city. Trnava is the seat of the Trnava University and Univerzity of Saint Cyril and Methodius. Moreover in the region seat also College in Sladkovicovo and Central European College in Skalica. Share of university educated inhabitants reached 12% of employed economically active population.

Indicators of Economy

Indicator	1996	2001	2005	2008
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	54,6	53,5	65,1	81,9
Labour force participation rate (%)	59,1	63,2	62,3	62,5
Unemployment rate in region (%)	12,5	18	10,4	6,2
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		54,1	52,5	54,4
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		93	94,8	95,2
Tourism - average guest nights		5,25	4,81	4,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants		161,16	192,58	192,5

Nitriansky kraj

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 60,7% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the number of economic active population was recorded slightly increase. In 2008 it was reported 360,5 thousand economic active population which was increase by 4,1% in comparison with the year 2001. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (56%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration and defense, building industry and financial businesses. Increase of employment in public administration and defense was caused by the establishing of the self-governing regions as well as devolution of certain competencies from state administration to self-governing municipalities. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 8781,7 to 14108,2 (increase by 60,7%). The indicator reached 56,6% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

The Gross added value during monitored period reported by 2,74 times. In 2007 it was 10,97% of the Slovak Republic. The highest share of gross value added in 2007, reached the sector of industry (21,4%), electricity, gas and water supply (17,6%) and wholesale and retail trade (16,9). The main increase was reported in sector wholesale and retail trade and electricity, gas and water supply. The sectors with low gross added value in 2007 (under 2% of gross added value in region) we can include in particular: mining and quarrying, hotels and restaurants and financial intermediation.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Nitra was (2008) 690,23 €, which is the third lowest value in comparison with other regions in the Slovak Republic. The increase of wages between 2005 and 2008 was 30,31%, which is over the average increase of the Slovak Republic (25,85%). The best Average Monthly Salary was reported in international companies (private as well as public sector). According to NACE classification of the largest Average Monthly Salary have been achieve in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and wholesale and retail trade. The main Average Monthly Salary typical feature of Slovakia is significant difference between level of wages in the region of Bratislava and rest of the country.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 70,06 (men) and 78,28 (women).

Despite of positive trend of this indicator of region it was under average of the Slovak republic (70,85 – men, 78,73 – women). The region of Nitra achieved the third place in comparison with the rest of region in the Slovak Republic.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

Region Nitra manages the largest agricultural land area of all regions of Slovakia. The agricultural land area takes 73% of the region in total especially arable land (87% of agricultural land area). The region is one of the leading producers of agricultural crops such as wheat, barley, corn, peas, sugar, tobacco, sunflower seeds and it he largest producer of cereals, sugar beet and grapes. Animal production is focused on rearing of poultry and pigs. On the region Nitra are primary sources of minerals such as gravels, stones and bricks.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported positive trend. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 360,5 thousand of which employed labour force 91,2%. The economic activity rate (calculated as share of economically active population on population in total over 15 inhabitants) in the district was in amount 59,5%.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region reported decrease from 23,1 (2001) to 8,8% (2008). In 2008 employees worked mainly in the sectors of industry (30,5%), wholesale and retail trade (18,23%) and construction (7,43%). The structure of industries in the region is varied. The core industries of the region are food, chemical, electrical, mechanical engineering, paper and leader industries.

In Region of Nitra is well established network of school facilities. In almost every major village is established primary school education. Within the region are established three universities: two in Nitra and one in Komarno. Share of university educated inhabitants reached 11% of employed economically active population.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	42,8	44,4	53,4	56,6
Labour force participation rate (%)	56,9	58,2	57,8	59,5
Unemployment rate in region (%)	17,9	23,1	17,8	8,8
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		56,61	55,1	56
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		90,91	94,16	94,1
Tourism - average guest nights		2,91	2,67	2,9
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants		84,76	125,08	152,59

Budapest f város

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a significant positive increase by 44% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the rate of economic active population was recorded slightly increase. In 2008 it was reported 59% active population which was increase by 2% in comparison with the year 2001. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (80%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration and defense, building industry and financial businesses. Increase of employment in public administration and defense was caused by the establishing of the self-governing regions as well as devolution of certain competencies from state administration to self-governing municipalities. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 23600 to 33900 (increase by 44%). The indicator reached 136,2% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the most important categories of employment with 50% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is the highest in the sector.

The sectors of wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants ,transport, storage and communication and financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities have a share of 31 %.

Sectors mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction have a proportion less than 20% of population employed (the lowest level in the examined regions), while agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing is missing in Budapest region.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Budapest was (2008)approximately 850 €, which is far the biggest value in comparison to other regions in Hungary and the Danube Ragions as well.

According to NACE classification of the largest Average Monthly Salary have been achieve in following sectors: trade, financial intermediation etc.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 77,7 (men) and 79,1 (women). The trend was very similar to the evolution of the whole region.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

The region of Budapest is actually the concentrated on the city of Budapest. Thus, the primary resources of the region are not important in the life of the region. There are raw materials: the limestone and dolomite is not exploited anymore, some forests are located in the area with mainly recreational function.

Thermal water is probably the most important primary resource in Budapest, it is the base of health and resreation tourism. The further development of the many spas is a chance for the whole region.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported positive trend. The economic activity rate in 2008 reached 59% of population aged 15-69, while this number was only 57% in year 2001.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has risen from 54 to 57%, a growth above the national average. The unemployment rate indicator in the region reported a change from 5,1% (2001) to 4,2% (2008) which was the second lowest unemployment rate in the Hungarian Danube Regions. In 2008 employees worked mainly in the tertiary sectors especially in wholesale and retail trade and real estates business. The significant portion of workforce was employed in the industry sector as well.

The region has the largest representation of universities and colleges in Hungary. There were 9 state universities, 6 non-state universities 4 non-state colleges and 17 non-state colleges in the city of Budapest in 2008. The biggest university is Eötvös Loránd University (science, humanities, law etc.), the Budapest Technical University and the Corvinus University of Budapest (mainly economics). Share of university educated inhabitants reached 24% of population aged 25-x in 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	94,1	119,6	135	136,2
Labour force participation rate (%)	59,19171677	56,4	60	59,6
Unemployment rate in region (%)	5	4,2	4,7	4,3
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	78,54200774	79,91697964	80,08715213	82,07370225
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		52,2		52,2
Tourism - average guest nights	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	797,2100497	954,864807	1281,019153	1282,442185

Pest megye

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 36,6% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the rate of economic active population showed slight increase. In 2008 it was reported 55% active population which was increase by 4% in comparison with the year 2001. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (63,9%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration and defense, building industry and financial businesses. Increase of employment in public administration and defense was caused by the establishing of the self-governing regions as well as devolution of certain competencies from state administration to self-governing municipalities. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 10100 to 13800 (increase by 36,6%). The indicator reached 55,4% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the most important categories of employment with 45% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is the second highest in the sector.

Sectors mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction have a proportion less than approximately 32% of population employed. The sectors of wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication and financial intermediation; real estate, renting and business activities have a share of 18 %.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Pest region.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Budapest was (2008) approximately 600 €, which is above the average in comparison to other regions in Hungary and the Danube Regions as well.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 77,19 (men) and 78,3 (women). The trend of growing length was very similar to the evolution of the whole region. Pest is above the regional average.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

The region of Pest is the area around the city of Budapest. Thus, the primary resources of the region are less important in the life of the region. There are raw materials: the limestone and dolomite are not exploited anymore, though quarrying is still important as river bed pebble is extracted as building material. Some forests are located in the area with mainly recreational function.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported positive trend. The economic activity rate in 2008 reached 55% of population aged 15-69, while this number was only 51% in year 2001.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has changed less, from 53 to 54%, a smooth growth above the national average.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region reported no change from between 2001 and 2008.

In 2008 employees worked mainly in the tertiary sectors especially in wholesale and retail trade and real estates business. The significant portion of workforce was employed in the industry sector as well.

The region has small number of universities and colleges, as the main educational centre, Budapest is in the middle of the region. There was 1 state university and 2 non-state colleges in Pest region in 2008.

Share of university educated inhabitants reached 12% of population aged 25-x in 2008, slightly above national average.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	38,8	51	56,4	55,4
Labour force participation rate (%)	57,58472297	55,8	57,5	57,2
Unemployment rate in region (%)	6,9	4,5	5,9	5,1
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	54,74066879	55,84541368	58,52820046	65,21074649
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		31,9		31,9
Tourism - average guest nights	2,5	2,1	2	1,9
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	75,16502062	69,26918959	74,50273903	74,92418112

Fejér megye

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 23% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the rate of economic active population was recorded slightly increase. In 2008 it was reported 56 active population which was increase by 3% in comparison with the year 2001. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (50%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration and defense, building industry and financial businesses. Increase of employment in public administration and defense was caused by the establishing of the self-governing regions as well as devolution of certain competencies from state administration to self-governing municipalities. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 12100 to 14900 (increase by 23%). The indicator reached 59,9% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction are the most important categories of employment with 45% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is the second highest in this sector.

Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the second most important categories of employment with 30% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is a relatively low proportion.

The sectors of Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households have a share of 20 %, below regional average.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Fejér region with 4%. This structure is very much similar to that of Komárom-Esztergom county.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Pest was (2008) approximately 600 €. This value is much above the average in comparison to other regions in Hungary, and it is the second largest, if we compare it to Hungarian Danube Regions.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 77,33 (men) and 78, 41 (women). The growth of his indicator of region is around the average of the Hungarian Danube regions. The region of Fejér achieved the third place in comparison with the rest of the analysed regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

The region of Fejér is originally an agricultural land, with 55% of its area being arable land. Even so, the primary resources of the region are getting less important in the life of the region, as it is one of the most industrialised regions of Hungary. The raw materials sources are mainly limestone and dolomite that are being exploited at present, but the former bauxite and coal occurrences are not exploited anymore as their utilization is not economic and environmentally hazardous.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported positive trend. The economic activity rate in 2008 reached 56% of population aged 15-69, while this number was only 55% in year 2001.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has risen from 54 to 57%, a growth above the national average. The unemployment rate indicator in the region reported no change from 2001 to 2008, it was 5,5% both times with big differences from one year to the other meanwhile.

In 2008 employees worked mainly in the tertiary sectors especially in wholesale and retail trade and real estates business. The significant portion of workforce was employed in the industry sector as well.

The region has only two institutes of higher education, there is only non-state college in Székesfehérvár and one state college in Dunaújváros.

Share of university educated inhabitants reached 12% of population aged 25-x in 2008, that is slightly above average.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	53,4	61,2	60,3	59,9
Labour force participation rate (%)	57,12088588	56	56,6	56,2
Unemployment rate in region (%)	9	4,8	6,3	5,5
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	40,30180091	43,86072428	51,75242483	51,95399526
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		29,4		29,4
Tourism - average guest nights	3,6	2,9	3,1	2,3
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	145,7301125	76,24941344	78,71504453	78,43944678

Komárom-Esztergom megye

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 56,5% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the rate of economic active population was recorded slightly increase. In 2008 it was reported 59 active population which was increase by 5% in comparison with the year 2001. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (44,49%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration and defense, building industry and financial businesses. Increase of employment in public administration and defense was caused by the establishing of the self-governing regions as well as devolution of certain competencies from state administration to self-governing municipalities. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 10800 to 16900 (increase by 56,5%). The indicator reached 67,9% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction are the most important categories of employment with 51% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is the highest in this sector.

Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the second most important categories of employment with 30% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is a relatively low proportion.

The sectors of Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households have a share of 17 %, the lowest proportion among Hungarian Danube regions.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Komárom-Esztergom region with 3%.

This structure is very much similar to that of Fejér county.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Pest was (2008)approximately 600 €. This value is much above the average in comparison to other regions in Hungary, and it is the second largest, if we compare it to Hungarian Danube Ragions.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 76,49 (men) and 77,59 (women). The growth of his indicator of region is high above the average of the Hungarian Danube regions: in 2001 these values were 65 and 74 years, with the worst expectations for the inhabitants among the regions analysed.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

The region of Komárom-Esztergom is originally a highly industrialised region. With 26% of its area being covered with forests, the mountainous area is rich in primary resources, though the economy of the region is independent from it.

The raw materials sources are mainly limestone and dolomite that are being exploited at present. The former bauxite and coal (100 million tons) occurrences are still being exploited, but their utilization is not economic and environmentally hazardous.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported positive trend. The economic activity rate in 2008 reached 59% of population aged 15-69, while this number was only 54% in year 2001. This growth rate is the highest among analysed regions.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has risen from 51,5 to 56%, a growth again high above the national average.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region all in all reported no change from 2001 to 2008, it was 5,5% both times with big differences from one year to the other meanwhile.

In 2008 employees worked mainly in the tertiary sectors especially in wholesale and retail trade and real estates business. The significant portion of workforce was employed in the industry sector as well.

The region has only two institutes of higher education, there are only two non-state colleges in Tatabány and Esztergom.

Share of university educated inhabitants reached 8% of population aged 25-x in 2008, which is a low proportion among analysed regions.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	46,5	54,6	71,9	67,9
Labour force participation rate (%)	55,95337219	53,2	59	59,2
Unemployment rate in region (%)	11,5	4,6	7,5	5,2
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	50,22396751	46,7639909	50,19031459	46,40510772
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		29,3		29,3
Tourism - average guest nights	4,1	3,4	3	2,5
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	145,7922470	136,1238967	125,7371094	142,2721846

Gy r-Moson-Sopron megye

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 25% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the share of economic active population has shown no big difference. In 2008 it was reported 57% active population. Positive factor for further economic development of the region is increasing number of employed which have positive effect to significant decreasing of unemployment rate (the best of Hungarian Danube Regions) in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (56,6%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration and defense, building industry and financial businesses. Increase of employment in public administration and defense was caused by the establishing of the self-governing regions as well as devolution of certain competencies from state administration to self-governing municipalities. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 14000 to 17500 (increase by 25%). The indicator reached 70,4% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction are the most important categories of employment with 40% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate average in this sector.

Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the second most important categories of employment with 32% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is an average proportion.

The sectors of Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households have a share of 23.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Gy r-Moson-Sopron region with 4%.

When analysing the activity structure of the region, it can be stated that Gy r-Moson-Sopron is the "average" Hungarian Danube region.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Pest was (2008)approximately 600 €. This value is much above the average in comparison to other regions in Hungary, and it is the second largest, if we compare it to Hungarian Danube Ragions.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 78,08 (men) and 79,08 (women). These values are the highest among Hungarian Danube Regions, the same way as the were in 2001.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

The region of Gy r-Moson -Sopron in basically a flat area with 64% utilized as farmlands and 55% arable land. Except for agriculture, the primary resources of the region are not important in the life of the region. There are few raw materials: the limestone and river bed pebble.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported no change. The economic activity rate both in 2001 and in 2008 reached 57% of population aged 15-69.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has shown no big difference as well, it has risen from 55,2 to 55,9%. This means, Gy r-Moson-Sopron used to be the region with the best employment rate, but in 2008 it was only the 3rd among Hungarian Danube regions.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region has an unique value and has a very good trend as well. From 2001 to 2008 it dropped from 4,2 to 3,7 %, and this was the lowest rate in both years.

In 2008 employees worked mainly in the tertiary sectors especially in wholesale and retail trade and real estates business. The significant portion of workforce was employed in the industry sector as well.

The region has three institutes of higher education. Two state universities are located in Sopron and Gy r, and there is one non-state college in the latter.

Share of university educated inhabitants reached 10% of population aged 25-x in 2008, that is the third best rate in the analysed regions.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	57,9	70,7	70	70,4
Labour force participation rate (%)	59,9509353	57,3	56,9	57,7
Unemployment rate in region (%)	6,7	4,1	4,3	3,5
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	47,78037383	48,43263814	53,01671131	58,67594851
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		32,6		32,6
Tourism - average guest nights	2,1	2,4	2,3	2,2
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	323,0138304	356,2691689	388,4887024	409,2426066

Baranya megye

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product indicator in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 29,8% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the share of economic active population has shown a smooth decrease. In 2008 economic active population was reported 48%. Negative factor for further economic development of the region is decreasing number of employed which have negative effect to significant increasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (65,6%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration, real estates businesses and financial intermediation. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease in comparison with the year 2007 due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 8700 to 11300 (increase by 29,8%). The indicator reached 45,5% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the most important categories of employment with 32% of total employees.

The sectors of Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households have a share of 31%, that is the second largest share of the sector among analysed regions.

Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction have a proportion of employment with 28% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is the second lowest in this sector.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a relatively important role in Baranya region with 6%. This structure is very much similar to that of neighbouring Tolna county.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Pest was (2008) approximately 570 €. This value is below the average in comparison to other regions in Hungary, and it is the third lowest, if we compare it to Hungarian Danube Regions.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 76,65 (men) and 77,75 (women).

The actual value and the growth rate of his indicator of region was around the average of the Hungarian Danube regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Primary sources in the General Scheme dealing mainly from the perspective that creates the conditions for the formation of economic structures.

The region of Baranya is originally an agricultural land, with 60,48% of its area being farmland. Having a high proportion of its area covered by Mecske mountain range, the share of forests is high, 23,6%, and the region is historically an area of utilizing primary resources.

The coal (still 200 million tons) of Baranya has been exploited throughout the past centuries, and is still under mining in some locations. Uranium can be found in the Mecsek area of Baranya, where the exploitation of the existing 14 million tons of ore has been shut down 1997.

Besides these, the raw material sources are mainly limestone that are being exploited at present.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported a smooth decrease. The economic activity rate reached 49% in 2001, but in 2008 it reached only 48% of population aged 15-69. With these values, Baranya is the region with far the worst values.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has shown similar change as well, it has dropped from 46,2 to 44%. This means, Baranya had and has the lowest employment rate among analysed regions.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region has a unique value and has a very unlikely trend as well. From 2001 to 2008 it increased from 7 to 10,2%, and this way, Baranya has the worst rate in 2008.

The region has two institutes of higher education. Pécs is the home of a state university and a non-state college. Share of university educated inhabitants reached 12% of population aged 25-x in 2008, that is a value of average in the analysed regions.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	40,7	44	45,7	45,5
Labour force participation rate (%)	52,42902208	49,3	51,4	49,1
Unemployment rate in region (%)	12	6,5	8,4	10,4
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	58,2708164	58,01037502	68,17949207	66,03028131
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		29,9		54,53730664
Tourism - average guest nights	2,9	2,6	2,4	2,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	197,3033386	166,5509435	119,7449676	106,0232494

Tolna megye

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product indicator in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 17,4% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the share of economic active population has shown no change. In 2008 economic active population was reported 52%. Negative factor for further economic development of the region is decreasing number of employed which have negative effect to significant increasing of unemployment rate in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (57,3%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration, real estates businesses and financial intermediation. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease in comparison with the year 2007 due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 9300 to 10900 (increase by 17,2%). The indicator reached 43,8% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction have a proportion of employment with 36% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is an average value.

Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the second most important categories of employment with 30% of total employees.

The sectors of Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households have a share of 27%, that is the third largest share of the sector among analysed regions.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a relatively important role in Tolna region with 7%. This structure is very much similar to that of neighbouring Baranya county.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Tolna was (2008)approximately 550 €. This value is below the average in comparison to other regions in Hungary, and it is the second lowest, if we compare it to Hungarian Danube Ragions.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 77,04 (men) and 78,14 (women).

The actual value and the growth rate of his indicator of region was around the average of the Hungarian Danube regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The only important natural resource of Tolna county is the land and soil - these factors are strengths of the region, the economy of the region is not based on primary resources though. 74% of the area is used as farmlands, and 63% is arable land. These rates are the highest among Hungarian Danube regions. Most important crops: wheat, corn, sunflower.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported a no change. The economic activity rate reached 52% both in 2001, and in 2008 of population aged 15-69. With these values, Tolna is the region with the second worst values.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has shown a smooth decrease, it has dropped from 48 to 47%. This means, Tolna had and has the second lowest employment rate among analysed regions.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region has a unique value and has a very unlikely trend as well. From 2001 to 2008 it increased from 8,2 to 10,1%. In 2007 Tolna had the highest unemployment rate among all regions: 11,7%. In 2008 Tolna had the second worst unemployment rate.

The region has no institutes of higher education. Share of university educated inhabitants reached 8,5% of population aged 25-x in 2008, that is the lowest value of the analysed regions.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	47,6	46,8	43,5	43,8
Labour force participation rate (%)	54,63645943	51,6	54	52,4
Unemployment rate in region (%)	13,6	7,2	8,8	10,2
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	45,18756213	48,99218776	54,16486759	58,47729371
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		24,8		24,8
Tourism - average guest nights	3,1	2,6	2,4	2,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	45,8554133	40,58016961	43,98254943	38,43882292

Bács-Kiskun megye

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product indicator in purchasing power parity during the monitoring period showed a positive significant increase by 31% (2008/2001). Economic active population is important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of the area. During the period between 2001 and 2008 the share of economic active population has shown no change. In 2008 economic active population was reported 53%. Negative factor for further economic development of the region is the slightly decreasing number of employed which have negative effect to significant increasing of unemployment rate (8,5% in 2008) in the region.

In 2008, most employees worked in the tertiary sector (57,2%), especially in commerce and market oriented services. During the monitoring period it was recorded the significant increase of employment in the sector public administration, real estates businesses and financial intermediation. In the building industry, the year 2008 it was recorded slight decrease in comparison with the year 2007 due to the start of contraction crisis beginning within the region as well as on national level.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

(GDP) Regional GDP in purchasing power parity is calculated as the sum of added values (produced in region), taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products and eliminated by different levels of prices within other region. This indicator was not available for the year 2008 on NUTS 3 level, therefore it was used for comparison the figures for the year 2007. During the period it was recorded positive trend. Regional GDP in purchasing power parity per capita was increase from 7900 to 10400 (increase by 31%). The indicator reached 42% of GDP EU-27 (in PPS).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value by branches based on statistical and administrative data sources. We analyze this indicator during the period from 2001 to 2007 within particular region.

According to NACE classification: Manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, construction have a proportion of employment with 36% of total employees. Among the Hungarian Danube Regions, this rate is an average value.

Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities are the second most important categories of employment with 33% of total employees.

The sectors of Public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households have a share of 24%, that is the third largest share of the sector among analysed regions.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a relatively important role in Bács-Kiskun region with 6%. This structure is the most similar to that of neighbouring Baranya and Tolna counties.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in region of Bács-Kiskun was (2008)approximately 500 €. This value is below the average in comparison to other regions in Hungary, and it is the lowest, if we compare it to Hungarian Danube Ragions.

Life Expectancy at Birth

During the monitoring period were noted positive trend of this indicator for men as well as women. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth in the 2008 was reported within the analyzed region at 77,21 (men) and 78,29 (women).

The actual value and the growth rate of his indicator of region was around the average of the Hungarian Danube regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The only important natural resource of Bács-Kiskun county is the land and soil - though the soil is often too sandy for agricultural use.

64% of the area is used as farmlands, and 44% is arable land. These rates are average among Hungarian Danube regions. Most important corps: wheat, sorn, sunflower.

Secondary Resources

During the monitoring period number of economically active population reported a no change, not even the slightest change from one year to the other. The economic activity rate reached 53% both in 2001, and in 2008 of population aged 15-69. With these values, Bács-Kiskun is the region with the third lowest activity rate.

The employment rate of population aged 15-64 has been stagnating, it has decreased from 50 to 49%. This means, Bács-Kiskun had and has the third lowest employment rate among analysed regions.

The unemployment rate indicator in the region has an unique value and has a very unlikely trend as well. From 2001 to 2008 it increased evenly from 5,5 to 8,5%. In 2008 Bács-Kiskun had the third worst unemployment rate.

The region has three institutes of higher education. Kecskemét and Baja are the bases of two state colleges, while Kalocsa is the home of a non-state college. Share of university educated inhabitants reached only 8,5% of population aged 25-x in 2008, that is the lowest value of the analysed regions.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	40,5	40,2	42,2	41,8
Labour force participation rate (%)	55,8514537	53,1	53,1	53,2
Unemployment rate in region (%)	10,3	6,4	8,5	8,6
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	51,12502018	51,19352642	55,34395742	58,06979055
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		24,6		24,6
Tourism - average guest nights	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	123,1345207	88,02351584	67,72196639	66,97662081

Osje ko-baranjska županija

General Information

The County territory is predominantly plain and favors the agricultural development. The productional capacities in the primary agricultural part classify Osijek-Baranja County among the qualityiest part of the Croatian breadbasket. Out of the overall area, 58% is comprised by the arable area and the forests comprise 20%. The arable lands in the County territory enable an intensive agricultural production, as well as an ecologically-based one.

Out of a total of 23 industrial productional activities within the County, the processing industry is the most represented one, especially foodstuff and beverage production and the production of cellulose, paper, and cardboard, followed by the chemicals.

In the foodstuff and beverage production, important are the capacities in the miller and baker's trade, sugar refinery, fodder processing, dairy industry, abattoir industry and meat-processing capacities, fruit and vegetable processing, confection industry and vintner and brewer's trade.

The wood-processing and paper industries are traditionally export-oriented, representing a labor-intensive production that occupies a significant position in the County economy. The textile industry has a long tradition extended to even nowadays, when it is a top-positioned one in spite of difficulties.

In addition to the adduced facts, one should emphasize the chemical industry, construction material industry, and the metal-processing industry. With regard to the value of works, number of employees, and productivity, visible is a growth in an overall construction activity an increase in the investments for the communal and energetic infrastructure.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

According to the Croatian statistical institute data for years 2005-2008, GDP od the county was as follows:

Osijek-Baranja county GDP (millions of euros) GDP/euros per capita

2005. 1,736 5,260

2006. 1,900 5,757

2007. 2,066 6,275

2008. 2,670 8 871

Activity Structure

According to the Source: Information on the economy of Osijek-Baranya County, from February 2009, the data are as follows for 2007.:

Business sector Revenue (In mill.EUR) Employment No.companies

Trade 1.352 9.609 1.288

Real estate 141 3.294 551

Processing industry 1.019 17.640 493

Construction industry 488 8.153 400

Agriculture, forestry and fishery 333 4.231 248

Transportation and warehousing 94 1.522 162

Accomodation and food preparation 36 1.384 132

Other 126 3.190 261

Health 15 534 60

Education 3 50

Finance and insurance 4 99 26

Energy Supply 51 601 12

Mining and exploitation 6 103 4

Other tertiary sectors 47 1.853 109

Total: 3.588 49.023 3.535

Average Monthly Salary

According to Information on the economy of Osijek-Baranya County from February 2009 (adjusted by RDA; exchange rate 1 EUR=7,3 HRK), the data on avg.month.salary per sector is as follows:

Business Average no.of employed Average net salary (EUR)

Sector OB County (OBC) Rep.of Cro.(RoC)

Trade 9.609 451 538

Real estate 3.294 553 684

Processing industry 17.640 467 589

Construction industry 8.153 490 539

Agricult.,forest.,fish. 4.231 507 551

Transport.and warehous. 1.522 535 731

Accomodat./food preparat.1.384 363 523

Health 534 745 746

Education 608 645

Finance and insurance 99 837 939

Energy Supply 601 503 739

Mining and exploitation 103 415 721

Other tertiary sectors 1.853 515 637

Total: 49.023 531 638

Life Expectancy at Birth

According to the State Bureau of statistics: Projections of population for 2004-2051.; Zagreb, 2006, the data are as follows:

Life expectancy at birth 2002-2004 2050-2052

Male 71,95 78,4

Female (2010 est.) 79,40 83,4

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

According to the Source: Osijek-Baranya County in figures 2008., the economic potential in primary resources is as follows:

Agricult.area R.of Croatia Osijek-Baranya C. OBC/RoC(%)in hectares

Arab.land&gardens 866.000 201.705 23%

Orchards 46.000 3.564 8%

Vineyards 31.000 2.083 7%

Meadows 163.000 2.641 2%

Pastures 110.000 2.020 2%

Util.agricult.area 1.216.000 212.013 17%

Crops Rep. of Croatia Osijek-Baranya County OBC/RoC (%)

Cultivated areas in hectares

Cereals 558.590 133.066 24%

Oil crops 82.093 27.690 34%

Tobacco 6.005 143 2%

Sugar beet 34.316 14.186 41%

Fodder plants 105.862 19.760 19%

Flowers 6.878 1.903 28%

Vegetables 37.144 2.610 7%

Total: 830.888 199.358 24%

Secondary Resources

- Transport connections
 - o International VC corridor
 - o Roads (90county and 115 local roads) – good
 - o Railways-obsolete; position good
 - o River transport-inadequate
 - o Airport-potential; currently no enough lines
 - o 162 companies (2007) engaged in transportation, connection and warehousing
- Natural resources-e.g.nature park Kopa ki rit
- Rural tourism potentials: 132 companies engaged in accommodation and food preparation
- Availability of capital-33 banks (2007)

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	51	51	57	63
Labour force participation rate (%)		62,03	42	57,21
Unemployment rate in region (%)	16,06	25,49	26,1	21
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)			25	49
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		53,7	59	59
Tourism - average guest nights	2,14		2,29	2,1
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	27,72	36,67	54,01	62,79

Vukovarsko-srijemska županija

General Information

The area of the Vukovar-Srijem County was before Homeland war economically well developed with a very productive agriculture and a strong manufacturing industries, while 13 years after the peaceful reintegration of the rear ladder of development and competitiveness of Croatian. Huge direct war damage in the county, estimated at 4.1 billion € and a very large indirect effects of war will be felt in the coming decade, especially as global and transitional processes so uncompetitive most of the old industrial base. The Republic of Croatia in the period 1998 - 2006. invested in renovation of houses, dwellings and infrastructure, more than 0.6 billion €, but it is necessary to encourage private and foreign investment that will create a dynamic economic growth necessary for reaching the Croatian average.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

According to the latest available data (for 2007), county GDP per capita was approximately by 40% lower than the national average, which brought the county to next to the last position in Croatia. In comparison, GDP per capita in Pannonian Croatia is around 30% lower than the average, which means that the county is also falling behind the regional average. The county also has had similar results when other development level criteria are compared.

According to the level of GDP per capita (HRK 42,227) Vukovar-Srijem county is next to the last position in Croatia, only ahead of Brod-Posavina county, i.e. below the level of Croatian average 60%, which is considerably below the average level of Pannonian Croatia (71%). Unfortunately, in the period between 2001 and 2007 the county continued to fall behind other counties. The share of the county in the gross value added of Croatia in the observed period was reduced from 2.8% to 2.67%.

Activity Structure

Average Monthly Salary

Average monthly net salary (HRK)

Sectors I-VI 2011.

Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing 3.924

Manufacturing 3.534

Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply 5.155

Water supply, sewerage 4.061

Construction 3.293

Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicle and motorcycles 3.026

Transport and storage 3.815

Accommodation and food services activities 2.202

Information and communication 3.909

Financial and insurance activities 6.116

Real estate activities 3.535

Professional, scientific and technical activities 4.119

Administrative and support service activities 3.877

Public administration and defence, compulsory social security 7.302

Education 3.126

Human health and social work activities 3.569

Art, entertainment and recreation 4.207

Other service activities 2.678

TOTAL 3.509

Life Expectancy at Birth

According to the State Bureau of statistics: Projections of population for 2004-2051.; Zagreb, 2006, the data are as follows:

Life expectancy at birth 2002-2004 2050-2052

Male 71,95 78,4

Female (2010 est.) 79,40 83,4

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Agriculture is along with food industry most important activity with dominant role in whole economic structure. Before Croatian War of Independence over half population had their basic source of existence in this activity. Agricultural surfaces occupy 150.354 ha or 62 % of land in county from which 93% is plough-field and gardens, and rest (7%) are pasturages, meadows, vineyards and orchards. In private property is 58% of agricultural surfaces, and the rest from formal society sector is in property of state.

Agriculture is the second most important economic sector, since it makes up about 28% of gross domestic product. Agricultural manufacturing is based on traditional agricultural cultures as wheat, corn, sugar beet, soy, sunflower and barley, and in cattle industry is most represented is pig breeding and cow breeding with recent development in sheep breeding and coney breeding.

According to updated information from agricultural census in 2008, quarter of the total agricultural land is made of holdings of more than 300 ha, while the share of small farms (up to 3 ha) is only 2%.

Almost 92% of total agricultural and other land in VSC included in agricultural census refers to arable land and gardens. The share of VSC in the total area of arable land and gardens in Croatia is 13.6%, which is very high. Less than 2% of the total agricultural land is uncultivated, which is significantly below the Croatian average of 8.3%. Also, the county recorded below average shares of orchards and vineyards.

Structure and area of agricultural and other land

Arable land and gardens 82.193,34 ha 91,7%

Vegetables grown in the backyard 555,05 ha 0,6%

Meadows 504,82 ha 0,6%

Pastures 316,25 ha 0,4%

Orchards 915,43 ha 1,0%

Vineyards 324,02 ha 0,4%

Uncultivated land 1.652,02 ha 1,8%

Other land 3.213,7 ha 3,6%

Total value of agricultural production in VSC was strongly influenced by world trends in food prices. For example, total value of crops (without subsidies) grew from HRK 561 mil. in 2006 to as much as HRK 814 mil. in 2008. However, in 2009 production value was decreased to HRK 640 mil., because prices mostly fell to the level before 2007.

Agricultural producers of VSC obtain significant subsidies from the state budget for plant production, which were increased from HRK 180 mil. in 2005 to 314 in 2008 and reduced to HRK 278 mil. in 2009. In the period 2005 – 2009 they amount to as much as HRK 1.27 billion.

Significant funds have been invested in planting permanent crops – fruits. In the past 2 years 277 ha of orchards were planted, increasing orchard areas by 20%, mostly by planting apples, sour cherries, walnuts and hazelnuts. In addition to that there were also considerable 437 ha of vineyard planted in 2008 and 2009, which is as much as a 27% increase. Annual wine production in 2009 amounted to 12.8 mil. litres.

Secondary Resources

According to the national classification of economic activities, secondary sector consists of manufacturing, mining/quarrying and electricity, gas and water supply and construction. Special attention should be given to the manufacturing/processing industry since it has a long tradition with significant potentials.

Secondary sector of the Danube area generated 18,5% of Croatia's gross value added in 2007. In 2007, share in the total area's value added was 15,4% in Vukovar-Srijem. Share of the secondary sector at the national level in 2007 was only 6,9%.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)				
Unemployment rate in region (%)			32,1	26
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)				
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)				
Tourism - average guest nights				
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants				

Beogradska oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a significant positive increase by 21.6% in the period 2001-2008 in Beogradska oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, the absolute value of economically active population recording a slight increase in the period 2001-2008 (726.5 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented an increase by 2.6% in comparison to 2001). A positive factor for further economic development of the region is an increasing number of employed that has a positive effect on significant decline of unemployment rate in Beogradska oblast. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 rose from 44.3% (2001) to 55.9% (2008) and that was the highest employment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. The unemployment rate dropped from 20.3% (2001) to 13.5% (2008) and that was the lowest unemployment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (71.7%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estate business, the share of employed in industry not being significant (15.3%). A significant increase of employment in wholesale and retail trade, real estate businesses and transport, storage and communication was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Beogradska oblast was 687.57 € in 2008, the increase of wages in the period 2005-2008 being 20.9%.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Beogradska oblast in the period 2001-2008. Regional GDP per capita increased from 2,153.8 € to 8,453.5 € (increase by 21.6%). The indicator reached 33.68% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities were the most important categories of employment in 2008 (44.4% of total employees), which was the highest value among nine Serbian Danube regions. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities and private households were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 27.3% in the total number of employed, the nine Serbian Danube regions' average being 30%. Mining and quarrying, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction had a relatively low share comparing to other Serbian Danube region (32%). With only 1.4% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Beogradska oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary in Beogradska oblast was 687.53 € in 2008, which is the highest value among nine Serbian Danube regions, and it is above the average (560.64 €) for other regions in Serbia. The increase in salaries in the period 2005-2008 was 20.9% and that was under the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and mining and quarrying.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in the observed period in Beogradska oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 71.04 for men and 76.65 for women in 2008. The actual value and the growth rate of this indicator was high above the average in the Serbian part of the Danube area.

*Economic Potential**Primary Resources*

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Beogradska oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Beogradska oblast was 67.59%, which was below the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mostly arable land. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Beogradska oblast was 12.12% in 2008 and that was below the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant in this region.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a positive trend in Beogradska oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 726.5 thousand of which employed labour force 86.5%. Economic activity rate was 64.7%. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 rose from 44.3% in 2001 to 55.9% in 2008, and that was the highest employment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions, the national average being 40.3%. Unemployment rate dropped from 20.3% in 2001 to 13.5% 2008, and that was the lowest unemployment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions, the national average being 26.9%. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (71.7%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estate business, the share of employed in industry not being significant (15.3%). A significant increase of employment in wholesale and retail trade, real estate businesses and transport, storage and communication was observed in the period 2001-2008.

The majority of institutions of higher education is situated in the Beogradska oblast. The region has several state universities and many private ones. The University of Belgrade is the oldest and largest university in Serbia. It has 31 faculties, 8 research institutes, a system of university libraries and information centres. The faculties are clustered into five groups based on their academic characteristics. Since 2000, the University of Belgrade improved the internal structure and became a signatory of the Bologna declaration. Beogradska oblast has the highest share of population with college and university degree: 20.6% in 2002.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	55,9	55,6	68,6	64,7
Unemployment rate in region (%)	15,4	20,3	18,9	13,5
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		61,6	67,1	71,7
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		20,6		
Tourism - average guest nights	1,9	1,8	2	2
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	244,2	218,7	369,8	468,6

Borska oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a slight positive increase by 1% in the period 2001-2008 in Borska oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, the absolute value of economically active population recording a decrease in the period 2001-2008 (42.9 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented an increase by -3.1% in comparison to 2001). The employment rate of population aged 15-64 decreased from 43.8% (2001) to 33.9% (2008), the unemployment rate reporting an increase from 20.3% (2001) to 29.8% (2008). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (50.4%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estate business. A less important share of employed work in the sector of industry (25.1%). An important increase of employment in electricity, gas and water supply, public administration and education was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Borska oblast was 510.25 € in 2008, the increase in wages being 28.4% between 2005 and 2008.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Borska oblast in the period 2001-2008: regional GDP per capita increased from 1,514 € to 1,627.4 € (increase by only 1%), the indicator reaching simply 6.48% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, as well as construction had 36.5% share in employment in Borska oblast in 2008, and that was below the average for nine Serbian Danube regions (37.5%). Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities, as well as private households with employed members were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 31% in the total number of employed, which is around the average for nine Serbian Danube NUTS3 Regions (30%). Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities participated with 19.4% in total employment, which is below the regional average (24.4%). With only 1.4% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Borska oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary in Borska oblast was 510.25 € in 2008 and that was the lowest value among nine Serbian Danube regions (569.92 €) and below the average for other regions in Serbia (560.64 €). The increase of wages between 2005 and 2008 was 28.4%, which was above the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and mining and quarrying.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in the observed period in Borska oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 69.73 for men and 75.21 for women in 2008. The growth of the indicator was below the average, its actual value being above the average for the nine Serbian Danube regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Borska oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Borska oblast was 48.18%, which was the lowest share among the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mainly used in the form of plantations and grasslands. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Borska oblast was 48.52% in 2008 and that was the highest share among the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant.

Borska oblast is famous for its copper mines. The exploitation of copper happens in many open pits situated around Bor and Majdanpek, both under the same state company Copper Mining and Smelting Complex Bor. The complex also dispose with smelter and refinery. Zinc, silver and gold are also being exploited, mainly at Majdanpek.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a negative trend in Borska oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 42.9 thousand of which employed labour force 70.2%. Economic activity rate was 54.9%. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 dropped significantly from 43.8% (2001) to 33.9% (2008), and it was below the national average (40.3%). The unemployment rate reported increase from 20.3% (2001) to 29.8% (2008), which was above the national average (26.9%). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (50.4%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estate business. A less significant share of employed worked in the sector of industry (25.1%).

Borska oblast has only one institution of high education and that is Technical Faculty in Bor. The share of population with college and university degree in 2002 was 7.4% in total population aged 15+.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	53,6	54,9	53,8	48,3
Unemployment rate in region (%)	17	20,3	29,8	29,8
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		39,6	46,1	50,4
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		37,6		
Tourism - average guest nights	3,2	2,8	2,4	2,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	15,2	8,3	30,7	40,1

Brani evska oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a significant positive increase by 13.2% in the period 2001-2008 in Brani evska oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, the absolute value of economically active population recording a slight increase in the period 2001-2008 (50.1 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented an increase by 1.4% in comparison to 2001). A positive factor for further economic development of the region is an increasing number of employed that has a positive effect on significant decline of unemployment rate in Brani evska oblast. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 rose from 29.7% (2001) to 33.4% (2008), the unemployment rate reporting no change in the period 2001-2008 and being approximately 19%. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (53.4%), especially in wholesale and retail trade and transportation and storage. A less important share of employed work in the sector of industry (17.9%). An important increase of employment in wholesale and retail trade, real estate businesses and electricity, gas and water supply was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Brani evska oblast was 563.33€ in 2008, the increase in wages being 22.3% between 2005 and 2008.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Brani evska oblast in the period 2001-2008: regional GDP per capita increased from 1,458.5 € to 3,478 € (increase by 13.2%), the indicator reaching 13.86% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply, as well as construction had 40.6% share in employment in Brani evska oblast in 2008, which was the third highest rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities, as well as private households with employed members were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 32.5% in the total number of employed, which is the second highest share in this sector among nine Serbian Danube NUTS3 Regions (the nine Serbian Danube regions' average being 30%). Wholesale and retail, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities participated with 20.9% in total employment, which is below the regional average (24.4%). With only 4.1% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Brani evska oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary in Brani evska oblast was 563.33 € in 2008 and that was below the average in comparison to other regions in Serbia (560.64 €) and the nine Serbian Danube regions (569.92 €). The increase of wages between 2005 and 2008 was 22.3%, which was the same as the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and mining and quarrying.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in the observed period in Brani evska oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 70.98 for men and 76.35 for women in 2008. The growth of the indicator was below the average, its actual value being above the average for the nine Serbian Danube regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Brani evska oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Brani evska oblast was 62.15%, which was below the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mainly used in the form of plantations and grasslands. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Brani evska oblast was 28.85% in 2008 and that was much above the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant.

An important asset of Brani evska oblast is lignite within Kostolac lignite basin. In broader terms, the basin covers a territory of some 400 km² where all three kind of coal as fossil fuel can be found: bituminous / anthracite, sub-bituminous and lignite. However, in strict terms, Kostolac lignite basin covers an area of 100 km², the lignite being exploited in two open pits near the city of Kostolac (Municipality of Požarevac) - " irikovac" and "Drmno". There are four lignite layers making Kostolac lignite basin the third important lignite basin in Serbia and the second in the Serbian part of the Danube area. Open pit „ irikovac“ is being in exploitation since 1980 and it is now almost completely exhausted. Open pit „Drmno“ is being in exploitation since 1987, representing a basic capacity for coal production in this basin. The main consumer of the coal are Kostolac thermal power plants whereas a small share of coal is being distributed on the market to different customers, mainly regional population. The heat is being distributed to the Public Company „Toplifikacija“ from Požarevac and it is being used to heat homes and other buildings in Požarevac, Kostolca and nearby villages.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a negative trend in Brani evska oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 50.1 thousand of which employed labour force 80.6%. Economic activity rate was 41.4%, which was the lowest participation rate among nine Serbian Danube NUTS₃ Regions. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 rose from 29.7% (2001) to 33.4% (2008), the growth being below the national average (40.3%). The unemployment rate reported no change from 2001 to 2008, it was approximately 19% both times with small differences from one year to another meanwhile. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (53.4%), especially in wholesale and retail, as well as in transportation and storage. A less significant share of employed worked in the sector of industry (17.9%).

Brani evska oblast has only two institutions of higher education: state technical college and the Faculty of Business Studies belonging to a private university - Megatrend University based in Belgrade, both situated in Požarevac. Brani evska oblast had the lowest share of population with college and university degree in total population aged 15+ (5.5%) in 2002.

Indicators of Economy

Indicator	1996	2001	2005	2008
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	32,7	36,7	39,9	41,4
Unemployment rate in region (%)	13,7	19,1	19,7	19,4
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		41,8	50,8	53,4
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		33,2		
Tourism - average guest nights	4,8	3,7	2,9	2,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	4,4	2,8	11	16

Podunavska oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a slight positive increase by 1% in the period 2008-2001 in Podunavska oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, however in the period 2001-2008 the absolute value of economically active population recorded a decrease (61.1 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented a decrease by -1.5% in comparison to 2001). A positive factor for further economic development of the region is an increasing number of employed that has a positive effect on significant decline of unemployment rate in Podunavska oblast. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 dropped from 34% (2001) to 32.9% (2008) and it was the second lowest employment rate among nine Danube regions in Serbia, the unemployment rate indicator in the region reporting decrease from 29.6% (2001) to 25.7% (2008). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (47.2%), especially in wholesale and retail trade and transportation and storage. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (42%), too. An important increase of employment in public administration, education and wholesale and retail trade was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Podunavska oblast was (2008) 582.54 €, the increase in wages being 22.4% between 2005 and 2008.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Podunavska oblast in the period 2001-2008: regional GDP per capita increased from 1,337.8 € to 1,433,8 € (increase by 1%), the indicator reaching 5.71% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction had 50.4% share in employment in Podunavska oblast in 2008, which was the highest rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities and private households were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 28.5% in the total number of employed, the nine Serbian Danube regions' average being 30%. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities participated with 18.7% in total employment, which is below the regional average (24,4%). With 2.2% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Podunavska oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary in Podunavska oblast was 582.54 € in 2008 and that was above the average in comparison to other regions in Serbia (560.64 €) and the nine Serbian Danube regions (569.92 €) as well. The increase of wages between 2005 and 2008 was 22.4%, which was around the average increase of the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: real estate businesses, financial intermediation and manufacturing (industrial production).

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in the observed period in Podunavska oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 69.77 for men and 75.55 for women in 2008. The growth of the indicator was below the average, its actual value being around the average for the nine Serbian Danube regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Podunavska oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Podunavska oblast was 82.16%, which was above the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mainly used in the form of plantations and grasslands. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Podunavska oblast was 4.56% in 2008 and that was below the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant in this region.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a negative trend in Podunavska oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 61.1 thousand of which employed labour force 74.3%. Economic activity rate was 48.3% of population aged 15-64 in 2001, while this rate was only 44.3% in 2008. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 showed a smooth decrease, it dropped from 34% in 2001 to 32.9% in 2008. This value is the second lowest employment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. The unemployment rate decreased from 29.6% in 2001 to 25.7% 2008, being above the national average (26.9%). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (47.2%), especially in wholesale and retail trade and transportation and storage. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (42%), too. Podunavska oblast has no institutes of higher education. The second lowest share of population with college and university degree in total population aged 15+ can be observed in this region (7.3%) in 2002.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	58	54	59,7	53,5
Unemployment rate in region (%)	30,9	32,6	33,4	26,4
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		40,6	44,9	47,2
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		46,2		
Tourism - average guest nights	1,55	1,4	1,4	1,35
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	8,26	7,5	17,01	39,09

Južnoba ka oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a significant positive increase by 20.7% in the period 2008-2001 in Južnoba ka oblast. The absolute value of economically active population recorded a slight increase (277.1 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented an increase by 2.4% in comparison to 2001). The employment rate of population aged 15-64 increased from 40.2% (2001) to 51.4% (2008), the unemployment rate indicator reporting a decrease from 30.2% (2001) to 22.1% (2008). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (60.9%), especially in transportation and storage, real estate business, wholesale and retail trade. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (23.3%), too. A significant increase of employment in wholesale and retail trade, real estate businesses and education was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Južnoba ka oblast was 605.03 € in 2008 (the second highest in the Serbian part of the Danube area), the increase of wages in the period 2005-2008 being 19.8%.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Južnoba ka oblast in the period 2001-2008. Regional GDP per capita increased from 2,174.5 € to 8,108.8 € (increase by 20.7%). The indicator reached 32.31% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction had 33.2% share in employment in Južnoba ka oblast in 2008, which was the second lowest value for the nine Serbian Danube regions. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities were the second most important categories of employment with 32.0% in total employment, which was the second highest rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities and private households had a share of 28.9%, which was below the nine Serbian Danube regions' average (30%). With 5.2% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a minor role in Južnoba ka oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly wage reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage politics of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Južnoba ka oblast was 605.03 € in 2008, which is the second highest value among nine Serbian Danube regions, and it is above the average for other regions in Serbia (560,64 €). The increase in salaries in the period 2005-2008 was 19.8% and that was under the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and real estate businesses.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in Južnoba ka oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 69.46 for men and 75.65 for women in 2008. The growth of the value of this indicator was above the average for the Serbian part of the Danube area, the actual value being however around the average.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Južnoba ka oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Južnoba ka oblast was 81.22%, which was above the average value for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mostly arable land. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Južnoba ka oblast was 5.18% in 2008 and that was below the average value for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant in this region.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a positive trend in Južnoba ka oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 277.1 thousand of which employed labour force 77.9%. Economic activity rate was 66% and that was the highest participation rate among nine Serbian Danube Regions. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 rose from 40.2% in 2001 to 51.4% in 2008, and that was the second highest employment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions, the national average being 40.3%. The unemployment rate decreased from 30.2% in 2001 to 22.1% 2008, and that was the third lowest unemployment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions, the national average being 26.9%. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (60.9%), especially in transportation and storage, real estates business and wholesale and retail trade. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (23.3%), too.

A network of education facilities in Južnoba ka oblast is well developed. The region has one state University of Novi Sad and two non-state universities. There are 19 faculties and 5 colleges in Južnoba ka oblast. The University of Novi Sad is the second largest among six state universities in Serbia. The University is composed of 14 faculties located in the four cities of Vojvodina: Novi Sad, Subotica, Zrenjanin and Sombor. Južnoba ka oblast has the second highest share of population with college and university degree: 13% in 2002.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	62,8	57,5	70,6	66
Unemployment rate in region (%)	28,2	30,2	28,2	22,1
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		50,1	56,2	60,9
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		59,9		
Tourism - average guest nights	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,9
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	29,3	36,8	54,7	88,5

Južnobanatska oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a significant positive increase of 18% in the period 2001-2008 in Južnobanatska oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, however in the period 2001-2008 the absolute value of economically active population recorded a decrease (103.4 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented a decrease by -1.4% in comparison to 2001). A positive factor for further economic development of the region is an increasing number of employed that has a positive effect on significant decline of unemployment rate in Južnobanatska oblast. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 rose from 34.4% (2001) to 35% (2008), the unemployment rate indicator reporting a decrease from 35.3% (2001) to 30.1% (2008). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (48.2%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and financial intermediation. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (35.2%), too. An important increase of employment in wholesale and retail trade, public administration and education was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Južnobanatska oblast was 585.93 € in 2008, the increase of wages being 21.4% in the period 2005-2008.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Južnobanatska oblast in the period 2001-2008. Regional GDP per capita increased from 1,684.5 € to 5,355.2 € (increase by 18%). The indicator reached 21.34% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction had 41.1% share in employment in Južnobanatska oblast in 2008, which was the second highest rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities and private households were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 28.8% in the total number of employed, the nine Serbian Danube regions' average being 30%. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities participated with 19.4% in total employment, which is below the regional average (24.4%). With 9.9% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a relatively important role in Južnobanatska oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary in Južnobanatska oblast was 585.93 € in 2008, which was above the average for the nine Serbian Danube regions (569.92 €) and other regions in Serbia (560.64 €). The increase in salaries in the period 2005-2008 was 21.4% and that was under the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, real estate businesses and mining and quarrying.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in the observed period in Južnobanatska oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 68.77 for men and 74.74 for women in 2008. The trend of the extension of life expectancy below the average for the nine Serbian Danube regions.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Južnobanatska oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Južnobanatska oblast was 80.40%, which was above the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mostly arable land. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Južnobanatska oblast was 3.84% in 2008 and that was below the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant in this region.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a negative trend in Južnobanatska oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 103.4 thousand of which employed labour force 69.9%. Economic activity rate was 53.2% of population aged 15-64 in 2001, while this rate was 50% in 2008. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 showed opposite change: it rose from 34.4% in 2001 to 35% in 2008, being below the national average (40.3%). The unemployment rate decreased from 35.3% in 2001 to 30.1% 2008, being above the national average (26.9%). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (48.2%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and financial intermediation. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (35.2%), too. Južnobanatska oblast has several institutes of higher education: a state Higher School of Education/Pedagogy, state Faculty of Teaching (belonging to the University of Belgrade), private Faculty of Business Studies (belonging to Megatrend University based in Belgrade). There is also a private Faculty of Dentistry (belonging to the Economic Academy in Novi Sad), as well as several faculties belonging to the state International University of Novi Pazar (humanities, law, management and IT). The share of population in total population aged 15+ with college and university degree was 8.2% in 2002.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	57	53,2	55,7	50
Unemployment rate in region (%)	34,7	35,3	34,7	30,1
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		39,1	44,2	48,2
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		8,2		
Tourism - average guest nights	2,8	3	2,6	2,2
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	17,4	21,3	42,7	51,5

Srednjobanatska oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a positive increase by 9.6% in the period 2001-2008 in Srednjobanarska oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, however in the period 2001-2008 the absolute value of economically active population recorded a decrease (62.8 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented a decrease by -2.2% in comparison to 2001). A positive factor for further economic development of the region is an increasing number of employed that has a positive effect on significant decline of unemployment rate in Srednjobanarska oblast. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 dropped from 34.6% (2001) to 31.8% (2008), the unemployment rate indicator reporting a decrease from 33.6% (2001) to 32.6% (2008) and that was the highest unemployment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (50.3%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estate business. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (27.8%), too. A significant increase of employment in wholesale and retail trade, education and public administration was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Srednjobanarska oblast was 530.39 € in 2008, the increase of wages in the period 2005-2008 being 21.2%.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Srednjobanatska oblast in the period 2001-2008. Regional GDP per capita increased from 1,751.3 € to 3,315.4 € (increase by 9.6%). The indicator reached 13.21% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction had 38.3% share in employment in Srednjobanatska oblast in 2008, which was about an average value for the nine Serbian Danube regions. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities and private households were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 30.6% in the total number of employed, the nine Serbian Danube regions' average being 30%. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities participated with 19.8% in total employment, which is below the regional average (24.4%). With 10.4% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a relatively important role in Srednjobanatska oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage policies of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Srednjobanatska oblast was 530.39 € in 2008, which was below the average value for other regions in Serbia (560.64 €) and the nine Serbian Danube regions (569,92 €). The increase in salaries in the period 2005-2008 was 21.2% and that was under the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, mining and quarrying and electricity, gas and water supply.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in the observed period in Srednjobanatska oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 68.23 for men and 74.51 for women in 2008. However, actual value and the trend of the extension of life is far below the average for the Serbian part of the Danube area, Srednjobanatska oblast being on the last place in comparison with other Danube regions in Serbia.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Srednjobanatska oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Srednjobanatska oblast was 87.68%, which was the highest share among nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mostly arable land. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Srednjobanatska oblast was 1.81% in 2008 and that was the lowest share among nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant in this region.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a negative trend in Srednjobanatska oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 62.8 thousand of which employed labour force 67.4%. Economic activity rate was 52.2% of population aged 15-64 in 2001, while this rate was only 47.3% in 2008. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 showed similar change, too: it dropped from 34.6% in 2001 to 31.8% in 2008, being below the national average (40.3%). The unemployment rate decreased from 33.6% in 2001 to 32.6% 2008, but it was the highest unemployment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions, the national average being 26.9%. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (50.3%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estates business. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (27.8%), too. A significant increase of employment in health and social work, education and public administration was observed in the period 2001-2008.

Srednjobanatska oblast has only two institutes of higher education: a polytechnic college and the Faculty of Polytechnics "Mihailo Pupin". The share of population with college and university degree in 2002 was 8.7% in the total population aged 15+.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	58,9	52,2	52,5	47,3
Unemployment rate in region (%)	33,4	33,6	38,6	32,6
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		39,6	44,5	50,3
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		52		
Tourism - average guest nights	2,7	2,4	3,2	3,8
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	15,7	17,2	24,5	38

Sremska oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a positive increase by 9.1% in the period 2001-2008 in Sremska oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, however in the period 2001-2008 the absolute value of economically active population recorded a decrease (92.8 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented a decrease by -2.7% in comparison to 2001). A positive factor for further economic development of the region is an increasing number of employed that has a positive effect on significant decline of unemployment rate in Sremska oblast. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 dropped from 32.1% (2001) to 29.1% (2008) and that was the lowest employment rate among nine Serbian Danube regions. The unemployment rate indicator reported a decrease from 34.6% (2001) to 30.0% (2008). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (56.9%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estate business. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (27.4%), too. A significant increase of employment in wholesale and retail trade, real estate businesses and public administration was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Sremska oblast was 530.39 € in 2008, the increase of wages in the period 2005-2008 being 24.0%.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available in Serbia and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Sremska oblast in the period 2001-2008. Regional GDP per capita increased from 1,596.1 € to 2,933.2 € (increase by 9.1%). The indicator reached 11.69% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction had 35.2% share in employment in Sremska oblast in 2008, which was below the average value for nine Serbian Danube regions (37.5%). Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities and private households were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 32.7% in the total number of employed, the nine Serbian Danube regions' average being 30%. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities participated with 24.2% in total employment, which was about regional average (24.4%). With 7.8% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a relatively important role in Sremska oblast.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary reflects region's economy structure, labour productivity level and wage policies of private sector and public administration. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Sremska oblast was 535.32 € in 2008, which was below the average for other regions in Serbia (560,64 €) and the nine Serbian Danube regions (569,92 €). The increase in salaries in the period 2005-2008 was 24.0% and that was above the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, real estate businesses and electricity, gas and water supply.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in Sremska oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 69.50 for men and 75.80 for women in 2008. The actual value and the growth rate of this indicator are around the average for the Serbian part of the Danube area.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Sremska oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Sremska oblast was 73.72%, which was below the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mostly arable land. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Srednjobanatska oblast was 15.15% in 2008 and that was above the average share for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant in this region.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a negative trend in Sremska oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 92.8 thousand of which employed labour force 70%. Economic activity rate was 49.2% of population aged 15-64 in 2001, while this rate was only 41.5% in 2008. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 showed similar change, too: it dropped from 32.1% in 2001 to 29.1% in 2008, and it was the lowest rate among nine Serbian Danube regions, the national average being 40.3%. The unemployment rate decreased from 34.6% in 2001 to 30% 2008, the national average being 26.9%. In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (56.9%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estates business. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (27.4%), too.

Sremska oblast has only one institute of higher education: College of Education/Pedagogy. The share of population with college and university degree in the total population aged 15+ was 7.4% in 2002.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	49,4	49,2	51,7	41,5
Unemployment rate in region (%)	34,8	34,6	39,5	30
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		40,3	52,6	56,9
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		7,4		
Tourism - average guest nights	3,3	3,6	3,1	3,5
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	36,4	9,3	24,4	95,9

Zapadnoba ka oblast

General Information

Regional Gross Domestic Product showed a positive increase by 6.9% in the period 2008-2001 in Zapadnoba ka oblast. Economically active population is an important potential and value-creating factor of economic development of a region, however in the period 2001-2008 the absolute value of economically active population recorded a decrease (66.7 thousand economically active persons in 2008, which represented a decrease by -2.2% in comparison to 2001). A positive factor for further economic development of the region is an increasing number of employed that has a positive effect on significant decline of unemployment rate in Zapadnoba ka oblast. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 dropped from 35.5% (2001) to 33.5% (2008), the unemployment rate indicator reporting a decrease from 33.7% (2001) to 32.4% (2008). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (49.9%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estates business. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (32.9%), too. A significant increase of employment in health and social work, education and public administration was observed in the period 2001-2008. Average gross nominal monthly salary in Zapadnoba ka oblast was 528.95 € in 2008, the increase of wages in the period 2005-2008 being 21.0%.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Official data on GDP in Purchasing Power Parities (both total and per capita) at the level NUTS 3 are not yet available and could not be calculated for the purpose of the Project. Lack of data was overcome by the estimate of GDP (calculated as the sum of added values at basic prices by activities and taxes on products reduced by subsidies on products) at the level NUTS 3, based on realized annual growth rate. A positive trend was recorded in Zapadnoba ka oblast in the period 2001-2008. Regional GDP per capita increased from 2,356.8 € to 3,751.2 € (increase by 6.9%). The indicator reached 14.95% of GDP per capita EU-27 (25,100 €).

Activity Structure

The best expression of the activity structure is the indicator Gross added value (GAV) by branches, based on statistical and administrative data sources. Official data on GAV were available only for the entire Republic of Serbia, but not for lower territorial units. Instead of GAV, the indicator "share of employment by economic activity (according to NACE)" was analysed in the period 2001 to 2008 within particular region. According to NACE classification, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water supply and construction had 37.6% share in employment in Zapadnoba ka oblast in 2008, which was an average value for the nine Serbian Danube regions. Public administration and defence, compulsory social security, education, health and social work, other community, social and personal service activities and private households were the second most important categories of employment with a share of 29.3% in the total number of employed, the nine Serbian Danube regions' average being 30%. Wholesale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal and household goods, hotels and restaurants, transport, storage and communication, financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities participated with 20.6% in total employment, which is below the regional average (24.4%). With 12.5% share, agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing have a relatively important role in Zapadnoba ka oblast, this share being the highest among the nine Serbian Danube regions.

Average Monthly Salary

Average gross nominal monthly salary in Zapadnoba ka oblast was 528.95 € in 2008, which is the second lowest value among nine Serbian Danube regions, and it is below the average (560.64 €) for other regions in Serbia. The increase in salaries in the period 2005-2008 was 21.0% and that was under the average increase in the Republic of Serbia (22.3%). According to NACE classification, the highest values of Average Monthly Salary were achieved in following sectors: financial intermediation, electricity, gas and water supply and real estate businesses.

Life Expectancy at Birth

A positive trend of this indicator was noted both for men and women in the observed period in Zapadnoba ka oblast. The Average Life Expectancy at Birth was 68.89 for men and 75.16 for women in 2008. The trend of the extension of life expectancy was very similar to the average trend in the Serbian part of the Danube area.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Data on production of gas, oil, metallic and non-metallic raw material were not available. The share of agricultural land in the total surface of Zapadnoba ka oblast did not change significantly in the period 1996-2008. In 2008, the share of agricultural land in Zapadnoba ka oblast was 84.13%, which was above the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (74.14%). Agricultural land in this region is mostly arable land. According to the national statistics, surface of the forest land changed only in 2005. The share of forest land in the total surface of Zapadnoba ka oblast was 2.65% in 2008 and that was below the average for the nine Serbian Danube Regions (13.63%). Deciduous forests are dominant in this region.

Secondary Resources

Number of economically active population reported a negative trend in Zapadnoba ka oblast in the observed period. The number of economically active population in 2008 reached 66.7 thousand of which employed labour force 67.6%. Economic activity rate was 53.5% of population aged 15-64 in 2001, while this rate was only 49.6% in 2008. The employment rate of population aged 15-64 showed similar change, too: it dropped from 35.5% in 2001 to 33.5% in 2008, being below the national average (40.3%). The unemployment rate decreased from 33.7% in 2001 to 32.4% 2008, being above the national average (26.9%). In 2008, employees worked mainly in the tertiary sector (49.9%), especially in wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage and real estates business. A significant share of employed work in the sector of industry (32.9%), too. A significant increase of employment in health and social work, education and public administration was observed in the period 2001-2008.

Zapadnoba ka oblast has three institutes of higher education: Pedagogical Faculty of the University of Novi Sad and two private faculties (according to the data on the portal of the City of Sombor). The share of population with college and university degree in 2002 was 7.6% in the total population aged 15+.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	54,6	53,5	57,8	49,6
Unemployment rate in region (%)	30	33,7	39,3	32,4
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)		38,7	45,9	49,9
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)		52,4		
Tourism - average guest nights	4,3	3,7	4,1	3,8
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	11	13,8	19,6	27,4

Judetul Braila

General information

Industry and services are concentrated in main urban centers of the county and are very low represented in rural area. Main industrial branches are concentrated in Braila city: engineering, naval construction and platforms for marine drilling, clothing.

The tourism potential of Braila county is similar with the Danube Delta: Small Pond of Braila (Balta Mica a Brailei), Blasova Lake (Lacul Blasova), Zaton Lake (Lacul Zaton), brooks in Danube water meadow, Movila Miresii Lake (Lacul Movila Miresii), Caineni Bai Lake (Lacul Căineni Bai), fishing and hunting facilities, protected sites. Lacul Sarat (Salt Lake) is encompassed by more than 70 hectares of forest, is the only exploited therapeutic lake in this moment in Romania. The balneal spa Salt Lake is situated at 6 km South-East from Braila municipality and is opened all the year. The lake (1.72 km and 1.5 m maximum depth) has important mud reserves.

In its 2010-2015 Strategy of Sustainable Development, the Braila County Council included in its objectives:

- Development of an agro-tourist complex in Maxineni fishing facility
- Improvement of the Salt Lake (Lacul Sarat) spa, in Movila Miresii Commune together with the inclusion of this commune in the county tourism circuit;
- Development of rural tourism in Caineni village, Visani commune
- Encouragement of investment in rural tourism in Gropeni commune
- Development of gastronomic tourism by organizing thematic festivals
- Development of a partnership between local administration, churches, tourism operators and economic agents in order to create attractive tourism offers
- Participation at tourism fairs in order to promote the Braila tourism areas at regional, national and European levels.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

With a GDP/inhabitant between 3000 and 4000 Euro, Braila county has a value inferior to the national one.

Activity Structure

The highest share in manufacture activities in 2007 was observed in Braila county (33.7%).

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, Braila county had one of the lowest average monthly salaries in the Danube area (405.7 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (544.6 Euro), education (501.2 Euro), mining and quarrying (489.8 Euro), public administration and defence (474.6 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (110 Euro), hotels and restaurants (140 Euro), trade (170.8 Euro), real estate and other services (176.7 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Braila county life expectancy was of 69.11 years for men and 77.06 years for women, following Bucharest as values in the Danube area, having higher values than regional ones but inferior than the national values.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Underground resources are relatively poor. There are careers using sedimentary rocks - clays and sands, as building material.

In Braila county there are oil and natural gas deposits and clay. The loess deposits represent the raw material for inferior ceramic, being used in bricks manufacture. An important natural resource is represented by the salt therapeutic lakes, with vegetable slime: Lacu Sarat (Salt Lake) I and II, Movila Miresii, Batogu. Nowadays are exploited only the mud deposits from Lacu Sarat I. Însur ei town has a source of thermal mineral water with therapeutic qualities.

In Braila county are 4 drills with geo-thermal water. The mineral and thermal water resources are not exploited.

Braila county is poor represented by forests (only 5,9% from the total area).

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Braila county is low: 54.8%, with 380 economically active population/1000 inhabitants. In 2008, unemployment rate was 4.4%, similar with the national value but higher than the regional one, having a descending trend between 2004 and 2007, and increasing in 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	21,9	21,4	25,3	38,4
Labour force participation rate (%)	70,1	62,1	56,6	59,2
Unemployment rate in region (%)	17,2	11,6	6,8	4,4
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	27,21	28,14	33,1	37,8
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	51,978	54,82	58,26	59,1
Tourism - average guest nights	3,331	3,86	4,28	4,6
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	18,4	17,7	21,7	17

Judetul Constanta

General Information

The economy of Constanta county is based upon naval industry, transport and trade, due to its geographic advantageous position.

Industry and services are concentrated in main urban centers of the county and are very low represented in rural area. Main industrial branches are: petro-chemical industry (Navodari), engineering (Constanta city), naval construction and platforms for marine drilling (Constanta and Mangalia cities), clothing (Constanta city).

The number of foreign tourists visiting Constanta county decreased from 115.5/1000 inhabitants in 2006 to 90.4/1000 inhabitants in 2008 and 69.4/1000 inhabitants in 2009.

The tourism is developed mainly in the Black Sea area, Constanta County concentrating here 43% from the national tourist potential and 2/3 from the tourism resources, representing one of the most important tourist areas in Romania.

The following resorts were developed on the seacoast: Navodari, Mamaia, Eforie Nord, Eforie Sud, Techirgol, Costinesti, Olimp, Neptun, Jupiter, Venus, Saturn, Mangalia. Here are functioning 329 hotels, 511 villas, 48 camping, and 13 student camps.

Since the Black Sea coast has 100 km in Constanta County (from 244 km of Romanian seacoast), the county offers a wide area of tourist activities.

Mamaia resort is situated at 3 km from Constanta municipality and is one of the most beautiful European sea resorts.

Eforie Nord is situated at 14 km South from Constanta municipality. It is a permanently spa developed among Techirghiol Lakes and the Black Sea.

Eforie Sud – 18 km South from Constanta – is another spa along 2 km of beach. Former Carmen Sylva spa, it was the first spa in Dobrogea (1892) and in 1930 it was the most important tourist base of the Romanian seacoast.

Techirgiol – 18 km South from Constanta – is another permanently spa, situated on the border of Techirghiol lake.

Costinesti (28 km from Constanta) is a summer spa, called “the spa for the young”.

Neptun-Olimp (6 km from Mangalia) is an important spa, having modern treatment facilities.

Jupiter-Cap Aurora, Venus and Saturn are all summer young spas.

Mangalia (44 km from Constanta) is a permanent spa. In ancient times its name was Callatis, an antique Greek colony. It is the Southern most spa on the Black Sea coast, with a Mediterranean climate, the only spa having (mezzo-thermal sulfurous) mineral sources, used from the roman antiquity, used in modern treatment facilities nowadays.

In Constanta County are proposed the following investment projects in tourism:

- The establishment of some prevention and primary medical treatment in the seaside area of the county
- Creation of recreational tourist ports Tomis, Tuzla, Ostrov, Capidava and Topalu
- Building walkways and pontoon bridges for recreational boats mooring in Mamaia resort
- The development of tourist infrastructure in the Southern part of the sea-coast (23 August, Costinesti, Eforie, Limanu, Mangalia, Techirghiol, Tuzla).

It is intended to be further developed the health tourism, represented by the balneal tourism in Techirghiol, Mangalia and Eforie Sud sanatoriums.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Gross Domestic Product (GDP). Constanta county, with 4150 mill. Euro follows Bucharest as GDP value in 2006.

Activity Structure

Compared with 2001, in 2007 Constanta county had increasing values in manufacturing activities. Here was observed the highest share of employed in construction in 2001 (9.8%), in 2007 losing this place but increasing as value (10.2%). Constanta county is an important touristic destination, but the activities in the hotels and restaurants had a decreasing trend between 2004 and 2007, from 5.9% to 3.6%, although in 2001, 2004 and 2007 here were reported the highest shares from all Danube counties. Also here were observed the highest shares in activities of transport, storage and communications in 2001, 2004 and 2007 (16.5%, 14.9% and 13.4%), due to transport and storage activities from Constanta harbor. Regarding the share of employed in financial

intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, Constanta county had one of the highest shares in the Danube region, following Bucharest and Ilfov counties in 2001, 2004 and 2007 (5.6%, 7.2% and 9.5%). In activities of public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons, Constanta county had one of the lowest shares in the region in 2007.

Average Monthly Salary

Following Bucharest and Ilfov county, Constanta county has one of the highest average monthly salaries in Danube counties. Constanta county had between 2000 and 2007 the average monthly salary higher than the regional ones. In 2008, the higher salaries were in mining and quarrying (625.5 Euro), financial intermediations (552.3 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (551.7 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (140 Euro), agriculture, hunting and silviculture (176.2 Euro), real estate and other services (190 Euro), hotels and restaurants (200.4 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Constanta county life expectancy was of 72.43 years, less than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. Both for men (68.57 years) and for women (76.02 years) the values are inferior to those of regional level.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The county basement contains phosphate rocks, iron and mineralized water. An important role in natural resources plays the Techirghiol Lake with salt water and also the Nunta i Lake with considerable reserves of mud used in therapy. The continental shelf of the Black Sea has hydrocarbons and minerals reserves, valorized by marine drilling. Other renewable resources are water, soil, fauna, flora and forest. It is poor represented by forests (only 5.6% from the total area).

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Constanta county is close to the national value: 60.7% but less than the regional values, having 443 economically active persons/1000 inhabitants, above the national values but less than the regional ones. In 2008, unemployment rate was one of the lowers at regional and national scale: 3%, having a continuously descending trend between 2004 and 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	37,3	30,5	45,8	49,2
Labour force participation rate (%)	68,2	61,9	61,8	64,9
Unemployment rate in region (%)	8,5	9	5,6	3
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	42,2	42,2	49,4	50
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	56,2	59,18	64,91	65,65
Tourism - average guest nights	8,5	6,57	5,38	4,54
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	98,56	93,6	115,5	90,4

Judetul Galati

General Information

Galati county has a diverse economy.

Agriculture is a main component, being one of the oldest activities of the population.

Galati county has a geo-strategic location: is situated at the intersection of the main commercial routes crossing the Europe, has the biggest complex of fluvial ports on the Danube and a high qualification of the labor force. The restructuring and privatization of the big industrial enterprises give opportunities to different investors. Here is situated one of the 6 free zones from Romania (Galati Free Zone), in the vicinity of Galati municipality, on the Danube bank and close to the Ukrainean and Moldavian borders.

The most important characteristic of Galati municipality is its location on the Danube. Its amenity depends on the development of port areas and of the Free Zone. Unfortunately, the unemployment increased in last years.

Industry and services (very low represented in rural area) are concentrated in urban centers, with traditional units such as metallurgic industry, naval and marine drilling industry, textile and food industry.

The location of the county determined the development of the economy around the shipyard, of the fluvial port, of the iron and steel factory and the ore carrier port from Galati municipality.

Tourism is an important potential for Galati county, not enough exploited. Its not very spectacular relief forms are replaced by a varied tourism heritage, with archeological monuments and sites, natural reserves, architectural monuments from XIXth – XX centuries, churches and church ensembles from XVIIIth – XIXth centuries, as well as numerous urban parks with dendrological and landscape values.

According to the Local Development Strategy of Galati Municipality 2008-2013, the important objectives regarding the protection and utilization of the cultural heritage in Galati county are:

- development of programs to promote the cultural and historical heritage at national and international levels
- creation of tourism information systems (websites, points of information)
- rehabilitation and valorizing of all cultural and historical heritage objectives (historical monuments, museums, memorials a.s.o.), their inclusion in a tourism itinerary
- organizing cultural and artistic itineraries in Danube Delta for those who are only passing through Galati city, Danube cruises.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The value of GDP for Galati county in 2006 follows Bucharest municipality, Constanta, Dolj and Ilfov counties (2027.6 mill.Euro).

Between 2004 and 2007, GDP had a significant ascending trend (40.9%). The industry contributed the most at GDP, Galati county being the 4th industrial center of the country as size. The oil and steel industry in this county achieved in 2008 55.6% from total steel industry of Romania, 55% from the rolled steel industry, more than half from the metallurgic industry being exported. Naval constructions, a traditional branch in the area, provide the fluvial and maritime navy with ships of until 65000 tdw (barges, ore ships, trackers, oil tankers, and platforms of marine drill).

Activity Structure

Following Bucharest, Galati county had the lowest share in agriculture (1.6%) in 2007 and one of the lowest shares in activities of hotels and restaurants (1.4%). Here was observed the highest share in manufacture activities in 2001 (37.2%) and one of the highest share in construction employment (10.6%). High values, of more than 10% are recorded here in activities of transport, storage and communications.

In the top of enterprises who achieved the highest turnover in 2008 is ARCELORMITTAL GALATI SA (13709 employees). The analyze of the top of first 10 enterprises shows that the economy of the county is very diverse, these enterprises working in fields like industry, commerce, constructions, transport and agriculture. In the top are not only societies with more than 10000 employees, but also with fewer. The ARCELORMITTAL GALATI SA enterprise is leader of the county regarding the gross profit.

Average Monthly Salary

Galati county has one of the highest average monthly salaries in Danube counties, between 2000 and 2007 having the average monthly salary higher than the regional one. In 2008, the higher salaries were in public administration and defence (493 Euro), financial intermediations (481.9 Euro), mining and quarrying (433 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (390 Euro). The lowest salaries were in hotels and restaurants (151.8 Euro), fishing and pisciculture (179.7 Euro), trade (188.4 Euro), agriculture, hunting and sylviculture (204.4 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Galati county life expectancy was of 72.77 years, more than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. Both for men and women the values are higher than the regional values and inferior than the national ones.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The county has oil and gas resources. 9.8% from the total area) is covered by forests.

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Galati county is low, of 50.8%, with 360 economically active population/1000 inhabitants. In 2008, unemployment rate was of high, of 6.6%, having a continuously descending trend between 2004 and 2007 but increasing in 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	28,4	23,9	27,1	36
Labour force participation rate (%)	73	61,1	53,7	54,1
Unemployment rate in region (%)	13,1	10,7	8,3	6,6
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	29,2	30,4	37,7	40
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	52	54,29	57,29	58,59
Tourism - average guest nights	1,6	1,84	1,84	2,47
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	15,09	14,28	17,5	19,1

Judetul Tulcea

General Information

Tulcea county has an industrial – agrarian character, having many important natural resources.

Industry and services are concentrated in main urban centers of the county and are very low represented in rural area. Main industrial branches are concentrated in Tulcea municipality: metallurgy, naval construction and platforms for marine drilling, clothing.

Tulcea county is by par excellence a tourism area. The tourism is focused on 3 important directions: scientific tourism in Danube Delta, historical tourism for its archaeological sites, and for organized visiting tourism for general tourists. As important protected areas are to be mentioned as area and beauty the Danube Delta and Macinului Mountains National Park, sanctuaries of biodiversity.

The strategy regarding the development of cultural tourism in Tulcea are envisaging each type of tourism.

Thus, for cultural tourism:

- will be reconsidered all important cultural-historical objectives which are going to be introduced in tourism circuits: Niculitel, Saon, Cocos and Celic Dere Monasteries
- the citadels Macin and Turcoaia, ad the monasteries Uspenia and Vovidenia will become a strong tourism attraction on the future North-South European corridor Gdansk - Constanta –Salonic.

For the eco-tourism:

- the specific eco-tourism infrastructure in protected areas will be created
- the eco-tourist products according to EU normative and Romanian legislation will be certificated

For other types of tourism:

- the wine tasting will be developed in the famous vineyard Niculitel-Tulcea;
- the gastronomic tourism will be achieved by specific itineraries in Danube Delta and Dobrogea region, famous for their specialized cuisines.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Following Giurgiu and Calarasi counties, Tulcea county had one of the lowest GDP value in 2006 (857.4 mill.Euro) in the Danube region.

Activity Structure

Its industry is based upon food industry, extracting industry, construction, cane and wood exploitation, metallurgy, chemical, naval, textile. In last years was observed the decrease of the occupancy in industry, due to the restructuring of big enterprises. The big units were replaced by SMEs, efficiently using the renewable resources and local working potential, especially in the field of agricultural and fish refinement, valorizing the tourism potential, in constructions, bank services and transport.

Nowadays the main industrial products are the constructions and the ships repairing, bricks, textiles, food products (meet, fish and milk). In last years several big industrial enterprises, energy consumers and pollutant, were closed. These changes brought to a significant decreasing of the county industrial production. In 2009, because of the economic crisis, Tulcea county couldn't economically re-launch.

Since 80% from its territory is included in the Natura 2000 protected area network, the economic profile of the county began to change, the role of industry and especially of the heavy industry going to decrease in favor of tourism, services and commerce. It is anticipated that the food industry and the sector of production, constructions and ships repairing will develop, in the conditions of the specific future demand intensification at national and global levels.

The productivity of agriculture is inferior to other county belonging to the region, due to the high dryness of surfaces. Tulcea county has an important potential for the development of pisciculture and aquaculture. In 2007, Tulcea county had increasing values in manufacturing activities compared with 2001. Following Braila and Teleorman counties, here were observed the highest share in manufacture activities (33.1%). Having important tourist destinations, Tulcea county have higher shares of activities in hotels and restaurants than at regional and national level (2.8% in 2007). The share of employed in construction was inferior in 2007 compared with 2001.

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, Tulcea county had one of the lowest average monthly salaries in the Danube area (404.9 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (563.4 Euro), public administration and defence (444.7 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (375.5 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (122.7 Euro), hotels and restaurants (129.2 Euro), trade (160 Euro), agriculture, hunting and sylviculture (198.5 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Tulcea county life expectancy was of 72.12 years, less than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. For men (68.83 years) life expectancy is higher than at regional level (68.77 years) but for women (75.6 years) the values are inferior to those of regional level (76.26 years).

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Natural resources were and still are exploited with technologies that have a significant impact upon certain areas of the county, affecting the landscape quality.

The underground resources are the construction rocks and other mineral substances, for a long time exploited and still with exploitation perspectives.

Water resource is one of the most important resources. In Tulcea county the water is grouped into 2 hydrographic basins: Danube and Litoral, occupying 71%, respectively 29% from the county area.

The soil, flora and fauna are also important resources.

Forests represent 11% from the total area of the county, a value inferior than the regional one (14.7%). 41.4% from the total area is covered by water.

An important resource of the county is represented by the famous vineyards, such as Sarica Niculi el and Babadag. The South-East region is the richest wine-growing region of Romania (40.7% from total Romanian vineyards).

Wind energy - Tulcea county has a superior energetic potential compared with any other county. Very little used in the past, as windmills, nowadays the wind energy is in the attention of investors with important economic potential.

Dobrogea plateau is one of the 5 areas with wind energy potential identified in the country. The predominant winds are blowing 270 days/year with more than 7 m/sec.

The wind energy potential already began to be used by the running of some investments for the building of wind parks in different areas of the county. The wind centrals are placed in Baia, Valea Nucarilor and Topolog communes and in the area of Macin town. Other investments for the construction of big wind parks with wind engines of big capacity in the areas of Agighiol, Casimcea, Stejaru, Cerna, Mahmudia, Be tepe communes are in course.

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Tulcea county is one of the lowest in the region: 50.9%, with 364 economically active population /1000 inhabitants. In 2008, unemployment rate was of 4.4%, as the national value but higher than the regional one, having a fluctuating trend in the last 5 years.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	20,7	19,8	25,8	33,9
Labour force participation rate (%)	72,6	61	54,7	54,5
Unemployment rate in region (%)	12,3	9,2	6	4,4
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	35,1	27	33,1	37,7
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	47	49,48	51,67	52,04
Tourism - average guest nights	1,7	2,18	1,99	1,82
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	39,72	38,38	47,1	69,8

Judetul Calarasi

General Information

As county belonging to the South region, is prevailing the agricultural activities, since agricultural terrains represent main natural richness of the county. In 2007 they occupied almost 84% from the total area of the county.

The natural, economic and human potential of the county represent the reason for the agriculture to be a basic sector in the county's economy, the share of occupied population in the agriculture being more than 50%. The agriculture ensures the food for population and the bases for food and non-food industries and can become one of the most important development resources, with the condition to be competitive regarding the quality of products and the level of prices.

Industrial areas are generally located close to large communities, such as municipalities or towns. Part of the county's economy is influenced by the decline of national economy, from the following reasons: its structure is based upon the heavy industry some of the branches depending on the import of raw material, high energetic costs and inadequate restructuring measures. Also are lacking coherent politics to stimulate the cooperation between enterprises. In the last years the number of unemployed people increased, because many industrial sectors reduced or stopped their activities, many communities depending upon one declining industry.

The second economic branch dominating the economy of the county is based on traditional activities, having the following structure: refinement of agriculture and food products, manufacturing of textile products, production and refinement of pulp and paper, wood processing, metallurgy, metal products, chemical products. These activities together with an increasing trend of the privatization process represent the development potential of the county.

In the county are very few foreign investments.

The tourism potential of C l r a i county allows the development of different types of tourism: cultural, religious, green tourism. The county is characterized by a low degree of tourism potential exploitation, by a reduced degree of accommodation capacities utilization, being necessary the enlargement of accommodation units (only 8 structures in 2008). The number of tourists decreased in the last years, from 14157 in 2006 to 10215 in 2009. The number of foreign tourists also decreased, from 9.4 at 1000 inhabitants in 2006 to 5.4 at 1000 inhabitants in 2009.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The GDP in Calarasi county had an increasing trend between 2000 and 2007, increasing 4.5 times in 2007 compared with 2000.

Following Giurgiu county, Calarasi county had the lowest GDP value in 2006 (760.9 mill.Euro) in the Danube region. It was the only county in the Danube region that had a decreasing of GDP value in 2005. It has the lowest vale of GDP/inhabitant in 2006 (2399 Euro/inhabitant) in the Danube region.

Activity Structure

Following Ialomita county, Calarasi county had the highest share of activities in primary sector in 2007 (10.4%) in the whole Danube area, continuing tendencies observed in the period 2001-2004, agriculture being main branch in Calarasi county economy. Here were observed important increasing shares in activities of transport, storage and communications in 2007 compared with 2004.

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, Calaras county had one of the lowest average monthly salaries in the Danube area (382.3 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (539.7 Euro), public administration and defence (446.9 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (324.7 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (112.4 Euro), hotels and restaurants (128.7 Euro), trade (156.9 Euro), agriculture, hunting and sylviculture (178.6 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Calarasi county life expectancy was of 71.51 years, the lowest life expectancy in the whole Danube region. The same situation is for men (67.33 years), but the value of life expectancy for women (76.08 years) is situating Calarasi county at the middle of the list at this indicator.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

In Clrai area are limestone deposits as well as sand and gravel layers, known as "Fratesti layers", the main aquiferous stone. These layers are exploited in a very small extent nowadays. The soils have a high fertility, allowing the agriculture activities (especially cereal crops). Only 4.5% from the total area is covered by forests.

Secondary Resources

Regarding the repartition of the average number of employees by activity sectors, it is observed a concentration of employees in second and tertiary sectors. The primary sector is poor represented, in 2008 with only 8.6% from total number of employees, with 1.7% less than in the previous year, 2007, and with 13.6% less than in 2000. The service sector concentrated in 2008 54.2% from total number of employees, with 12.7% more than in 2000.

Regarding the structure of occupied population by sectors of activity, it is observed an increasing with 15% of the population occupied in industry in 2008 compared with 2005 and in construction with 50%. The population occupied in agriculture sector has the highest share: 47.1% in 2008 and is decreasing yearly (compared with 63.9% in 2000). The population occupied in services had in 2008 a share of 32.4%, compared with 23.4% in 2000.

Participation rate in Calarasi county is low, of 51.3%, with 340 economically active population/1000 inhabitants. In 2008, unemployment rate was of 5.1%, higher than national and regional values, having a fluctuating trend between 2004 and 2008.

At the end of 2008, the unemployment rate was 5.1%, with 0.4% higher than in 2007 but less than in 2006 with 1.6%.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	20,7	18,8	18,7	29,4
Labour force participation rate (%)	66,9	63,5	57,6	55,8
Unemployment rate in region (%)	10,6	10,1	9	5,1
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	20,8	20,4	28,5	32
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	44	45,6	47,68	47,77
Tourism - average guest nights	3	3,66	4,52	3,34
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	7,97	7,4	9,4	6,85

Judetul Giurgiu

General Information

As county belonging to the South region, in Giurgiu is prevailing the agricultural activity, since agricultural terrains represent the main natural richness of the county. In 2007 they occupied 78.61% from the total area of the county.

The location of Giurgiu county offers favorable places for fishing due to its numerous hydrographic resources: the Danube, rivers, ponds, lakes. The most attractive, both from fishing and for relaxing points of view, is the Danube river.

The activity of aquaculture is very fast developing in the last years within the fishing facilities. In 2009 were 23 such fishing establishments having together almost 2450 hectares.

Industrial activity in Giurgiu county is diverse, the main industrial branches being: food and alcohol beverages industry, metallic constructions industry, clothing industry, wood processing, furniture, extractive, textile and shoes industry, chemical, mineral, non-metallic, machinery and equipment industry.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Giurgiu county had the lowest GDP value in 2006 in the Danube area (701.7 mill.Euro). Here was observed the lowest increase between 2004 and 2006 (119.4).

Activity Structure

Giurgiu county had one of the highest shares in mining and quarrying activities in 2007 (3.9%). Manufacturing activities increased between 2004 and 2007, comparing to other counties from the Danube area where mainly activity decreased. In 2007, the share of employed in construction was inferior compared with 2001 and had one of the lowest shares in activities of hotels and restaurants (1.3%). High values, of more than 10% were recorded here in activities of transport, storage and communications. In activities of public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons, Giurgiu county had the highest share in the region in 2007 (30.2%).

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, Giurgiu county had one a low value of the monthly salary in the Danube area (422.8 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (515.9 Euro), public administration and defence (400.6 Euro), mining and quarrying (383.4 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (354 Euro). The lowest salaries were in hotels and restaurants (123 Euro), fishing and pisciculture (134.1 Euro), trade (182.2 Euro), manufacturing (204.2 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Giurgiu county life expectancy was of 71.51 years, the lowest life expectancy in the whole Danube region, the same for men (67.52 years) and for women (75.81 years), Giurgiu county having one of the lowest values at this indicator.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The underground natural resources are the oil and natural gas fields (from central and northern part of the county) and the gravels and sands extracted from the river beds and terraces and from the Danube's river bed.

In Giurgiu county are functioning 2 groups of deposits (containing the former oil fields Bolintin, Roata de Jos and Videle) belonging to S.C. OMV PETROM S.A, in 2009 being exploited hydrocarbons in 452 drills.

In Giurgiu county, in the bed of the rivers and of the Danube, are functioning 51 gravel pits.

Forests represent 10.8% from the total area of the county, a value inferior than the regional one (14.7%).

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Giurgiu county is the lowest in the region: 49.6%, with 326 economically active population /1000 inhabitants. In 2008, unemployment rate was of 4.5%, higher than both national and regional values, having a descending trend between 2004 and 2007.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	17,8	17,3	19,6	26,1
Labour force participation rate (%)	66,8	64,7	54,7	54,3
Unemployment rate in region (%)	7,4	6,7	5,6	4,5
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	23,4	22,2	27,2	30,6
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	42	43,04	45,25	44,93
Tourism - average guest nights	4	4,88	4,6	3,18
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	21,94	25,2	26,24	35,4

Judetul Ialomița

General Information

As county belonging to the South region, in Ialomița is prevailing the agricultural activity, since agricultural terrains represent main natural richness of the county. The economy reflects the existent resources, besides the agriculture developing especially the food industry.

The main industrial branches are:

- Energetic industry
- Mineral industry, with 2 installations for the manufacturing of ceramic products
- Chemical industry, with 1 installation for the production of chemical fertilizers on nitrogen basis and 4 installations for the production of bio-diesel. The chemical industry is represented by the Chemical Factory that is producing chemical fertilizers on nitrogen basis, situated in Slobozia municipality. From its activity are evacuated in the atmosphere gases that affect the quality of air, but also of soil, underground and surface waters.

In 2008 were 4287 active enterprises, out of which 3764 micro (0-9 employees), 426 small (10-49 employees), 88 medium (50-249 employees) and 9 large enterprises (more than 250 employees).

Tourism potential

In Ialomița county the tourism has the following components: balneal, ecological, cultural, hunting and fishing tourism. The tourism potential comes from the characteristic of its landscapes, but also from its transit position towards the Romanian Black Sea. The most important tourism objective is Amara spa, situated at 7 km from Slobozia municipality and 126 km from Bucharest.

The accommodation capacity of the county is of 2539 places. In 2009 the number of foreign tourists decreased compared to 2008 (3063 compared with 4304).

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Ialomița county has a value of GDP per inhabitant inferior than the national or regional one.

Activity Structure

Ialomița county had the highest share of activities in primary sector in 2007 (11%) in the whole Danube area, continuing tendencies observed in the period 2001-2004. Also manufacturing activities increased between 2004 and 2007, comparing to other counties from the Danube area where mainly this activity decreased.

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, Ialomița county had one of the lowest average monthly salaries in the Danube area (392.1 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (569.3 Euro), public administration and defence (487.1 Euro), mining and quarrying (468.1 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (369 Euro). The lowest salaries were in hotels and restaurants (155.3 Euro), real estate and other services (173.2 Euro), agriculture, hunting and sylviculture (177.6 Euro), fishing and pisciculture (183.5 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Ialomița county life expectancy was of 72.61 years, more than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. For men (68.54 years) the values are inferior to those of regional level, but for women (77 years) these values are superior.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Non-renewable resources

Mineral resources of the county are represented by oil and natural gases, in the following geological structures:

- Urziceni (Fierbin i Târg - Urziceni - Gârbovi),
- Colelia Nord (Cocora - Colelia - Grindu localities),
- Colelia Sud (Reviga - Cocora),
- Bue ti (Bue ti village, Albe ti commune),

- C trune ti (C trune ti village, Sine ti commune).

In Ialomița county are also clayey deposits – loess – of a fine texture, being exploited and used in ceramic manufacture at Urziceni, Manasia and Năndrei.

Geothermal waters are in Giurgeni – Amara area. Therapeutic lakes Amara and Fundata are important both by the reserves of vegetable slime and for mineralized water with benefic therapeutic properties.

Renewable resources

The water resource of the county consists of surface and underground waters, in natural and artificial regime. Thus, besides the running waters already mentioned, there are: fluvial lagoons - Strachina (5.75 km²), Fundata (3.91 km²), Iezerul (2.16 km²) and many others; meadow lakes - Piersica, Bentu, Bataluri, Marsilieni, Bărbătescu; river beds lakes – Amara (1.68 km²); artificial lakes - Dridu (9.69 km²).

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Ialomița county is low: 54.3%, with 364 economically active population/1000 inhabitants.

In 2008, unemployment rate was of 4.9%, higher than national and regional values, having a continuously descending trend between 2005 and 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	25,5	22,4	26,2	32,8
Labour force participation rate (%)	72,7	65,8	60,6	59,2
Unemployment rate in region (%)	12,6	13,6	12,1	4,9
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	28,4	23,7	30,6	34,1
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	47	48,34	51,58	51,19
Tourism - average guest nights	8	7,63	6,98	5,79
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	9,15	8,72	10,7	14,9

Judetul Teleorman

General Information

As county belonging to the South region, in Teleorman is prevailing the agricultural activity, since agricultural terrains represent main natural richness of the county. In 2007 they occupied 86.21% from the total area of the county, the highest rate in the region.

In Teleorman county the main industrial sectors have impact upon the environment factors. These are:

- extractive industry (hydrocarbons and natural gases) - SC Petrom SA – with impact upon soil and underground water
- machine-building industry - SC Koyo SA Romania – impact upon the atmosphere
- food industry – SC Cerealcom SA – The oil branch Ro iorii de Vede – impact upon the atmosphere
- chemical industry – SC Donau Chem SRL – impact upon water, air
- energetic industry – SC Terma Serv SRL – impact upon the atmosphere

The geographical position of Zimnicea and Turnu Magurele localities – Danube ports and cross-border points towards Bulgaria – represents an important tourism potential, by the opportunities offered by fish stock, picturesque landscape, rich flora and fauna etc.

The other localities of the county don't have a varied tourism potential besides some natural elements specific to meadow and plain areas that offer favorable conditions for recreation and leisure in week-end tourism. The plain area represents a tourism potential for the practice of ecological tourism.

In Turnu Magurele municipality, situated at the Romanian-Bulgarian border, the Danube is crossed with the fairy towards the Bulgarian city Nikopole. In 2008 was set up a beach on the bank of the Danube, nearby the border crossing point Turnu Magurele – Nikopole.

In Zimnicea town was achieved in 2009 the Danube crossing by fairy towards the Bulgarian locality Svitov.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Teleorman county has one of the lowest GDP/inhabitant in the Danube area (between 2000 and 3000 Euro/inhabitant).

Activity Structure

Teleorman had the highest rate in mining and quarrying activities in 2007 (5.2%), although employment in mining industry decreasing from 9.7% in 2001 at 5.2% in 2007. Following Braila county, here was recorded the highest share in manufacture activities in 2007 (36.2%). Both in 2001 and 2007 were reported one of the lowest shares concerning employment in construction (4.5% and 5.9%) in the area and also in activities of transport, storage and communications (6.2% and 4.1%).

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, Teleorman county had one of the lowest average monthly salaries in the Danube area (398.9 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (589 Euro), public administration and defence (444.7 Euro), mining and quarrying (379 Euro), transport, storage and communications (280 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (278.3 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (101.5 Euro), hotels and restaurants (126.5 Euro), trade (144.2 Euro), agriculture, hunting and sylviculture (180.8 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Teleorman county life expectancy was of 72.53 years, more than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. Both for men (69.33 years) and for women (75.95 years) the values are superior to those of regional level.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Non-renewable natural resources are linked to the geological structure and to the relief. In Suhaia and Viisoara drills were found thick layers of lignite. The most important resources are represented by oil and natural gas deposits, situated in the Northern part of the county (: Videle, Blejetti, Ciuperceni, Silita, Moteni, Baciu, Sericu,

Preajba, Purani). There are also many sand and gravel exploitations (to be used as construction materials) in the areas Turnu M gurele, Zimnicea, Poroschia, ig ne ti. Unfortunately, their extraction, the using of fossil fuels and the chemical industry contribute to the environmental pollution.

Another richness is represented by natural lakes (Suhaia, Baldovinsti, Belciug lakes) and the artificial lakes used for fishing.

Teleorman county is poor represented by forests (only 5.1% from the total area). In 2009 forests occupied 27421 hectares, with 160 hectares more than in 2008. Since the share of forest area in total area of the county represents less than 5%, the county can be considered with deficit of forests, the national average being of 31% and the European average of 34%. The increasing of the surfaces occupied with forest vegetation was achieved by the forestation of degraded terrains. Forestation works were made in 2009 on 248 hectares.

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Teleorman county is above the national value: 63.6% but less than the regional values, having 411 persons/1000 inhabitants' economically active population, less than the national and regional values. In 2008, unemployment rate was very high in the region: 8.1%, having a fluctuating trend between 2004 and 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	19,6	20,8	21,3	29,5
Labour force participation rate (%)	80	79,2	70	69,8
Unemployment rate in region (%)	8,4	7,7	8,9	8,1
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	20,2	18,3	24	27,6
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	47	49,91	55,21	56,53
Tourism - average guest nights	3,5	3,38	2,13	1,68
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	2,32	2,28	2,9	1,567

Municipiul Bucuresti

General Information

Bucharest has a very dynamic economy. Most of active population is working in services and industry. The main sectors that are contributing to the regional VAB are real estate transactions, renting and service activities, manufacturing, trade, transport storage and communications, constructions.

In 2007 were 9666 active industrial local units (out of which 99.5% were private). From those, 9447 (98%) represented the manufacturing industry and 131 (1.4%) in electric and thermal energy, gas and water. It is to be mentioned that the turnover of these 131 enterprises represents 36% from total turnover.

By size class, 76.3% were micro-enterprises, 17.4% were small enterprises, 5.1% medium enterprises. Only 118 enterprises (1.2%) were large enterprises, out of which only 15 had state majority ownership. In 2007 their turnover represented 42% from total turnover, compared with only 8.4%, turnover of micro-enterprises.

Number of accommodation units continuously increased in Bucharest from 42 in 1990 to 114 in 2007, also the tourist accommodation capacity, most of them being accommodated in hotels (97.4% from total number of accommodation units).

Number of accommodated tourists continuously increased from 711000 in 1995 to 908900 in 2007, when 536900 were foreign tourists (59%).

In 2010 the number of tourists arrivals increased with 10140 persons compared with 2009 (with 13.6%). Also in the same period the number of tourist overnights increased with almost 10%.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Bucharest had the highest GDP in 2006 (19545 mill.Euro). In the period 2003-2006, GDP increased in Bucharest 200.5%. Here was the highest value of GDP/inhabitant (10125.3 Euro/inhabitant) in 2006.

Activity Structure

In 2007, Bucharest had the lowest shares of economic activity in agriculture (1%) in the Danube region and the highest share of employed in construction (11.5%). In 2001 Bucharest had one of the highest share in activities of whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household goods (16.1%). High values, of more than 10% are recorded here in activities of transport, storage and communications. Regarding the share of employed in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, Bucharest had one the highest share in the Danube region in 2001, 2004 and 2007 (13.9%, 16.1% and 19.7%). In activities of public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons, Bucharest had one of the lowest shares in the region in 2007.

Average Monthly Salary

Bucharest has the higher average monthly salary in all Romanian counties (680.8 Euro in 2008). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (956.2 Euro), public administration and defence (742.8 Euro), mining and quarrying (605.4 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (503.9Euro), transport, storage and communications (442 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (186 Euro), agriculture, hunting and sylviculture (229.4 Euro), hotels and restaurants, manufacturing and trade.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Bucharest has the highest value of life expectancy for men, women and total not only in the Danube area, but at national value also. Life expectancy is here of 74.78 years (71.17 years for men and 78.12 years for women).

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Only 2.6% from the total area is covered by forests.

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Bucharest is above the regional and national values: 79.2%, with economically active population of 587 persons/1000 inhabitants, also the highest value in the region, even comparing to national value (425 persons/1000 inhabitants). In 2008, unemployment rate was one of the lowers at regional and national scale: 1.6%, having a continuously descending trend between 2004 and 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	45,6	60,5	79,6	121,5
Labour force participation rate (%)	66,7	60,9	73,3	87,3
Unemployment rate in region (%)	5	4,5	2,4	1,6
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	54,9	64	66,8	71,2
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	80	81,68	85,77	92,9
Tourism - average guest nights	2,2	2,01	1,85	2,11
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	206,65	203,4	249,4	299

Judetul Ilfov

General Information

Ilfov county has a very dynamic economy, with a GDP increasing more in Ilfov county than in Bucharest-Ilfov region. Many persons are employed in agriculture sector. The main sectors that are contributing to the regional VAB are: manufacturing, transport, storage and communications, real estate transactions, renting and service activities, trade, agriculture.

Bucharest-Ilfov region is situated on the first place regarding direct investments, with 60.6 % from total direct investments in Romania until 2005. In 2009, due to global and national economic crisis, it was observed a visible decrease of investments and implicitly of the industrial sector.

At the end of 2009 in Ilfov county were functioning 13214 economic agents in diverse activities. Most activities are situated in Buftea town, followed by Voluntari and Otopeni towns. Less activities are situated in Drăgănești, Gheșani, and Nuci localities.

Ilfov county has important tourism resources. Among the tourist objectives are mentioned: the lakes (Mogoșoaia, Pantelimon, Căldărușani Lake and forest), monasteries (Căldărușani, Cernica, Snagov, Pasărele, Ignești, Samurșeni, Balamuci), museums (Mogoșoaia Palace), palaces (Palace of Alexandru Ghica family, Stirbey Palace), forests (Băneasa, Râioasa, Cernica, Snagov).

The number of tourists decreased in 2009 compared with 2008, also the number of foreign tourists: from 11.5% at 1000 inhabitants to 9.8% at 1000 inhabitants.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

In 2006, the increasing of regional GDP was more pronounced in Ilfov county than in Bucharest municipality. Here was observed the highest increasing of GDP. The value of GDP for Ilfov county in 2006 (2463 mill.Euro) follows Bucharest municipality, Constanta and Dolj counties. Ilfov county almost tripled the values of GDP between 2000 and 2006 (323.1%) and in the period 2003-2006 here increased the GDP values more than 200% (249.1%).

Activity Structure

Together with Galati county, here was observed the highest share in manufacture activities in 2001 (37.1%). The number of employees working in whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household goods activities increased almost 4 times between 2001 and 2007. In 2001 and 2007 was reported here the lowest shares in activities of electricity, gas and water supply and also in construction (3.4% and 5%). High values, of more than 10% were recorded here in activities of transport, storage and communications. Regarding the share of employed in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, Ilfov county had a decreasing tendency in 2007 compared with 2001 (10.6% to 9.6%), but still had one of the highest shares in the whole Danube region, following Bucharest in 2001, 2004 and 2007 (8.5%, 10.6% and 9.6%). In activities of public administration and defence, compulsory social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities; private households with employed persons, Ilfov county had the lowest share in the region in 2007, less than the regional and national averages, being observed an increasing trend from 19.4% in 2001 to 20% in 2004 and then a decreasing until 14.3% in 2007.

Average Monthly Salary

Following Bucharest, Ilfov county has one of the higher average monthly salaries in the Danube area (577.3 Euro in 2008). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (680.1 Euro), transport, storage and communications (547.9 Euro), mining and quarrying (490.3 Euro), real estate and other services (457.5 Euro). The lowest salaries were in health and social assistance (202.8 Euro), agriculture, hunting and silviculture (205.8 Euro), education (243 Euro), fishing and pisciculture (246.1 Euro), manufacturing (260 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Ilfov county life expectancy was of 72.39 years, less than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. Both for men (68.68 years) and for women (76.22 years) the values are inferior to those of regional level.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

In Ilfov county are exploited sand and gravel, heat from hydro-geothermal systems (in Otopeni town), oil and natural gas.

Flora (aquatic vegetation, flowers) and fauna (fish, birds) are also important resources in Ilfov county. Forests occupy 19653 hectares, meaning 15.9% from the total area, situating Ilfov county above the regional average value considering the forest resources (which is of 14.7%). The forest belong to the famous "Vlasiei forest".

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Ilfov county is above the regional and national values: 74.3%, with economically active population of 543 persons/1000 inhabitants, one of the highest values comparing to national (425 persons/1000 inhabitants) and regional (449.1 persons/1000 inhabitants) values. In 2008, unemployment rate was one the lowers at regional and national scale: 1.3%, having a continuously descending trend between 2004 and 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	37,3	42,7	60	89,2
Labour force participation rate (%)	70	70,7	71,2	79
Unemployment rate in region (%)	4,6	5,8	2	1,3
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	22,8	30,8	43,5	50,5
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	54,5	55,29	54,27	49,9
Tourism - average guest nights	1,2	1,24	1,25	2,34
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	105,26	100,23	115,6	115,3

Judetul Dolj

General Information

For Dolj county is characteristic the low productivity of agriculture, though 39.5% from employment in 2007 was in primary sector. In Dolj county are 7 major industrial branches:

- Production of cars (FORD Romania), agricultural machinery and equipments (SC MAT SA), aircrafts (AVIOANE SA)
- Production of electric generators and transformers (Electroputere SA) ;
- Production, transmission and distribution of electric energy, thermo energy, gas and water (Energetic Complex Craiova SA, CEZ Distribution SA) ;
- Oil and gas extraction;
- Chemical derivatives and synthetic fibers (DOLJCHIM Craiova SA);
- Clothing, textiles, furs, leather;
- Food and drinks industry, with the following branches: Milling-bakery, milk industrialization, production and refining comestible oil, sugar, beer, processing and preserving of meat, vegetables, as well the production and distillation of alcohol.

Main industrial products are:

- Cars
- Tractors and agricultural machines
- High power electric motors (between 550 kW – 2500 kW)
- Transformers and autotransformers
- Civil and industrial constructions
- Chemical products (ammonia synthesis, chemical fertilizers with nitrogen, processed products from plastics, etc)

The agriculture provides most jobs and counts as major part of county's gross domestic product.

The number of foreign tourists decreased in 2009 compared to 2008, from 11.8/1000 inhabitants to 6.6/1000 inhabitants.

The investments opportunities are:

- Developing the metropolitan area Craiova, as national growth pole
- The construction of Calafat-Vidin bridge will facilitate the road-rail link to Romania with Bulgaria, Greece, Turkey, Near and Middle East
- Exploitation potential of the Danube as a low-cost transport corridor (TEN-T 18 priority axis);
- Development of horizontal industry, of clusters in the automotive field (establishment of new companies providing equipment / spare parts for Ford, Electroputere, Aircraft Factory) and IT&C
- Development of Danube tourism, touristic ports (Calafat, Corabia, Balasan)
- Craiova Industrial Park, located on an extended surface of 10,4 ha
- At least 8 localities with wine-vineyard potential (Segarcea, Sadova, Dabuleni, Bechet, Banu-Maracine, Bradesti, Brabova, Plenita)

Gross Market creation in Craiova, for organic products, collection units, sorting and processing of agricultural products

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The county has tradition in the following sectors: automobiles and spare parts, tractors and cars, airplanes, heavy machinery, motors and transformers, chemical industry.

With a value of 2503.4 mill. Euro in 2006, Dolj county follows Bucharest municipality and Constanta county.

GDP increased in Dolj county 2 times between 2003 and 2007 (from 5098.9 million lei to 10675 million lei).

Activity Structure

Since 2004, the number of employees in industry was almost constant in Dolj county till 2009, when it decreased with 16% compared with 2008.

Following Mehedinti county, in Dolj were recorded the highest shares of employment in the following activities: electricity, gas and water supply (both in 2001 and 2007), whole sail and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household goods (in 2001, 16.6%). The share of employed in construction was inferior in 2007 compared with 2001. In 2007 this county had the lowest share in activities of hotels and restaurants (1%).

In 2009 40.6% of the civil employment was in agriculture and 15.9% in industry.

Average number of employees decreased from 136 thousand persons in 2008 to 129 thousand persons in 2009 (with 5.1%). In 2009, most employees were in industry (27.5% from total employees), followed by whole sale and retail trade (20.2%), education (10.5%) and health (9.5%). From total industry, the manufacturing had the highest number of employees (78.6%). Because of the economic crises, the number of employees in manufacturing decreased with 18.2% from 2008 to 2009.

In 2008 were 14799 local active units, from which 60 had more than 250 employees, mostly in manufacturing (38.3%). Most active units were in whole sale and retail trade (50.2%).

Average Monthly Salary

Dolj county has one of the highest average monthly salaries in Danube counties, between 2000 and 2007 having the average monthly salary higher than the regional one. In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (582.6 Euro), public administration and defence (473.8 Euro), mining and quarrying (424.4 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (419.7 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (99.6 Euro), hotels and restaurants (152.9 Euro), trade (176.7 Euro), agriculture, hunting and sylviculture (197.4 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Dolj county life expectancy was of 72.5 years, more than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. Both for men (68.89 years) and for women (76.3 years) the values are superior to those of regional level.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

As natural resources are the meadow landscapes adjacent to the Danube, specific landscapes in the Jiu Meadow (Lunca Jiului), the natural lakes, mineral waters, and fisheries potential and scientific reserves. Forests represent 11.5% from the total area of the county, a value inferior than the regional one (14.7%).

In the county are also mineral oil and natural gas deposits, rocks as clays and ballasts, mineral water (locally exploited at Urzicuta and Gighera).

5% from the soil of Dolj county is already deserted. The improvement of irrigation systems and the forest regeneration are the only possible measures to prevent the drought and desert problems.

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Dolj county is above the national values: 61.7% but less than the regional values, having 423 persons/1000 inhabitants as economically active population, less than the national and regional values. In 2008, unemployment rate was very high in the county: 8.1%, maintaining these high values between 2004 and 2008, increasing from 4.9% in 2007 to 8.1% in 2008 and 10.2% in 2009.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	21,3	20,8	26,2	38,6
Labour force participation rate (%)	73,7	75,6	65,4	69,5
Unemployment rate in region (%)	8,7	11,2	6,3	8,1
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	24,2	27,5	33,6	37,1
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	60	62,87	65,98	67,07
Tourism - average guest nights	1,9	1,81	2,04	2,41
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	9,97	9,59	11,7	11,7

Judetul Mehedinti

General Information

The economic potential of Mehedinti county is represented by the following activities: agriculture, forestry, pisciculture, industry and tourism / balneal tourism.

After 1990, the county had a severe economic decline, due to the slow rhythm of restructuring and privatization programs. The low productivity of agriculture is characteristic for Mehedinti county, though 43.7% from employment in 2007 was in primary sector. Specialized industries are pulp, paper and paper products, ship building.

Industrial activity is concentrated in the 5 urban localities of the county, most of them in Drobeta Turnu Severin municipality, where are concentrated the manufacturing (production of cargo trucks), electricity (from mining activities), food industries.

Besides Drobeta Turnu Severin, the main tourism areas are:

- Iron Gates I, with the Danube gorge, Cazanele Mari and Cazanele Mici, the accumulation lakes, numerous viaducts above savage valleys, Orsova municipality developed in amphitheater shape on the bank of Cerna river, and, above them, the Monastery Sfanta Ana (Saint Ana).

- Simian islet – situated downstream Drobeta Turnu Severin, where was moved the citadel from the former island Ada-Kaleh, nowadays being under the waters of the barrier lake.

- the Northern part of the county, characterized by the beauty of its landscape: Baia de Arama town, Ponoare carst complex, Topolnita cave (the second in the country as size), Bala spa with thermal-mineral waters.

The number of foreign tourists decreased from 25.7/1000 inhabitants in 2008 to 22.2/1000 inhabitants in 2009.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The GDP strongly decreasing compared to the period before 1990, due to the crises generated by the changing of economic system, as well as due to lack of economy competitiveness.

Mehedinti county has a value of GDP per inhabitant inferior than the national or regional one. In absolute values, GDP increased more than 2 times between 2003 and 2007 (from 2207.1 million lei to 4655.9 million lei).

Activity Structure

In Mehedinti county was recorded the highest share in activities of electricity, gas and water supply, both in 2001 and in 2007, from the whole Danube region: 7.3% and 6.6%. One of the lowest shares were noticed in activities of whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household goods (9.6%) in 2001 and 2007. Here were observed important increasing shares in activities of transport, storage and communications in 2007 compared with 2004.

Average Monthly Salary

Mehedinti county has one of the highest average monthly salaries in Danube counties, between 2000 and 2007 having the average monthly salary higher than the regional one. In 2008, the higher salaries were in public administration and defence (578.8 Euro), financial intermediations (529.7 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (451.2 Euro), mining and quarrying (451 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (99.6 Euro), hotels and restaurants (136.6 Euro), trade (166.7 Euro), real estate and other services (193 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Mehedinti county life expectancy was of 72.02 years, less than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. For men (68.83 years) the values is superior than at regional level, but for women (75.35 years) the values are inferior to those of regional level.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The most common natural resource is represented by the construction materials: crystalline limestone and reddish, clay, granite. Ferrous ores represent another subsoil treasure, as well as coal, marble and limestone

deposits. Former areas of coal exploiting are nowadays ecologically restructured. Also the copper exploitation from Baia de Arama has been closed, being nowadays in the phase of ecological reconstruction and consolidation of the sterile pool.

The renewable natural resources represent the most important resource supporting the economy of the county nowadays: water resources and forests. The hydrographic basin of Mehedinti county has 4933 square km area and a length of 1456 km. These resources support activities like transport, electricity production in the 2 systems Iron Gates I and II, fishing and agriculture. They also represent the raw material for the production of heavy water used as moderator in Cernavoda nuclear and electric power station.

Mineral waters with curative properties in rheumatic diseases and the diseases of internal organs are in Bala resort and in localities Baia de Aram , Schela Cladovei, Husnicioara.

The underground water with balneal potential is exploited at an average level (at Schela Cladovei and Bala).

Forests are occupying 30.4% from the total area of the county, being one of the most representative counties regarding the share of forest in the region (following Caras-Severin county).

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Mehedinti county is close to the national value: 60.3% but less than the regional values, having 415 economically active population/1000 inhabitants, less than the national and regional values. In 2008, unemployment rate was the highest in the region: 9.3%, maintaining these high values in the last years.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	22,1	21,4	23,1	32
Labour force participation rate (%)	72,1	73,1	64,3	65,7
Unemployment rate in region (%)	9,4	8,8	9,5	9,3
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	22,9	23,9	27,8	31
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	53	55,21	58,88	60,02
Tourism - average guest nights	3,5	3,35	2,52	2,58
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	18,28	17,72	22,1	25,7

Judetul Olt

General Information

Olt County's industry represents the main sector of activity, being represented by all industrial branches. Its characteristic is the metallurgical industry, respectively aluminum production and processing. Thus, Slatina is emblematic for the aluminum producing.

Representative companies are:

- SC ALRO SA - unique producer of primary aluminum in Romania
- Altur SA - Production of motor vehicles, parts and accessories for motor vehicles.
- Romvag SA, SMR SA - wheel set for wagons.
- S.C. CORD ROMANIA S.R.L. – cable producer
- S.C. PIRELLI TYRE S.R.L. – manufacture of tires and room-air tire retreading and rebuilding

Olt County has an agricultural area of 437,845 ha, occupying seventh place in the national context (vineyards, orchards, pastures and meadows). Its arable area is of 374,890 ha. Main crops are: wheat, rye, potatoes, sugar beet, corn, sunflower and vegetables.

Olt county has a special wine-growing potential in Sâmbure ti, Cîrlogani, Dobroteasa, Morunglav, Vitomire ti, Streje ti, M run ei villages.

S.C. VITIPOMICOLA S.A. SÎMBURESTI is a representative company for the county agriculture and also an important producer of branded wines, old and current varieties of Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot, and Sauvignon Feteasc Royal, natural brandy, plums and fresh apples.

The low productivity of agriculture is characteristic for Olt county, though 44.7% from employment in 2007 was in primary sector.

The number of foreign tourists decreased from 5.2/1000 inhabitants in 2006 to 3.5/1000 inhabitants in 2008 and 2.5/1000 inhabitants in 2009.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Olt county had the lowest increase of GDP between 2000 and 2006.

The investments opportunities in order to increased the GDP are:

- Capacities for textile and industrial plant processing
- Port Corabia – development of port area
- Slatina Municipality - major urban center, with potential for polarization (concentration of modern industry - Aluminum - with many international investment capital)
- Potential for grain production, vegetables, livestock, viticulture and fruit
- Development potential of the agricultural production capacities
- The creation of centers for collecting, sorting and processing agricultural products - cannery units

Activity Structure

Compared with 2001, in 2007 Olt county had increasing values in manufacturing activities and one of the highest rates in construction in the region (10.6%). Regarding the activities of whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household goods, Olt county had the lowest share both in 2001 and 2007 (8.6% and 8.8%), the same situation having in activities of hotels and restaurants, Olt county (the lowest share in 2001: 0.5%). Regarding the share of employed in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, Olt county had the lowest share in the Danube region in 2001 and 2007 (4.4%, and 4.9%), together with Caras-Severin county.

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, the average monthly salary in Olt county was inferior to the regional or national value (446.4 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (497.3 Euro), public administration and defence (443.6 Euro), mining and quarrying (421.9 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (393.4 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (113.2 Euro), hotels and restaurants (133.8 Euro), trade (168.6 Euro), agriculture, hunting and silviculture (183.3 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Olt county life expectancy was of 71.99 years, less than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. Both for men (68.58 years) and women (75.62 years) the values are inferior to those of regional level.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The Danube Valley, Olt and Olte ului Valleys, forests, and highly concentrated thermal and mineral waters of soda-chlorine type. Forests represent 10.9% from the total area of the county, a value inferior than the regional one (14.7%).

In Olt county are oil and natural gas deposits.

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Olt county is of 55.5%, with 378 economically active population/1000 inhabitants. In 2008, unemployment rate was of 5.3%, higher than national and regional values, having a fluctuating trend between 2004 and 2008.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	20,7	20,3	21,3	29
Labour force participation rate (%)	71,6	69,4	62,6	61,6
Unemployment rate in region (%)	9,8	7,4	7,1	5,3
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	22,3	21,2	27,2	27,9
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	54	55,63	58,92	60,07
Tourism - average guest nights	2,7	2,56	2,24	2,5
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	4,33	4,2	5,2	3,49

Judetul Caras-Severin

General Information

The county has the highest forest potential in the region (48.3% from total area of the county is occupied by forests and other forest vegetation terrains). Tourism is another potential of the county.

The number of foreign tourists increased in 2009 compared with 2008, from 15.3/1000 inhabitants to 18.8/1000 inhabitants.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Caras-Severin county has a value of GDP per inhabitant inferior than the national or regional one.

Between 2005 and 2007 the GDP of the county increased with 38.9%.

Evolution of GDP reported to the number of inhabitants shows a slower dynamic of this indicator at county level than at national and regional levels (the development of the county was less pronounced).

Activity Structure

In Caras-Severin county employment in mining industry decreased from 4.7% in 2001 to 0.5% in 2007. Low shares were recorded in activities of whole sale and retail trade, repair of motor vehicles, motorcycles and personal household goods (10.1%) both in 2001 and in 2007. Having important tourist destinations, Caras-Severin county have higher shares of activities in hotels and restaurants than at regional and national level (3.5% in 2007). Regarding the share of employed in financial intermediation, real estate, renting and business activities, Caras-Severin county had the lowest share in the Danube region in 2001 and 2007 (4.4%, and 4.9%).

Average Monthly Salary

In 2008, Caras-Severin county had the lowest average monthly salary in the Danube area (379.3 Euro). In 2008, the higher salaries were in financial intermediations (452.8 Euro), public administration and defence (403.7 Euro), electric and thermal energy, gas and water (367 Euro), mining and quarrying (335.8 Euro). The lowest salaries were in fishing and pisciculture (125.4 Euro), hotels and restaurants (137.9 Euro), trade (157.2 Euro), manufacturing (196.8 Euro).

Life Expectancy at Birth

In 2008, in Caras-Severin county life expectancy was of 72 years, less than at regional level, which was of 72.43 years. Both for men (68.42 years) and women (75.75 years) the values are inferior to those of regional level.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Natural resources represent the main richness of the county.

The non-renewable resources are: ores (iron, manganese, copper, molybdenum, gold and silver, poly-metallic ores), coal, rocks. They were exploited and still are exploited and processed with technologies that led to an intense pollution of several areas. The coal extraction and usage, the mining exploitations, siderurgic and metallurgic industries, energetic industry and other industries are substantially contributing to the environment pollution with ordinary pollutants (SO₂, CO₂, NO, NH₃), heavy metals, ash and other specific pollutants.

The most important renewable resource is the water (surface and underground). The main hydrographic arteries are rivers like Timi, Cara, Cerna, Nera and their effluents and also the Danube river. The most important lakes have carst origin. Among the anthropic lakes (dams) that are producing electric energy and are supplying localities with water, can be mentioned the lakes from Oravita (Lacul Mare and Lacul Mic), the dams from Dognecei Valley (Lacul cu Nuferi and Lacul Mare), Buhui Lake from Anina, Mărgărita Lake, on Buhui river, initially used for a micro-power station. The most important lakes are those from Bârzava and Timi ul superior, supplying with water Reia municipality, producing electric energy, for recreation and pisciculture. Gozna, Viliug and Secu lakes are set up on Bârzava river, and upstream Timi river the barrier lake "Trei Ape" ("Three Waters") was set up. The area occupied by forests in this county represents 39% from the total Danube area, being the most "forested" county in the area (411276 hectares, representing almost 50% from the total area of the county).

Secondary Resources

Participation rate in Caras-Severin county is of 56.1%, with 395 economically active population/1000 inhabitants. In 2008, unemployment rate was high, of 6%, having a fluctuating trend in the last years.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	23,7	23,9	29,8	38
Labour force participation rate (%)	74	72,6	62,3	63,3
Unemployment rate in region (%)	10,2	11,6	7,9	6
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	28,9	29,1	34	37,2
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	50	52,28	55,81	56,94
Tourism - average guest nights	8	7,09	7,78	6,78
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	14,28	14,03	17,5	15,3

Vidin

General Information

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

District has the lowest values through all the years. The contribution of that district to the economic development of the Danube region is very small – 6,4% (2005), 6,2% (2006) and 6,7% (2007). The contribution to the economic development of the country is about 1% - 1% (2005), 0,9% (2006) and 0,87% (2007). That district should be influenced with some special measures and investments, especially after the construction of the Second Danube Bridge across the Danube River in Vidin.

Activity Structure

In Vidin district the biggest share is that of Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (39,3%), while the lowest is in Section F (0,9%).

Average Monthly Salary

Life Expectancy at Birth

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

VIDIN DISTRICT is one of the poorest district in Bulgaria concerning deposits of nature. On its territory there are to be found mainly fields of sediment origin because of the geological structure of the region.

The non-ore raw materials are well represented on the area of the district.

On the area of Vidin District the most promising and cost-effective deposit is that of gypsum near the village of Koshava (Vidin municipality), which is the sole of its kind on the Balkan Peninsula.

Significant deposits of limestone and clay have been discovered as well on the territory of the district, that are used mainly in construction.

A marble deposit exists near the village of Chuprene (Chuprene municipality), but all of them are not in the process of an exploitation.

In the village of Granitovo (Belogradchik municipality), there were in the past three kinds of quarries:

- For granite – it is not explored
- For facing stone “perla” – it was explored but nowadays it is not used
- For inactive materials, stone – it is in progress

In the Belogradchik municipality there are rocks, different in structure – limestone, marbled limestone, sandstone and granite.

The forest lands of the district are 753 045 – only 2% of the forest land of the country and 14% of that of the Danube region. The forest lands in Vidin are 25,5% of the total territory of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 2 027 534 - about 3,2% of that of the country and about 10% of that of the Danube region. It is - about 66,8% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 1 704 401 - 84% of the total agricultural land of the district and is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands comprise not so big part - only 10% of the agricultural land of the district and 12% of the arable land of the district.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education are 38,7 thousands – this is the lowest value among all the districts of the region. The persons of higher education are 8,3 (21,4% of the total of the district), while the number of persons of Upper Secondary education is 71,8% and that of the lower Secondary or Lower education is only 6,5%.

Indicators of Economy

Indicator	1996	2001	2005	2008
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	20,1	26	26,3	25,6
Labour force participation rate (%)	50,27	66,08	53,87	62,73
Unemployment rate in region (%)	18,25	27,58	20,94	10,58
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	32,19	39,09	48,5	27,91
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	39,43	42,58	42,58	42,58
Tourism - average guest nights	1,7	1,45	1,33	1,43
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	8,57	13,17	24,71	30,41

Montana

General Information

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Montana district has some contribution to the Danube region which is not big but marks a stable positive progress – from 8,9% (2005) to 9,7% (2007), while the contribution to the country marks a slight regress – from 1,4% (2005) to 1,25% (2007). Montana could have a better progress in future, having in mind the existing potential of the district and enlargement of the investments in the late years.

Activity Structure

In Montana district the biggest share is that of Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (34,0%), followed by Section D (32,8%), while the lowest is in Section C (0,4%).

Average Monthly Salary

Life Expectancy at Birth

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The deposits of nature resources in the district have local significance.

- Non-ore raw materials - Mainly they are some kinds of construction materials – limestone, industrial minerals, granite, etc. In Chiprovci municipality there are fluorine finding. In Lom coal-field, between the rivers Tzibritza and Ogosta there have been prospected for brown coal of an area of 300 sq.km., but they have low values and are not explored.

The deposits of clay and malms are of much more significance. There are deposits of fireproof clays near the village of Klisuritsa and Dolna Riksa.

On the territory of the district there are careers for opencast extraction of construction materials – limestone, sand, clay, ballast.

But the quality and the quantity of these deposits do not allow the development of extraction industry that will have a stable economic significance.

In Montana District the deposits of non-ore raw material are of local significance, mainly building materials: limestone, industrial minerals, granite and diabases. In Chiprovtsi Municipality there is a deposit of fluorite.

- Ore raw materials - There are ferrous, silver and leaden ores in Chiprovci municipality, but extraction is broken off. There are copper, silver and gold ores near the villages of Govejda, Diva Slatina, Dalgi Del and Kopilovtsi.

The predominant deposits of metallic (copper, iron, silver and lead) ore in the region are concentrated in the districts of Montana.

The forest lands of the district are 851 553 – only 2,3% of the forest land of the country, 15,9% of that of the Danube region and 23% of the total territory of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 2 513 755 - about 3,9% of that of the country and about 12,5% of that of the Danube region. It is 68,6% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 2 104 292 - about 84% of the total agricultural land of the district and is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands – 227 500 comprise not so big part - only 9% of the agricultural land of the district and 10,8% of the arable land of the district.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education in Montana district are 61,2 thousands. The share of persons of Upper Secondary education is 70,4% (the largest share among the districts), while the share of persons of Higher education is one of the lowest (18,8%). The share of the persons of Lower Secondary education is one of the lowest among the districts (10,6%).

Indicators of Economy

Indicator	1996	2001	2005	2008
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	20,1	26	26,3	25,6
Labour force participation rate (%)	49,79	73,02	57,41	65,63
Unemployment rate in region (%)	18,9	26,95	22,41	11,02
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	32,98	29,73	33,44	21,89
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	38,16	41,58	41,58	41,58
Tourism - average guest nights	1,3	4,11	2,64	2,4
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	5,29	2,94	12,18	16,93

Vratsa

General Information

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Vratsa district has some contribution to the economic development of the Danube region and the country as a whole, although there was some diminishing of the values of GDP after 2007. The contribution to the Danube region is about 16% - 16,6% (2005), 15,3% (2006) and 16,9% (2007), while to the country the contribution of Vratsa district is about 2% - 2,6% (2005); 2,2% (2006) and 2,17% (2007).

Activity Structure

In Vratsa district the biggest share is that of Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (31,0%), followed by Section D (23,7%), while the lowest is in Section C (0,4%).

Average Monthly Salary

Life Expectancy at Birth

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

In the past the basic ore raw materials – leaden-zink ores were used in the plant for the adaptation of black copper – near the station Elisejna. But in 2000 this plant put an end to its activity.

Nowadays the deposits that are extracted on the territory of Vratsa district are:

- Non-ore raw materials - limestone – in the region of Vratsa and Mezdra district; Extraction of materials for construction – sand and ballast is done along the rivers: Danube, Ogosta, Iskar, Botunja and Skat. The clay for the brick industry and breakage stone for the road construction and the cement industry – by the quarries
- nature gas – in the region of the village of Chiren (Vratsa municipality);
- petrol and nature gas in the village of Butan (Kozloduy municipality).

The forest lands of the district are 570 993 – only 1,5% of the forest land of the country; 10,6% of that of the Danube region and 15% of the total territory of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 2 717 362 - about 4,3% of that of the country and about 13,5% of that of the Danube region. It is - about 76,6% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 2 279 441 - about 84% of the total agricultural land of the district and is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands comprise not so big part - only 10,8% of the agricultural land of the district and 9% of the arable land of the district.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education in Vratsa district are 76 thousands, more than that in Vidin district and it's about the average of the region. The share of Higher, Upper Secondary and Lower secondary education is as Follows: 21,2%, 70,3% and 8,5%. The largest share is that of Upper secondary education – 53,4 thousands, 40 thousands of which have vocational education.

Indicators of Economy

Indicator	1996	2001	2005	2008
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	20,1	26	26,3	25,6
Labour force participation rate (%)	51,48	61,01	54,06	62,59
Unemployment rate in region (%)	16,28	24,15	18,66	9,06
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	28,95	34,78	38,81	22,65
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	42,17	44,13	44,13	44,13
Tourism - average guest nights	1,43	1,94	2,06	2,12
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	6,03	3,87	10,6	14,11

Pleven

General Information

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Pleven district has one of the highest values of GDP. Its contribution to the economic development of the Danube region is significant – 17,5% (2005), 17,9% (2006) and 19,1% (2007), while the contribution to the country is not so big – about 2,5% - 2,8% (2005); 2,6% (2006) and 2,5% (2007).

Activity Structure

In Pleven district the biggest share is that of Section D (30,4%), followed by Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (28,3%), while the lowest is in Section C (0,8%).

Average Monthly Salary

Life Expectancy at Birth

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Three deposits of crude oil have been discovered in the district but in practical terms they have no significance for the energy balance of Bulgaria. These are the crude oil deposits at Dolen Dabnik, Gygen and Bohot (Pleven District), which are almost exhausted.

In Pleven District the non-ore raw material deposits of industrial significance are the limestone near Pleven, the fireclay deposits near Bukovlak and Opanets and those of chalk near Nikopol.

The forest lands of the district are 434 294 – only 1,2% of the forest land of the country and 8% of that of the Danube region. They represent 6,7% of the total territory of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 3 791 859 - about 6% of that of the country and about 18,8% of that of the Danube region. It is - about 83,3% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 3 253 224 - about 86% of the total agricultural land of the district and is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands – 692 698 comprise not so big part - only 18,3% of the agricultural land of the district and 21% of the arable land of the district.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education in Pleven district are 118,8 thousands (19,6% of the region, which is the largest share among the districts). The share of Upper Secondary education, like in all other districts, is the biggest one (66,2%). The share of persons of Lower Secondary education is 12,5% - about the average for the region.

Indicators of Economy

Indicator	1996	2001	2005	2008
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	21,7	24,8	27	25,6
Labour force participation rate (%)	49,16	61,62	57,49	63,8
Unemployment rate in region (%)	11,95	20,57	14,33	7,95
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	27,72	35,99	36,78	20,68
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	40,13	43,75	43,75	43,75
Tourism - average guest nights	1,56	1,56	1,6	1,7
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	17,08	12,24	15,41	23,07

Veliko Tarnovo

General Information

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Veliko Tarnovo district is the district that has similar values to that of Pleven district and has one of the leading role in the economy of the Danube region. The contribution of the district to the region is about 18% and it enlarges in the years - 17,48% (2005); 17,9% (2006) and 19,1% (2007), while the contribution to the country is about 2,5% and it has slightly diminished through the years – 2,8% (2005); 2,6% (2006) and 2,4% (2007).

Activity Structure

In Veliko Tarnovo district the biggest share is that of Section D (32,3%), followed by Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (23,5%), while the lowest is in Section C (0,3%).

Average Monthly Salary

Life Expectancy at Birth

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

The non-ore raw materials are well represented on the area of the district.

Of interest in Veliko Tarnovo District are some non-metallic open-pit minerals. Near the city of Elena have been found and explored quartz sands for the glass industry, near the village of Voneshta Voda and the village of Varbovka – basalts, limestone and marl for cement production, near the village of Bardim, the village of Draguzhevo and the village of Karamanovo – gravel and sand. Deposits of marls and clays are exploited on the commons of the city of Lyaskovets. Limestone deposits exist at the villages of Russalya, Vishovgrad, Malak Chiflik, Samovodene, Sheremetya, Belyakovets, Momin Sbor and the city of Veliko Tarnovo. In the vicinity of the villages of Butovo, Ovcha Moguila, the city of Polski Trambesh, the city of Gorna Oryahovitsa and the city of Strazhitsa are exploited deposits of clay for household and construction ceramics. In the village of Kessarevo and the village of Bregovitsa have been studied deposits of high quality clay and marl for production of bricks and roof tiles. Of higher economic significance are the deposits of clay and marl. Deposits of fireclays exist at the village of Klissuritsa and the village of Dolna Rixa. All in all the quality and quantity of the deposits of mineral raw materials do not allow the development of extraction and production facilities of a more serious economic significance.

The forest lands of the district are 1 172 312 – only 3,2% of the forest land of the country and about 22% of that of the Danube region. They represent 22,3% of the total territory of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 3 088 784 - about 4,8% of that of the country and about 15,3% of that of the Danube region. It is - about 68,6% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 2 623 531 - about 56,3% of the total agricultural land of the district and is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands – 408 552 comprise not so big part - only 13,2% of the agricultural land of the district and 15,6% of the arable land of the district.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education in Veliko Tarnovo district are 109,6 thousands, which are one of the most numerous in the region. In fact, Pleven, Veliko Tarnovo and Ruse are the districts with the most educated employed persons. The share of the persons of Higher education in Veliko Tarnovo is 28,1% - the largest among the other districts of the region. The share of persons of Upper secondary education is 61,9% - about the average of the region, while that of the Lower secondary education is one of the lowest – 10,0%.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	21,7	24,8	27	26,7
Labour force participation rate (%)	48,59	62,05	55,76	61,58
Unemployment rate in region (%)	10,95	21,16	13,17	6,9
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	27,41	37	41,69	22,75
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	43,2	45	45	45
Tourism - average guest nights	1,56	1,51	1,67	1,63
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	61,1	42,59	75,58	93,9

Ruse

*General Information**Economic level**Gross Domestic Product (GDP)*

Ruse district is the district with the highest values of GDP and it has significant contribution to the economic development of the Danube region – 17,7% (2005); 18,3% (2006) and 20,6% (2007). The contribution of that district to the economics of the country is similar to that of Pleven and Veliko Tarnovo districts – 2,8% (2005); 2,7% (2006) and 2,6% (2007).

Activity Structure

In Ruse district the biggest share is that of Section D (34,4%), followed by Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (19,3%), while the lowest is in Section C (1,5%).

*Average Monthly Salary**Life Expectancy at Birth**Economic Potential**Primary Resources*

The district of Ruse is relatively poor in terms of ores and minerals and energy resources, as well as of forest resources because of its being situated in the so-called Danubian Plain of Bulgaria. Its main potential are the land resources, especially agricultural (arable) lands.

In Ruse District the deposits of economic significance are non-ore raw materials - those of kaolin and quartz sand at the city of Vetovo, the city of Senovo, the village of Topchii and the village of Krivnya (Vetovo Municipality); of building limestone at the villages of Pirogovo, Krassen and Bozhichen (Ivanovo Municipality) and the village of Bassarbovo (Ruse Municipality); of stone and lime (the village of Tsenovo) and inert materials from the river Danube. Among the Karst formations at the city of Vetovo and at the village of Pissanets (Vetovo Municipality) there are kaolin raw materials.

The majority of the area of the district is covered with loess and loam (the layers of the biggest thickness are near the river Danube bank – 20 to 50 m).

The forest lands of the district are 408 804 – only 1,1% of the forest land of the country and 7,6% of that of the Danube region. They represent 13,9% of the total area of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 2 717 362 - about 3,3% of that of the country and about 10,5% of that of the Danube region. It is - about 76% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 1 831 119 - about 86% of the total agricultural land of the district and is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands – 420 451 comprise not so big part - 19,8% of the agricultural land of the district and 23% of the arable land of the district.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education in Ruse district are 106,2 thousands – this number is one of the largest of the region. The share of persons of higher education – 19,8% is also one of the largest of the region. As in all other districts, the share of upper secondary education is the largest share (62,8%), concerning the level of education. The share of lower secondary education is not big – only 14%.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	21,7	24,8	27	26,7
Labour force participation rate (%)	47,99	60,04	63,25	66,15
Unemployment rate in region (%)	13,54	19,84	11,72	5,87
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	25,49	37,86	39,16	20,73
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	41,02	43,76	43,76	43,76
Tourism - average guest nights	1,38	1,61	1,54	1,55
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	25,52	30,86	45,58	67,91

Razgrad

General Information

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Razgrad district has a slight contribution to the Danube region – about 8,2% and it increases inconsiderably in 2007 – 8,2% (2005); 8,2% (2006) and 8,7% (2007). The contribution to the economic development of the country is not big as the district has one of the lowest values – 1,3% (2005); 1,2% (2006) and 1,1% (2007).

Activity Structure

In Razgrad district the biggest share is that of Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (32,0%), followed by Section D (27,1%), while the lowest is in Section C (0,2%).

Average Monthly Salary

Life Expectancy at Birth

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

There are not many deposits of nature resources in Razgrad district.

As for the non-ore raw materials - in Razgrad District there have been studied and put to economic exploitation kaolin deposits on the area of the municipalities of Razgrad and Isperih, clay deposits to the southwest of Razgrad and in Loznitsa Municipality.

The large-grain limestone and sandstone is used as gravel.

The forest lands of the district are – 547 142 - only 1,5% of the forest land of the country and 10,2% of that of the Danube region. The forest lands in Razgrad are 20,7% of the total territory of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 1 907 934 - about 3% of that of the country and about 9,5% of that of the Danube region. It is - about 72,3% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 1 638 168 - about 86% of the total agricultural land of the district and 61,9% of the whole territory of the district and it is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands – 143 949 comprise small part - 5,4% of the agricultural land of the district and 8,8% of the arable land of the district.

Typical for the district is the high percentage of agricultural territories (1 907 934 dca) and they are 70,7% of the total area of the district (the average value for Bulgaria is 58,7%)

In Razgrad district the indicator for “arable land per capita” is 10,5 dca per capita as an average value for the district and it’s much more than the average value for the country – 6,4 dca per capita.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education in Razgrad district are 47,0 thousands – one of the lowest value. The shares of the level of education (higher, upper secondary and lower secondary) are 19,8%; 56% and 24,5%. The share of persons of lower secondary education is the highest of the region, even more, this share is much larger than the share of higher education.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	21,7	24,8	27	26,7
Labour force participation rate (%)	48,1	63,94	54,09	58,97
Unemployment rate in region (%)	19,02	28,44	19,3	10,7
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	31,29	33,2	41,38	23,56
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	30,1	32,35	32,35	32,35
Tourism - average guest nights	1,73	1,65	1,61	1,52
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	15,3	9,1	8,1	20,36

Silistra

General Information

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Silistra district is the district with one of the lowest values of GDP among the districts of the Danube region and it has very small contribution to the region – 7,2% (2005); 7,1% (2006) and 7,3% (2007) and to the country as well – 1,1% (2005); 1,0% (2006) and 0,9% (2007)

Activity Structure

In Silistra district the biggest share is that of Section M,L,N,O,P,Q (31,9%), followed by Section D (23,0%), while the lowest is in Section C (0,4%).

Average Monthly Salary

Life Expectancy at Birth

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

As a whole Silistra district does not have much primary resources, concerning nature deposits.

Non-ore raw materials - In Silistra District deposits of kaolin with layer thickness of about 18 m have been studied (good prospects for economic exploitation) near the village of Colobar.

Along the slopes of the dry valley sections in the district have been found small deposits of quarry building materials: limestone for concrete and road pavement, as well as limestone suitable for production of building lime.

Deposits of soft limestone varieties for cladding exist in the vicinity of the village of Irnik, the village of Zlatoklas and the village of Podles.

Near the Danube river coast there are some findings of inert materials (gravel, sand).

The forest lands of the district are – 631 277sq.km. - only 1,7% of the forest land of the country and 11,8% of that of the Danube region. The forest lands in Silistra are 22,2 % of the total territory of the district.

The total agricultural lands of the district are 1 998 058 - about 3,1% of that of the country and about 10% of that of the Danube region. It is - about 70% of the total area of the district. The arable land is 1 707 936 - about 85,5% of the total agricultural land of the district and is a prerequisite for agriculture development. The irrigated lands – 67 081 comprise very small part - 3,4% of the agricultural land of the district and 3,9% of the arable land of the district.

Secondary Resources

The total employed persons by some level of education in Silistra district are 50,2 thousands, one of the lowest values. Silistra, like Razgrad, has comparatively low values for higher education (18,0%) and upper secondary education, while the share of lower secondary education is one of the largest (23%).

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	21,7	24,8	27	26,7
Labour force participation rate (%)	40,7	55,74	63,97	63,82
Unemployment rate in region (%)	14,59	21,83	16,12	9,75
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	34,72	36,17	30,52	19,83
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	33,8	36,06	36,06	36,06
Tourism - average guest nights	1,4	1,31	1,41	1,38
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	13,35	7,27	15,29	36,71

Izmai kyj rayon

General Information

Major industrial processing enterprises are located in urban village Suvorove and Kamenka in the district center. In the village Kamenka there is a cattle and pig factory which breeds black-spotted cows and large white pigs, in the village Utkonosivka there is a sheep breeding factory.

There are 4 hospitals, 9 dispensaries, 11 health posts, 14 houses of culture, 5 rural clubs, 6 bank departments. The newspaper "Danube news" is published.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the region reached EUR 249 m in 2008 or UAH 1.9 billion, and the GDP per capita amounted to EUR 1,965.

Activity Structure

- In 2009 the number of inhabitants of the district in working age was 79,415 persons (61.46 %).
- The number of economically active population in the district is 58,149 persons (45 %).
- The unemployment rate in the district is 3.3 %.

Average Monthly Salary

Average salary (2008):

Izmail – 1252 UAH = 155,71 EUR

Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth was 62 years for men and 72.2 years for women.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Among non-metallic mineral resources of the region it is possible to single out rock salt which explored reserves equal 3.45 billion tons while the expected reserves make 5.2 billion tons.

The total forest area comprises 4.7 thou ha. The agricultural lands occupy 84.1 thou ha.

Economic importance of non-metallic mineral resources is at a medium level. Economic importance of forests is low. Land resources of the district are of high importance.

Secondary Resources

Secondary resources of the Ukrainian Danube region are presented with strong port and transport complex, broad tourism and recreational resources. Agriculture is the basis of economical resources of the region. The large-scale but out-of-age irrigation system exists in the region.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	1,6	4,01	5,87	8,29
Labour force participation rate (%)	45	45	45,9	45
Unemployment rate in region (%)	1,3	2,3	2,1	3,3
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	19,42	20,89	23,1	27,85
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	45,9	46,8	47,6	47,7
Tourism - average guest nights	740	740	780	985
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	28,19	33,36	41,35	71,03

Kilii kyi rayon

General Information

Industry of the district is presented by enterprises engaged in shipbuilding and ship repair, processing of agricultural products, and production of other industrial products.

During 2007 the industrial enterprises of the region produced commercial products (in comparable prices) amounting to 68 683,5 thousand UAH.

JSC UDP "Kiliya Shipyard", whose main product is the production of ships "river-sea" has more than 60 years experience in shipbuilding and ship repair. In addition to orders of domestic customers (JSC "Ukrainian Danube Shipping", Ports of the Danube and Black Sea basins), the company builds vessels for ship owners from Belgium, Holland and Germany.

"Kiliya Shipyard" has been repeatedly awarded with international prizes for quality and product's brand. Since 1997 it is a member of the World Trade Leaders' Club.

In the field of ship repair works Vilkovo Press Unit fleet repair base (VPUFRB), which is a branch of Joint Stock Shipping Company "Ukrichflot". Among the customers of VPUFRB, except for the main company, there are local fishing and transportation companies. Our team has repeatedly been honored with awards and distinctions at Ukrainian and international exhibition events.

Main district enterprises are food and processing industry, namely Ltd "Titan", Ltd "Lad", CJSC "Kiliya Wine Plant".

Ltd. "Titan" manufactures over 80 types of dairy and meat products. Production capacity enables to process 100 head of cattle per day, to produce 10 tons of sausages and 100 tons of various dairy products. The company is constantly expanding range of products. Meat and dairy products companies provide not only the necessities of the population of the district, but also sold outside, including export to Moldova. For a wide range and high quality products Ltd Titan was honored with numerous diplomas and awards.

JSC "Kiliya Wine Plant" specializes in producing sparkling wine, dessert and table wines, known under the trademark "Danube Crown". Products are patented, in its range there are 17 items of vintage wines, the most famous of them is "Danube Crown", "Sun in the Glass", "Kagor "Old Kiliya".

For high quality products the company was awarded with diplomas in the regional wine tasting.

The main producer of bread and bakery products in the area is Ltd "Lad".

Today the company produces over 40 kinds of bread and bakery products. In addition to retail area, the company provides bakery products of the village adjoining districts.

In addition to bread and bakery products company produces more than 10 items of cereals.

Another line of business is processing and handling of grain. Elevator Ltd. "LAD" is one largest elevator in the area. Location of the elevator in Danube bank allows the handling of grain on the river boat.

The port sector is represented by Kiliya port item ICC port "Ust-Danube". The power capacity of the port can handle cargo, delivered by river barge. When the Danube river is sufficiently deep, Kiliya port can handle with the bulk cargo from river barges to vessels of "river-sea" type.

Intensification of the development of tourism industry - one of the priorities of the district. Flora and fauna of the Danube Delta, the uniqueness of Vylkovo, interesting story of Kiliya, recreation and health resources of the Black Sea, Serpents Island – all this create conditions for development in the different types of tourism: ecological, agricultural, historical, recreational and others.

Services of eco-tourism in the area are provided by the Danube Biosphere Reserve, which together with "Vylkovo-Pelican-Tour" and "Vylkovo Tour" are serving the largest number of tourists. Local travel agencies cooperating with the tourist company "Transkruyiz" Izmail, which organizes the cruise ships in the Danube delta to foreign tourists with visiting the town of Vylkovo.

Interesting tourist routes are developed in the area, they are "Zero kilometer" (visiting the memorial sign in the confluence of the Danube into the Black Sea), "Water City" (tour by Vylkove channels), "Garland Danube" (includes tasting of local wine).

Rural (green) tourism is actively developing. Every year the number of private estates is growing, which are ready to host tourists and holidaymakers.

Every year the number of tourists visiting the town of Vylkovo and Danube Delta reaches over 25 thousand people, including more than 6000 foreigners.

During the active tourist season (June-August) a large number of tourists who visit the Danube Delta, are resting on the coast of the Black Sea (in the recreational area s.Prymorske) employing 87 recreation centers and 4 children's camps, where up to 7000 guests can be accommodated.

Promoting the tourism product in the town of Vylkovo Danubian Tourist Information Center was established, which represents the entire Danube tourism.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the region reached EUR 92.3 m in 2008 or UAH 710 m, and the GDP per capita amounted to EUR 1,710.

Activity Structure

- In 2009 the number of inhabitants of the district in working age was 32,826 persons (60.3 %).
- The number of economically active population in the district is 24,497 persons (45 %).
- The unemployment rate in the district is 3.3 %.

Average Monthly Salary

Average salary (2008):

Kiliya – 1092 UAH = 135,81 EUR

Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth in 2008 was 62 years for men and 72.2 years for women.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

According to preliminary assessment oil deposits in the Black Sea shelf adjacent to Kiliya district are estimated up to 10 m tons.

Natural gas resources in the Black Sea shelf adjacent to Kiliya district comprise 10 – 70 billion m³.

Among non-metallic mineral resources of the region it is possible to single out limestone – about 980,000 m³ and construction sand – 43 million m³.

The total forest area comprises 2.5 thou ha. The agricultural lands occupy 70.7 thou ha.

Economic importance of oil and gas reserves and non-metallic mineral resources is low. Land resources of the district are of high importance.

Secondary Resources

Secondary resources of the Ukrainian Danube region are presented with strong port and transport complex, broad tourism and recreational resources. Agriculture is the basis of economical resources of the region. The large-scale but out-of-age irrigation system exists in the region.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)	1	4,79	6,78	7,22
Labour force participation rate (%)	45	45	45,2	45
Unemployment rate in region (%)	2,5	3,1	2,8	3,3
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	10,3	12,23	13,94	16,28
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	55	54	54	53,1
Tourism - average guest nights	6650	6650	7420	7420
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	79,53	94,73	122,02	190,07

Renii kyî rayon

General information

The main feature of economic-geographical location of this area is that it situated by the river and it has a border position. Waterway on the Danube river is expanding economic ties with Central and Eastern Europe.

Livestock and poultry at the end of 2009 was: cattle 2,3 thousand, pigs -7,6 thousand, sheep, goats - 30,6 thousand, the bird – 134,4 thousand. Meat production is 2274 tons, 3316 tons of milk, and eggs - 11 498 thousand items, fishing - 794 tons are produced in the district.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

The gross domestic product (GDP) of the region reached EUR 68.9 m in 2008 or UAH 530 m, and the GDP per capita amounted to EUR 1,863.

Activity Structure

- In 2009 the number of inhabitants of the district in working age was 23,639 persons (60.9 %).
- The number of economically active population in the district is 17,466 persons (45.8 %).
- The unemployment rate in the district is 3.9 %.

Average Monthly Salary

From January to June 2010 average monthly nominal wage of employees of large and medium-sized enterprises amounted 1331 UAH for an average staff member, which is 9,6% higher than the corresponding period of 2009. In terms of average monthly salary among districts of the region Reni district occupies 17th place.

Dynamics of the level of average wages over January-June 2010 had a tendency to grow - by 0.1% higher than than in 2009. Average monthly wage for January - June 2010 exceeded the dimensions of social guarantees that were in June 2010, namely - to 50,6% level of subsistence minimum for an employable individuals and the minimum wage.

As of 9.1.2010 the companies of the district comply with the minimum wage set by law, except for two farms, with which the work for appropriate remedies was carried out.

In the absence of financial opportunities in the business district, the raising of the wages was not made, but bringing it to the current level of relations with the corresponding saving in wages.

As of September 1, 2010 3 companies have arrears of wages with the total amount of 1144,2 thousand UAH. Within the total debt on economically active enterprises accounted for 970.0 thousand. (JSC "Aqua"), the economically inactive enterprises, ie those who have suspended their production and business activities - 174.2 thous. (15,2%).

Number of debtor enterprises decreased by 2 units or 40% according to the January 1, 2010. Arrears of wages to the employees of economically active enterprises decreased in comparison with 1 January 2010 for 148,3 thousand UAH.

The total number of unemployed as of July 1, 2010 amounted to 223 persons. (on 01.07. 2009 - 305 people.), the unemployment rate was 0.9%.

From the beginning of the year, the Employment center signed 15 agreements with companies and organizations in the area of public works. 137 individuals were brought to participation in public works.

For the unemployed, which for a long time are registered in state employment 16 received a grant from the Employers' Fund of Compulsory State Social Insurance to create additional jobs.

Average salary (2008):

Reni – 1188 UAH = 147,75 EUR

Life Expectancy at Birth

The life expectancy at birth in 2008 was 62 years for men and 72.2 years for women.

*Economic Potential**Primary Resources*

Mineral extracting of local importance is made in the area, they are sand and clay, used mainly in construction. Among non-metallic mineral resources of the region it is possible to single out available construction sand deposits - 7.6 million m³.

The total forest area comprises 1.7 thou ha. The agricultural lands occupy 30.2 thou ha.

Economic importance of non-metallic mineral resources is at a medium level. Land resources of the district are of high importance.

Secondary Resources

Secondary resources of the Ukrainian Danube region are presented with strong port and transport complex, broad tourism and recreational resources. Agriculture is the basis of economical resources of the region. The large-scale but out-of-age irrigation system exists in the region.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27 ⁽²⁵⁾ average (%)	1,29	4,86	6,5	7,86
Labour force participation rate (%)	50	48	45,8	45
Unemployment rate in region (%)	3,6	3,7	3,9	3,4
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	16,51	14,95	14,02	13,57
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	53,9	53,9	53,8	53,6
Tourism - average guest nights	18	110	212	212
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	15,22	24,15	35,19	30,46

Moldavian Danube Area

General Information

In NUTS₄ Cahul operating 29649 businesses, including private enterprises as - 28 412, Joint - 1074, 159 - public and foreign -2. The district is developed for the processing of agricultural products, light industry and construction industry.

In the Cantemir district of 18186 active traders, of which 2240 are operators in the small business.

On NUTS₄ Cantemir territory operates 7 wine factories. In the Cantemir city working undertaking the production of canned by production capacity of 3360t. In s.Lingura enable an enterprise to produce dried fruits with a capacity of 460t per year. Also in NUTS₄ Cantemir operates 14 mills flour production, small sections to produce vegetable oil - 22, 4 bakeries, which covers all needs of the population with bread.

In NUTS₄ Taraclia activates two free economic zones „Tvardi a” and „Parcul de producere Taraclia”. In NUTS₄ Taraclia are a combined production of timber joinery items, mill joint venture „Santek” producing tile that has a capacity of 1.5 mln m².

In NUTS₄ Gagauzia in industrial production by nearly 60% is dominated by wine.

Economic level

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

GDP is a macroeconomic indicator that expresses the value of all material goods and services produced within a country by traders in a year. GDP per capita is the ratio of the absolute value of GDP and population of the country. GDP per capita in Moldova reached in 2010, the amount of 936 dollars or nearly two times more than a decade ago, shows the collated data of National Bank.

However, according to this indicator Moldova yields many countries in the region. The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Ukraine's GDP per capita last year amounting to 2 260 USD, Belarus - 3 800 USD, in Russia - 5 300 USD, while in Romania 5 600 USD.

Moldovan GDP has evolved over the last decade from an average of 7,7 billion MDL (in 1996) to over 44 billion MDL (last year). According to BNM, the Moldovan economy dropped in 1995-1996, followed by one year of GDP growth. But the next two years (1998-1999) were marked again by economic decline, mainly due to financial crisis in Russia, which "rocked" strong and the Moldovan economy.

Since 2001, the economy has entered a rising trend. But in 2010, growth dropped to 4 % (from 7,5% in 2005), in particular due to doubling of traffic import natural gas from Russian Federation, but also because of the embargo imposed by Moscow Exports of wine and agri-food R. Moldova.

Moldovan government in 2011 projected a GDP growth of 5%, which is projected at more modest advance in the CIS. On average, the CIS is expected a growth of 7%.

Activity Structure

Based economy branch in NUTS₄ Cahul is agriculture. 64% of the total area is agricultural land. The largest share in arable land have-81%. The structure of crop areas hold the major share of cereal crops - 72%, followed by technical crops - 27%, vegetables and pumpkins - 1%. The area is 17900 hectares of perennial. Vineyards constitute 83,4% of the perennial. As a result of restructuring agricultural enterprises have been given land about 50 thousand peasants in agricultural land with an area of 96800 ha have been created in the rural-economic formations LLC, AGT, SA, farms (over 24 000 units). Currently, 11 cooperatives operating in the district agricultural production, processing 7520,7 ha, 12 joint stock companies with the processing of 3448 ha, 78 limited liability company processed 31 938 ha, 8 farms processors 428 ha and 44 565 ha are processed 24401 farms.

The situation in the industrial sector of the economy is mainly determined by the activity of manufacturing enterprises, which in 2008 it returned 98,8% of total production. Enterprises in food and beverage industry to return 50,6% of total production and 51,2% of manufacturing production volume.

In NUTS₄ Taraclia are 2705 businesses, of which 2581 enterprises as private property, ie 95% of the total. Total land area is 64400 ha. Agricultural land is 43 000 hectares, including

- pastures - 37300 ha
- perennial plantations - 7500 ha
- orchards - 1100 hectares
- vine - 6100 ha.

In Taraclia are a combined production of timber joinery items, the combination "Santek" production of tiles which has a capacity of 1.5 million. m²

Average Monthly Salary

According to the National Bureau of Statistics in January-September 2010, the average salary of an employee of the national economy in Moldova amounted to 2908,8 MDL and increased compared to the previous year by 7,7%, real wages remained basically from last year (100,5%). In the budgetary sphere constituted 2532,1 MDL and increased compared to the same period last year by 8,0% in real sector - 3125,1 MDL and increased by 7,5 % over the same period last year.

In September the average pay of an employee was 2993,2 MDL. Compared with September last year the average gross wage increased by 9,2%, real wages - by 1,1%. In the budgetary sphere was 2544,2 lei, and increased by 7,0% from the same period last year. In the real average wage recorded 3245,8 lei, increasing by 10,1% compared to September 2009.

Life Expectancy at Birth

Indicators of life expectancy for men and women have changed synchronically: by decreasing the indicators in the years 1990-1995 by 3 years for men and 2,3 years for women, then there is a slight increase by the year 1998 and then some minor oscillations in the range of 64-64,5 years for men and 71,5-72 years for women. A slight worsening of indicators in 2005 are not yet a reason to consider this as a new trend. Comparing life in the Republic of Moldova with Russian Federation indicators can be found that indicators of the Republic of Moldova regarding the women are at the same level or slightly below those of the Russian Federation. However, male life expectancy in Moldova is higher than in the Russian Federation about 5-5,5 years. Gender differences are not so pronounced as in the Russian Federation are: life expectancy at birth for women exceeds that for men with 7-8 years index (Russian Federation - 13,5 years).

Life expectancy is longer with the townspeople 3-3,5 years than that of the villagers. This difference is slightly larger than that of the Russian Federation, which represents about 2,5 years.

Differences in life expectancy for men and women are primarily determined by the difference between male and female mortality rates in the working age. A maximum excess male mortality has the age of 20-30 years (approximately is 3 times higher than women). With increasing age, the difference between these indicators and, respectively, of male and female life expectancy is reduced from 7-8 years from birth up to 3-3,5 years - at the age of 60 years.

Economic Potential

Primary Resources

Moldova basement contains mineral fuel, metal and metallic. Useful mineral deposits are classified into three groups: fuel, metal and non-metallic.

Combustibilele currently exploring the southern Moldova in NUTS₄ Cahul, Cantemir and Gagauzia and consist of combustible gas, liquid and solid.

Fuel oil in the upper neogene deposits of Sarmatian Environment (N_{1s2}) is represented by deposits of methane "Victorovca" (NUTS₄ Cantemir) stocks valued at approximately 4000.0 mln m³, which is operated and used by a majority of residents (over 120 households), and the village bakery Baimaclia NUTS₄ Cantemir. Were also found natural gas deposits near villages Gote ti, Flocoasa and others (NUTS₄ Cantemir). In 2008 or 140 000 m³ of gas extracted.

Oil reserves in the meadow river Prut near village Valeni Cahul were discovered in 1950. Currently being carried out geological exploration to fully assess the gas and oil reserves located in the neogene sediments (measured reserves are about 1,7 mln tonnes). In 2008 13464 tons were extracted oil. Of natural deposit in the oil extraction Valeni held by "Redeco LTD" (currently "Valiexchimp LLC"). Deposit that lies near the nature reserve "Lower Prut". By Government Decision No. Of October 1102,10. Assignment was submitted in 2007 by "Redeco LTD" to "Valiexchimp LLC" the rights and obligations for research and exploitation of oil resources.

4 brown coal deposits are explored in southern Moldova with total reserves of 38 million tons.

Currently, apart from fuel deposits are taken to record 150 deposits of useful minerals solid non-metallic. Among them are several quarries operating in southern Moldova sand Ceadir-Lunga (NUTS₄ Gagauzia), NUTS₄ Taraclia, NUTS₄ Cantemir, Cahul NUTS₄, and clay in districts Comrat and Ceadir-Lunga (NUTS₄ Gagauzia), NUTS₄ Cahul (about 12 mining companies).

Cahul range of mineral deposits are represented by sand, clay - a raw material for construction and other purposes. These deposits are taken openly.

The spa operates Cahul "White Nenufar" - institution based curative mineral waters underground. Here come the treatment of citizens of the Republic of Moldova and other countries.

Unfortunately, national statistics do not provide accurate data related to the volume of primary resources in this region of country. A more detailed analysis can be performed on forests and agricultural land available to each region NUTS4 and their record is held annually by the national statistics.

In general the southern part of Moldova are very few areas covered with forests and unfortunately it's not stable surface. The constant is the situation in Gagauzia and Cahul those areas where growth is permanent. However, forests are growing by 28,25% over the past 10 years, particularly in Cahul and Gagauzia, which reads about 33% are located in local forests. Lowest potential forest in Taraclia (10,31% of all forests).

Secondary Resources

Economically active population has increased in recent years in pre-Danube area, in southern districts of Moldova on average 57,5% from 413,8 to 651,75 persons per 1000 inhabitants, more than in Cahul and Taraclia. It should be noted that the increased coverage of employment performance is due to improvements filing system and not the actual job growth. However, low unemployment rate announced is a consequence of our system performed voluntary registration of unemployed. In Cahul, non-commercial sector is the largest, followed by employees in the agriculture sector in 10 years has left only 1/3 of the 1998 employees. The share of people involved in industry and trade in goods and services remained relatively constant. NUTS4 Cantemir slump has 5 times the number of employees in agriculture, most sectors registered decreases as essential.

NUTS4 Taraclia is a decrease of 4 times persons engaged in commerce or in agriculture, hotel and building 3 times in the last 10 years.

Indicators of Economy

<i>Indicator</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2008</i>
Regional GDP per capita in PPS as a share of EU 27(25) average (%)				
Labour force participation rate (%)	0	57,9	49	44,3
Unemployment rate in region (%)	0	7,3	7,3	3,5
Number of employed in tertiary branch (%)	50,98	48,79	43,6	45,85
Share of college and secondary school educated inhabitants (%)	0	40,37	39,85	41,99
Tourism - average guest nights	54,3	48,7	51,65	55,25
Tourism - foreign visitors per 1000 inhabitants	2,4	1,75	1,93	2,99

Contact to Lead partner of the project:
Tibor Németh
Head of Spatial Planning Unit
Ministry of Transport, Construction and Regional Development of the Slovak Republic
Nameštie Slobody 6, P.O. BOX 100
810 05 Bratislava
Phone: +421259364493, Mobil:+421908893355, Fax: +421259364204
Email: tibor.nemeth@mindop.sk, donaregionen@gmail.com

www.donaregionen.net