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PART 13/13

COMMISSION STAFF WORKING DOCUMENT

Accompanying the document

REPORT FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS

My region, My Europe, Our future: The seventh report on economic, social and territorial cohesion

{COM(2017) 583 final}

EN EN

Lexicon

Cohesion policy: Covers all the programmes supported by the following Funds: the

European Social Fund (ESF), the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) and the Cohesion Fund (CF). It is also known as

regional policy.

Structural Funds: The European Social Fund (ESF) and the European Regional

Development Fund (ERDF)

Abbreviations

COH: Cohesion countries (EU-13 plus Greece and Portugal)

EAFRD: European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development

EFF: European Fisheries Fund, formerly known as Financial Instrument for

Fisheries Guidance (FIFG)

EFSI: European Fund for Strategic Investment

ERDF: European Regional Development Fund

ESF: European Social Fund

ESIF: European Structural and Investment Funds. Covers all programmes

supported ESF, ERDF, CF, EAFRD and EFF.

EU: European Union, formerly known as European Coal and Steel Community

(ECSC), the European Economic Community (EEC) and the European

Community (EC)

NSI: National Statistical Institute

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

PPS: Purchasing Power Standards

For ease of reading, funds are consistently referred to by their current name even if some of these funds have changed name over time.

Member States and their abbreviation

BE Belgium

BG Bulgaria

CZ Czech Republic

DK Denmark

DE Germany

EE Estonia

IE Ireland

¹ EAFRD and the Fisheries Fund have been considered part of Structural or Cohesion Policy during certain periods. But they will be treated separately in this report.

- EL Greece ES Spain France FR HR Croatia Italy IT CYCyprus LV Latvia LT Lithuania LU Luxembourg HU Hungary MTMalta NLNetherlands AT Austria PLPoland PT Portugal RO Romania SI Slovenia SK Slovakia FΙ Finland SE Sweden
 - Geographical groupings

Member State groupings

By enlargement

UK

For ease of reading, this report refers to the European Economic Community (EEC), the European Community (EC) as the European Union (EU).

- EU-6: The six initial member states: BE, DE, FR, IT, LU and NL
- EU-9: EU-6 plus DK, IE and UK

United Kingdom

- EU-10: EU-9 plus EL
- EU-15: EU-10 plus ES, AT, PT, SE, FI
- EU-12: All Member States that joined in 2004 and 2007: BG, CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT,
 - HU, MT, PL, RO, SI, SK
- EU-13: EU-12 plus HR
- EU-25: EU-15 plus CZ, EE, CY, LV, LT, HU, MT, PL, SI, SK
- EU-27: EU-25 plus RO and BG
- EU-28: EU-27 plus HR

Geographic groupings

• Eastern Member States: EE, LV, LT, PL, SK, CZ, SI, HU, RO, BG, HR

• Southern Member States: PT, ES, IT, EL, MT, CY

• Western Member States: EU-15

• Nordic Member States: SE, DK, FI

• Baltic States: EE, LV, LT

• Benelux: BE, NL, LU

By level of development

Less developed Member States: (BG, EL, EE, HR, LT, LV, HU, PL, RO) (GDP per head below 75% of EU average in 2015)

Moderately developed Member States: (CZ, CY, PT, SI, SK) (GDP per head between 75% and 90%)

Highly developed Member States: (BE, DK, DE, IE, ES, FR, IT, LU, MT, NL, AT, SE, FI, UK) (GDP per head above 90% of the EU average)

By status:

Candidate countries: Turkey, Montenegro, Serbia and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)

Potential candidate countries: Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo under UNSC Resolution 1244/99 and Iceland

Types of NUTS 2 regions

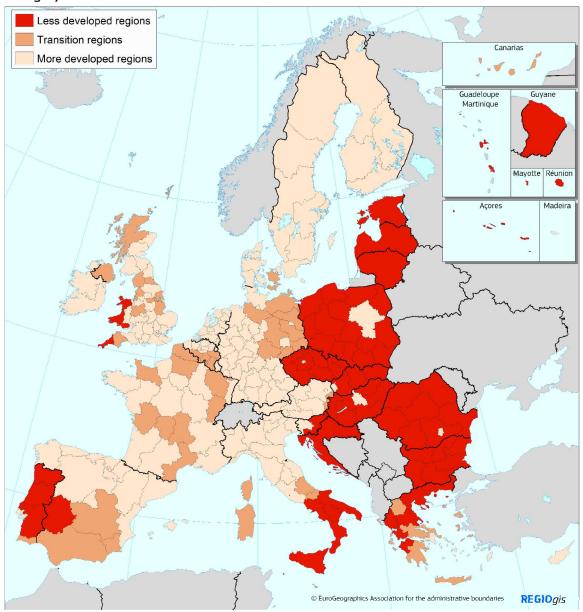
Cohesion policy in the period 2014-2020 uses three categories of regions based on the GDP per head for the years 2007, 2008 and 2009 (see map)

Less-developed regions: GDP per head (PPS) below 75% of the EU-27 average **Transition regions** GDP per head (PPS) between 75% to 90% of the EU-27 average **More-developed regions** GDP per head (PPS) above 90% of the EU-27 average

Map 1 Category of regions for Cohesion Policy 2014-2020

Structural Funds (ERDF and ESF) eligibility 2014-2020

Category



Capital region: These regions consist of one or more NUTS 2 regions and approximates the functional urban area of the national capital. In most cases, it consists of only one NUTS 2 region. The exceptions are: Berlin, Brussels, London, Prague and Vienna. Combining these regions ensures that the distortion in economic indicators caused by commuting is substantially reduced. These regions in most cases different than the capital metropolitan region.

Types of NUTS 3 regions

Metropolitan regions

This classification was developed in cooperation with the OECD and consists of NUTS 3 approximation of all functional urban areas of more than 250 000 as defined by the EU-OECD. Two types of metropolitan regions are identified: capital and other. The capital metropolitan regions contains the national capital.

Predominantly urban, intermediate, predominantly rural regions

This is classification is based on the OECD classification, but revised by the Commission. A detailed methodology is included in the Eurostat Regional Yearbook 2010.

Border regions

Border regions are NUTS 3 regions which are eligible for cross-border co-operation programmes under the European Regional Development Fund regulation.

Types of municipalities

Degree of urbanisation

- Cities: Local administrative units with more than 50 % of their population in an urban centre;
- Towns and suburbs: Local administrative units with more than 50 % of their population in urban clusters but less than 50 % live in an urban centre;
- **Rural area**: Local administrative units with more than 50 % of their population in rural grid cells

For more information see:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/Degree_of_urbanisation_c lassification_-_2011_revision

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/work/2014_01_new_urban.pdf

Cities and commuting zones

- **Cities**: Same definition as above
- **Commuting zones**: Contiguous local administrative units with at least 15% of their working population commuting to a city.

For more information see:

http://epp.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/statistics_explained/index.php/European_cities_%E2%80 %93_the_EU-OECD_functional_urban_area_definition

http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/focus/2012_01_city.pdf