

Cohesion Policy and LTVRA

13 October 2020

Wallis GOELEN VANDEBROCK, Senior Expert to DDG DG REGIO European Commission

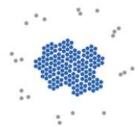
"Diversities"



Three types of rural regions

Rural inside the functional urban area (FUA)¹ Rural outside but in close proximity to the FUA² Rural is remote from the FUA³







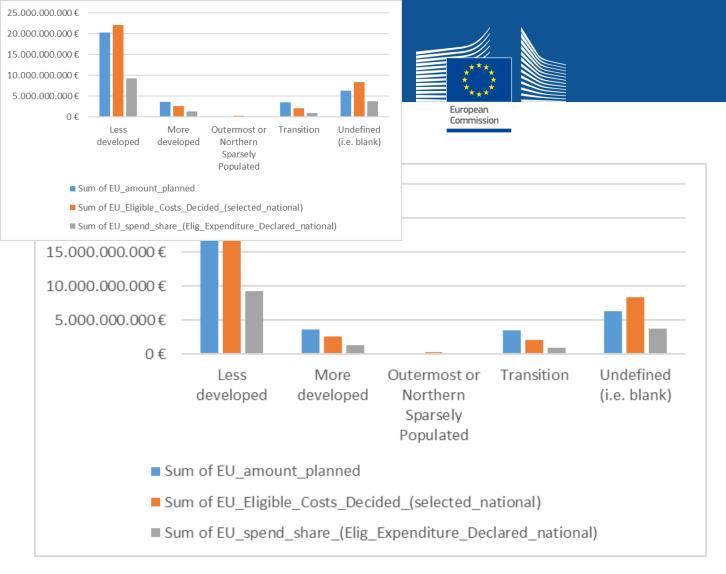
Challenges by type of rural region

Туре	Challenges	Opportunities
Rural inside a functional urban area (FUA)	loss of control over the future activities concentrate in the urban core loss of rural identity	more stable future potential to capture benefits of urban areas while avoiding the negatives
Rural outside, but in close proximity to a FUA	 conflicts between new residents and locals may be too far away for some firms, but too close for others 	 potential to attract high-income households seeking a high quality of life relatively easy access to advanced services and urban culture good access to transport
Rural remote	highly specialised economies subject to booms and busts limited connectivity and large distances between settlements high per capita costs of services	absolute advantage in production of natural resource-based outputs attractive for firms that need access to an urban area, but not on a daily basis can offer unique environments that can be attractive to firms and individuals

Source: OECD

"Economic diversification"





Progress in implementation of CP funds (EU amount) allocated to rural areas, by category of region

Less developed regions are by far the ones investing more in rural (60% of areas allocation), planned by transition followed (10%)and more developed ones (9%). It is however important to note that more than 20% of the planned funds allocated to rural areas are not categorized by type of region.

By end 2019, less developed regions were also the most advanced in terms of selection

Source: DG REGIO Open Data Platform Dec 2019









MANY THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION

Wallis.Goelen@ec.europa.eu