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EDORA

(European Development Opportunities
for Rural Areas)

Country Profiles Report

BULGARIA

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INVESTING IN YOUR FUTURE

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1. Introduction

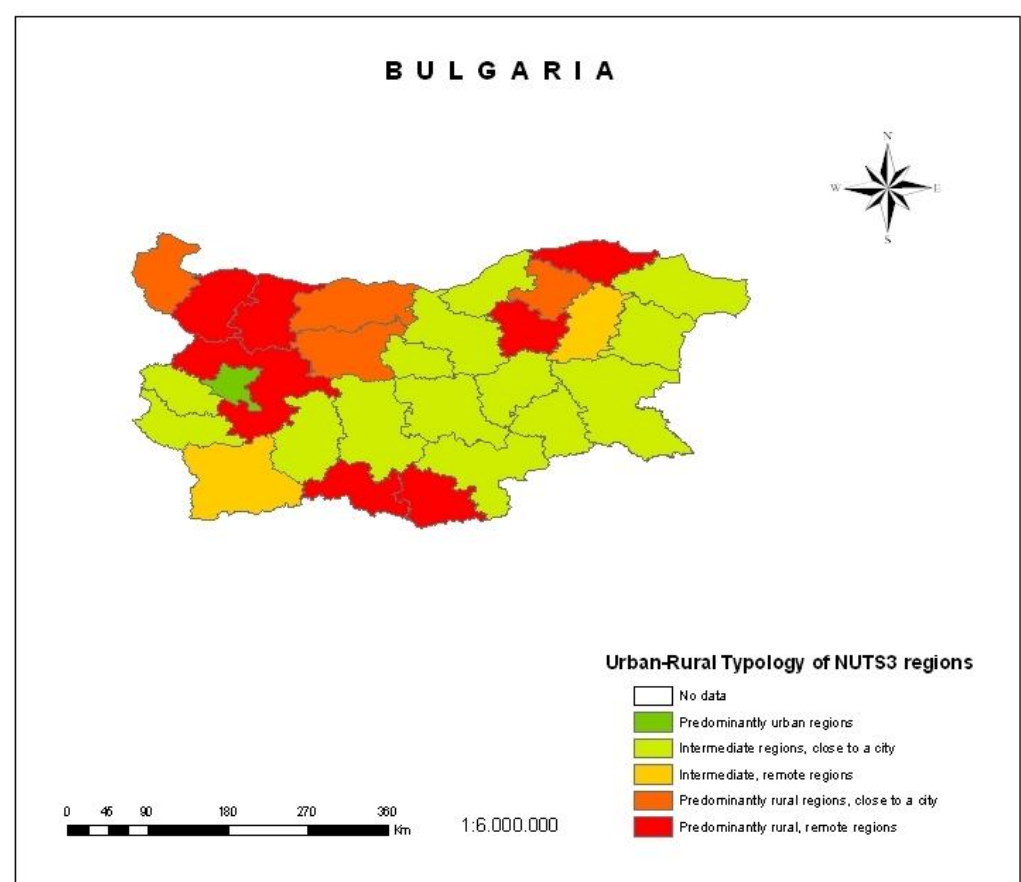
Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Key ideas/comments on the resulting DG Regio Typology (reasonable classification?, processes hindered?, degree of internal variation?, etc.)
- Basic comments on the main Drivers, Opportunities and Constraints affecting different typologies of regions in the country
- Basic comments on the implications of the three “Grand Narratives of Change” described by Mark Shucksmith in the rural areas of Belgium (ref. document “Narratives of Change Affecting Rural Areas of Europe”)

The urban-rural typology of NUTS3 shows that the majority of the regions (14) are in intermediate regions close to a city (IRA). Most of these cover the eastern and central part of the country. There are also two intermediate remote regions (one in the south-west and one in the north-east) 4 predominantly rural regions close to a city (all in the upper half of the country) and seven predominantly rural remote regions (PRR). Most of the latter areas are peripheral and located north-west, north-east and south. There is also one predominantly urban area (Sofia) which, interestingly, is surrounded by a PRR area. This matches a large mountainous area (Balkan). Overall, rural areas represent 81% of Bulgarian territory and 42% of population (Nikolov and Yanakieva, 2006).

Most of the general comments made for Romania as regards the above three questions are valid for Bulgaria too (please see Romania country profile, which also refers to Bulgaria where data available). In addition, Nikolov and Yanakieva, (2006, p.13-14) highlights major strengths and weakness of Bulgarian rural areas. Strengths: rich and divers; well-developed settlements network and preserved rural communities with rich historical and cultural traditions; good infrastructure with easy access to relatively small settlements in rural areas as well as a developed electricity supply and communication network. As major weaknesses, they point out: highly dependence on agriculture, ageing and negative population growth, poor job opportunities, an underdeveloped social capital and insufficient ICT access.

Figure 2.1 DG Region modified Urban-rural typology of NUT3 regions: Bulgaria



Source: own elaboration from http://ec.europa.eu/regional_policy/sources/docgener/focus/2008_01_rural.pdf

2. Demography

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which are the main demographic processes in the country?
- Which are the features of the “natural growth”? (positive or negative growth, ageing process)
- Which are the features of migration processes? (dimensions, size, directions, prevalence, tradition, consequences on territorial model).
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

For the country as a whole, the demographic breakdown into the three age groupings (0-14, 15-64 and >64) in the 2001 census was very similar to the breakdown for the EU27 (Table 2.1). However, by 2007 the population showed an ageing in all regions, whereas the EU27 average showed the reverse. In both years, PRA had the highest proportion of people aged over 64 years, and IRR the smallest proportion. Between 2001 and 2007 the overall population fell by 6.5%, almost twice the rate of decline for the EU27. In the PRA population fell over this period by 11% and in the PU by only 1.2%. Age dependency in 2007 (45%) was similar to the EU27 (43%), although in the PRA it was over 50%.

Educational attainment, in terms of ISCED 0_2 and ISCED 3_4, is similar to the EU27, but lower for ISCED 5_6. It is lowest in PRA (13%) and highest in PU (26%). However, for farmers it is very low (less than 8% in all regions) compared to the EU27 average (40%). Similarly, life-long learning rates are very low (average of 0.4% compared to 8% for EU27).

Table 2.1 Demography indicators

DEMOGRAPHY		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR		Average EU 27 +CH+HR+ IS+LI+MK +NO+TR	
Variables		1	21	22	31	32	Country average		EU 27 average
Census population 2001	% people aged 0 to 14 years	13.97	15.80	17.77	15.78	16.74	16.11	16.75	16.70
	% people aged 15 to 64 years	71.40	67.61	68.49	64.89	66.92	67.24	66.62	66.65
	% people aged 64 years and over	14.63	16.59	13.74	19.33	16.34	16.65	16.53	16.55
	Age dependency rate	20.49	24.58	20.08	29.99	24.71	24.92	25.09	25.09
Population	Population change 2001-2007 (Index pop. 2001=100)	98.77	94.12	98.19	88.94	92.71	93.49	96.58	96.31
	% pop. 0_14_2007	12.58	13.69	13.48	13.16	13.36	13.48	16.68	15.97
	% pop. 15_64_2007	71.17	69.41	70.59	66.45	68.59	68.93	69.75	70.18
	% pop. >64_2007	16.25	16.90	15.93	20.39	18.05	17.59	13.55	13.84
	Age dependency rate	40.51	44.09	41.67	50.58	45.93	45.18	44.08	43.17
Education	Natural increase change_01_06	-38.30	-17.21	5.95	-2.50	-6.87	-11.80	-5.99	-6.09
	Net migration change_01_06	-139.05	-98.82	-83.55	-115.09	-82.07	-97.30	7.09	8.97
	% ISCED 0_2*	24.82	38.76	32.98	38.18	37.54	37.46	33.62	36.65
	% ISCED 3_4*	48.83	45.58	46.03	48.33	46.95	46.46	43.29	47.14
	% ISCED 5_6*	26.29	15.56	20.91	13.36	15.41	15.97	17.03	18.54
	% of farmers with basic or full educational attainment	1.40	5.49	3.10	7.10	4.81	5.23	35.34	39.5463
	Life-Long Learning in Rural Areas	2.26	0.32	1.13	0.00	0.32	0.40	7.69	8.61

*All variables, their values NUTS3 are replaced by values NUTS2, except in farmers with basic or full information and Life-Long Learning in Rural Areas

3. Employment

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Main processes and trends in relation to the labour market (employment/unemployment, disadvantaged groups and territories). Explanatory reasons
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

Overall employment rates (60%) are lower than in the EU27 (66%) (Table 2.2). On a regional basis, they are lowest in PRA and highest in PU for all age and gender breakdowns. The employment rate for the 15-24 age group is particularly low (24%) compared to the EU27 (40%).

The primary sector (25%) is far more important, and the tertiary sector (46%) far less important, in terms of employment, compared to the EU27 (8% and 65%, respectively). There are also large regional variations. The PRR has the highest share of primary employment (34%) and the lowest share of tertiary employment (40%).

Unemployment fell dramatically (by around 40%) from its 2000 base, except for 15-24 year-olds where it rose, particularly in the more rural regions. This contrasts with the EU27 where unemployment rates increased dramatically since 2000.

Overall unemployment rates in 2007 were somewhat higher than for the EU27, especially for 15-24 year-old females (Table 2.3). Unemployment rates tend to be highest for PRA and lowest for PU. The long-term unemployment rate (59%) in 2007 was much higher than for the EU27 (43%). Again, this rate was highest in the PRA and lowest in PU. There are no data on the evolution of the long-term unemployment rate. Activity rates are slightly lower than for the EU27, and are lowest in PRA and PRR.

Table 2.2 Employment indicators (a)

EMPLOYMENT		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Average country	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+MK+NO+T R	Average EU 27
Variables		1	21	22	31	32			
Employment rate*	15_64 years	68.50	60.56	64.15	57.08	60.07	60.48	66.40	66.42
	Tmale 15_64 y	71.60	65.13	69.30	60.98	64.33	64.86	73.05	73.12
	Tfemale 15_64 y	65.40	56.01	59.05	53.20	55.81	56.11	59.72	59.70
	Total 15_24 y	29.90	24.00	26.65	20.95	22.81	23.67	39.66	39.67
	Total 45_64years	66.75	59.49	62.83	56.16	59.26	59.45	62.37	62.34
	Total 45_54	84.50	77.38	79.75	73.75	77.04	77.20	78.30	78.38
	Total 55_64	49.00	41.59	45.90	38.58	41.47	41.70	46.44	46.30

Table 2.3 Employment indicators (b)

EMPLOYMENT		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Average country	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+MK+NO+TR	Average EU 27
Variables		1	21	22	31	32			
%Employment in principal sector	%Emp_primary	0.84	23.70	26.47	19.54	34.32	25.14	7.95	7.97
	%Emp_secondary	21.14	30.15	30.59	28.09	25.95	28.51	26.71	26.71
	%Emp_tertiary	78.02	46.16	42.94	52.37	39.72	46.35	65.33	65.31
Unemployment evolution 2002_05	Total > 15 years	34.54	55.55	66.29	65.18	69.37	60.40	187.25	188.17
	Total 15_24 years	27.69	92.60	113.00	109.49	126.80	102.70	255.25	257.16
	Total >25 years	36.12	45.69	52.95	55.26	54.64	49.47	82.27	82.21
	Male > 15 years	35.67	47.90	50.40	64.75	41.29	48.40	82.45	82.35
	Female > 15 years	33.63	54.89	70.41	86.81	55.23	59.88	94.74	94.79
Unemployment rate 2007	Total >15	3.60	7.72	9.85	12.68	10.44	9.11	7.61	7.63
	Total Male >15	3.70	6.83	10.25	13.55	9.99	8.71	7.06	7.05
	Total Female >15	3.50	8.38	11.30	12.90	10.64	9.63	8.61	8.59
	Total 15_24	6.00	16.21	16.05	22.00	17.91	17.09	15.80	15.64
	Total >25	3.40	6.88	9.75	11.15	9.43	8.21	6.66	6.66
Long term unemployment*	% long term unemployment rate_07	51.08	58.04	52.72	65.31	61.73	59.37	43.07	43.12
	Evolution of long term unemployment 2002_07	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	111.33	110.94

*Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

**Some values NUTS3 are replaced by values NUTS2

4. Rural business development

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which are the features of the rural businesses (size, dominant activities, employment, profitability, innovation, use of IST, etc)?
- Which is the profile of the rural entrepreneur?
- Which are the niches of activity in which rural companies are being created?
- Which are the opportunity sectors for future rural business operation?
- Which are the main constraints that need to be overcome?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in rural business promotion?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

There is an approximately equal division of firms between the four sectors of manufacturing, hotels and restaurants, transport and real estate (Table 2.4). Compared to the EU27, there are no firms in construction or wholesaling and retailing. There is no regional breakdown of the national data.

Manufacturing is the most important in terms of employment (52%), and much higher than in the EU27 (28%) (Table 2.5). However, high and medium technology manufacturing is only half as important as in the EU27. Again, there are no regional data.

Table 2.4 Rural business indicators (a)

RURAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Average country	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+M K+NO+TR	Average EU 27
Variables		1	21	22	31	32			
N° FIRMS BY SECTOR OF OPERATION (1_2 digits)_2006*	% Mining and quarrying	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.29	0.30
	% Manufacturing	22.44	22.44	22.44	22.44	22.44	22.44	14.08	14.04
	% Electricity, gas and water supply	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.61	0.62
	%Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0	9.48	9.45
	%Wholesale and retail trade	0	0	0	0	0	0	23.02	21.83
	%Hotel and restaurants	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	26.62	6.52	6.14
	%Transport, storage and Communications	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	23.30	8.68	8.46
	%Real state, renting and business activities	26.63	26.63	26.63	26.63	26.63	26.63	37.29	39.11

Table 2.5 Rural business indicators (b)

RURAL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Average country	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+ NO+TR	Average EU 27
Variables		1	21	22	31	32			
EMPLOYMENT BY SECTOR OF OPERATION (1_2 digits)_2006*	% Mining and quarrying	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	0.57	0.51
	% Manufacturing	52.46	52.46	52.46	52.46	52.46	52.46	29.18	28.07
	% Electricity, gas and water supply	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	2.62	1.13	0.89
	%Construction	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.08	9.14
	%Wholesale and retail trade	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	26.13	26.92
	%Hotel and restaurants	14.98	14.98	14.98	14.98	14.98	14.98	8.26	8.36
	%Transport, storage and communication	17.89	17.89	17.89	17.89	17.89	17.89	8.64	8.51
	%Real state, renting and business activities	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.13	10.13	16.78	17.51
Employment in high and medium technologies manufacturing activities_2004*	Employment in high and medium tech manufacturing activities_2004_Media	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	6.88	7.42
	Employment in high and medium tech manufacturing activities_2004_%EU 25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	95.89	107.13
%firms with own website		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.20	50.20

*Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

5. Rural-urban relationships

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Are there established or incipient initiatives for cooperation between urban and rural areas?
- Is the “territorial approach” developed? (ie. Territorial Employment Pacts, supra-municipal planning, etc.),
- are there rural-urban partnerships? If so, which are their goals and ways of operation? Where is the power located?
- Which is the importance/extent of suburbanisations processes?
- What are the main demands/uses over rural areas from urban inhabitants? How these are met?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting appropriate rural-urban relations?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

6. Cultural heritage

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which are the main cultural resources?
- Which are the main cultural resources of rural regions?
- Is cultural heritage used? If so, in which senses (ie. tourism, other economic activities, identity reference, education, other non profit uses?)
- Which are the main demands upon cultural heritage?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in protecting/promoting sustainability of cultural heritage?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

7. Services of General Interest

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which is the general situation of the services of general interest (SGI) in the country?
- Which are the main problems in relation to accessibility and provision to SGI for rural residents and visitors?
- Which are the main forms of provision of services in rural areas? Are there innovative solutions to low accessibility areas?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting accessibility/provision of Services of General Interest, particularly in rural areas?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

The figures regarding the density of trunk road and railways are lower than the EU27 average for all regions. Figures for PU are somehow higher than in the rest of the regions. Population density fell in all regions between 2001 and 2006 by between 1.2% (PU) and 11% (PRA) (Table 2.6). The average rate of decline was almost twice that of the EU27. PU recorded the highest density of population in 2006 (at 376) whereas the other regions have figures are well below 100. The figures for time to the nearest hospital and university are much lower for PU as compared to the other regions and also below the EU27 level. Time to the nearest airport is well above the EU average.

There are fewer students in the ISCED 4_5_6 range than in the EU, and numbers are particularly low in PRA.

There are fewer hospital beds than the EU average for all regions (Table 2.7). However, there is a clear difference between the densities of hospitals in PU (12) as compared to the rest of the regions (less than 1). The number of hospital beds per head varies between 2.8 for IRR to 6.4 for PU. The number of doctors per inhabitant at the national is almost double the EU27 average, with the highest number (421) in PU.

Table 2.6 Services of general interest indicators (a)

SERVICES OF GENERAL INTEREST		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Country average	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+ NO+TR	EU 27 average
Variables		1	21	22	31	32			
Density of motorways		0.00	0.01	NA	NA	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04
Density of trunk road		0.13	0.08	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.17	0.17
Density of railways		0.07	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.10	0.10
Area (km2)**		3355.50	46977.00	6711.00	13422.00	23488.50	93954.00	5659749.80	4600910.40
DENSITY	Evolution density 2001_06*	1.89	-6.43	-4.31	-10.15	-9.75	-7.34	0.93	0.92
	Density of population 2006***	367.00	85.98	79.20	53.73	50.89	82.15	414.65	446.23
Daily population accessible by car*		7090.00	7090.00	7090.00	7090.00	7090.00	7090.00	18078.54	19285.21
Time to nearest hospital		11.07	22.72	33.36	21.16	35.11	11.07	22.83	22.83
Time to nearest university		11.07	51.18	33.36	85.18	101.81	11.07	45.10	45.10
Time to nearest airport		283.37	158.13	145.30	238.53	240.34	283.37	83.44	83.44
%households with broadband access		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	49.07	48.02
% households with internet at home		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.46	81.20
N° STUDENTS ISCED 0_6*	N°students ISCED_0 per 1.000 inhabitants	26.22	27.00	27.79	26.84	26.83	26.96	29.59	29.46
	N°students ISCED_1 per 1.000 inhabitants	32.38	36.23	35.49	35.54	35.65	35.79	61.66	60.76
	N°students ISCED_2 per 1.000 inhabitants	34.77	39.43	38.65	40.90	40.12	39.59	43.21	43.28
	N°students ISCED_3 per 1.000 inhabitants	50.57	47.94	48.77	47.42	48.02	48.04	48.05	48.03
	N°students ISCED_4 per 1.000 inhabitants	1.28	0.51	0.73	0.34	0.45	0.51	3.06	3.10
	N°students ISCED_5_6 per 1.000 inhabitants	54.17	30.65	47.26	11.07	25.79	28.67	37.37	37.23

* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

** The findings of these variables are the sum of values, not the average, as the others.

*** These values are only indicatives and aren't reals because in the calculation there are values NUTS2 and NUTS3.

SERVICES OF GENERAL INTEREST		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Country average	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS +LI+MK+ NO+TR	EU 27 average
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Variables	1	21	22	31	32			
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Table 2.7 Services of general interest indicators (b)

* Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

BEDS IN HOSPITAL PER 100,000 inhabitants*	N° of beds in hospitals per 100.000 inhabitants_05	663.40	585.54	583.05	583.80	586.31	588.08	696.91	704.88
	Evolution nbeds 2000_05	81.58	84.32	79.64	82.93	84.80	83.81	91.53	91.94
	Density of hospitals	11.90	0.50	0.37	0.36	0.37	0.86	5.44	5.44
	Hospital beds per head	6.43	3.59	2.78	4.15	3.37	3.67	4.98	4.98
	Doctors per inhabitant	421.30	317.49	371.95	310.50	326.27	326.28	171.35	171.35

8. Farm structural change

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- Which are the main DOC in relation to agriculture?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting agriculture?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

The percentage of farms with less than 2ESU accounts for more than 91% in all regions, highlighting the semi subsistence character that dominates the Bulgarian agricultural sector. However, the highest shares are recorded in PU (94%) and PRA (93.3%). Holdings between 2 and 100 ESU varies between 6% (PU) and 8.4% (IRA) of total holdings, whereas holdings with more than 100 ESU accounts for less than 0.5% in all regions.

Holders working full-time account for 30% of the total, a similar proportion to that in the EU27 (Table 2.9). IRR has the lowest proportion (24%) and PU the highest (68%).

Only 5% of farmers have a full education in agriculture compared with 42% for the EU27.

No other data are available.

Table 2.8 Farm structural change indicators (a)

FARM STRUCTURAL CHANGE		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Country average	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+MK+NO+TR	EU 27 average
Variables		1	21	22	31	32			
% HOLDINGS 2005	< 2 ESU	93.90	91.30	92.13	93.37	91.90	91.90	33.42	33.89
	2 to 100 ESU	6.05	8.40	7.59	6.34	7.85	7.83	57.56	57.02
	>100 ESU	0.06	0.30	0.28	0.29	0.25	0.28	8.33	8.38
%CHANGING N° HOLDINGS 2000-2005*	% Change in number of total holdings 2000-2005*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-9.53	-9.19
	% Change in number of holdings less 2 ESU 2000-2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-2.22	-0.65
	% Change in number of holdings 2 to 100 ESU 2000-2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-13.91	-13.73
	% Change in number of holdings over 100 ESU 2000-2005*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.21	31.28

*Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

Table 2.9 Farm structural change indicators (b)

FARM STRUCTURAL CHANGE		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR	Country average	Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+MK+NO+TR	EU 27 average
Variables		1	21	22	31	32			
HOLDERS	% Holders working full time 2005	67.51	26.52	24.38	34.43	30.8184	30.1409	35.42	35.50
	% Change in Number of Holders working full time 2000 - 2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00	0.33
	Economic Farm Size (RDEU07)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.93	41.93
	Farmers with OGA (RDEU07)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37.56	37.56
	% holders > 55 years 2007	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	50.19	50.62
	% holders < 35 years 2007	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.35	6.32
	% change in holders > 55 years 2000 - 2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.88	5.62
	% change in holders < 35 years 2000 - 2005	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	-34.01	-33.96
% farmers with basic and full education in agriculture attained (RDEU07)		1.40	5.48	3.1000	7.1000	4.8143	5.2321	42.29	42.30

*Values NUT3 are replaced by values NUTS2

9. Institutional Capacity

Guidelines: please, add comments based on your local knowledge on the following (when possible, support your comment on provided tables and/or other sources):

- characteristics of the governance system (type of administrative system, levels of government, distribution of powers),
- Dominant types of interactions among levels of government (formal/informal, hierarchical/cooperative, open/closed, top-down/bottom-up, etc.)
- Which are the main problems in relation to government and governance?
- Are there specific policies/programs/initiatives that could be labeled as “best practices” in promoting better institutional capacity, particularly in rural areas?
- Are there significant variations in the above processes depending of the types of regions considered (ie. PU, IRA, IRR, PRA, PRR)? Please, describe briefly.

GDP per inhabitant in PPS in 2005 averaged 6,500 compared to 21,000 in the EU27, although in PU it was 15,500 (Table 2.10). Measured in euro, GDP per inhabitant is 29% of the EU average, with a range of 25% (PRA and IRR) to PU (69%). As percentage of the EU average (for 2005) the GDP/head varies between €25 for PU and €9 for PRA. For comparison the EU average stands at €95/head.

Table 2.10 Institutional capacity indicators

INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY		PU	IRA	IRR	PRA	PRR		Average EU 27 +CH+HR+IS+LI+MK+NO+TR	Average EU 27
Variables		1	21	22	31	32	Average country		
GDP DISPERSION OF GDP_2005	GDP in Mio. Euro 2005	6779.20	700.75	554.55	368.85	386.88	781.51	9722.69	9856.11
	GDP in PPS per inhabitant 2005	15470.6	6481.03	5768.35	5682.85	6068.22	6533.95	20926.83	21110.46
	GDP in euro per inhabitant in percentage of the EU average 2005	24.70	10.36	9.25	9.08	9.71	10.45	94.38	95.48