 СЕЛСКОСТОПАНСКА АКАДЕМИЯ

 ИНСТИТУТ ПО АГРАРНА ИКОНОМИКА



Влияние на ОСП върху селските райони в България

CAP Impact on the Rural Areas in Bulgaria

Авторски колектив:

доц. д-р Б. Иванов, проф. д-р Р. Попов, доц. д-р Н. Маламова, В. Стойчев

гл. експ. Ат. Джоджова, гл. експерт К. Горчева



CENTRE FOR AGRICULTURE POLICY ANALYSIS




Goals and Objectives

1. Goal of the study

To identify the main problems circumscribed the rural areas and to analyze the effects of the Rural Development Program on the performance of key socio-economic indicators .


2. Основна задача на настоящето изследване

Through spatial and correlation analyses to study the impact of RDP on the main socio-economic indicators and relationship between the impact and the territorial pattern - urban, rural and intermediate regions.





Methodological Framework of the Study

1. Descriptive analysis for identifying the main problems and critical indicators of rural development
 2. Correlation and impact analyses of the RDP funding 2007 – 2013 on the performance of key socio-economic indicators
 3. Spatial analysis demonstrating the differences between rural, urban and intermediate regions
- 

Rural areas – national and EU definitions

- 81,4% of the national territory is defined as a Rural area (231 municipalities -LAU 1 level). 42% of the Bulgarian population lives in these areas.
- The EU qualification is on NUTS 3 level (28 regions in Bulgaria) and has three categories – predominantly rural (15), intermediate (12) and predominantly urban (1), defined in three steps (EU Methodology).
- Agriculture in PR regions is the third sector by GVA – 14%, outmatched by Service Sector – 48% and Industry – 38% (2007 – 2015)

Main Socio-economic Problems in PR regions

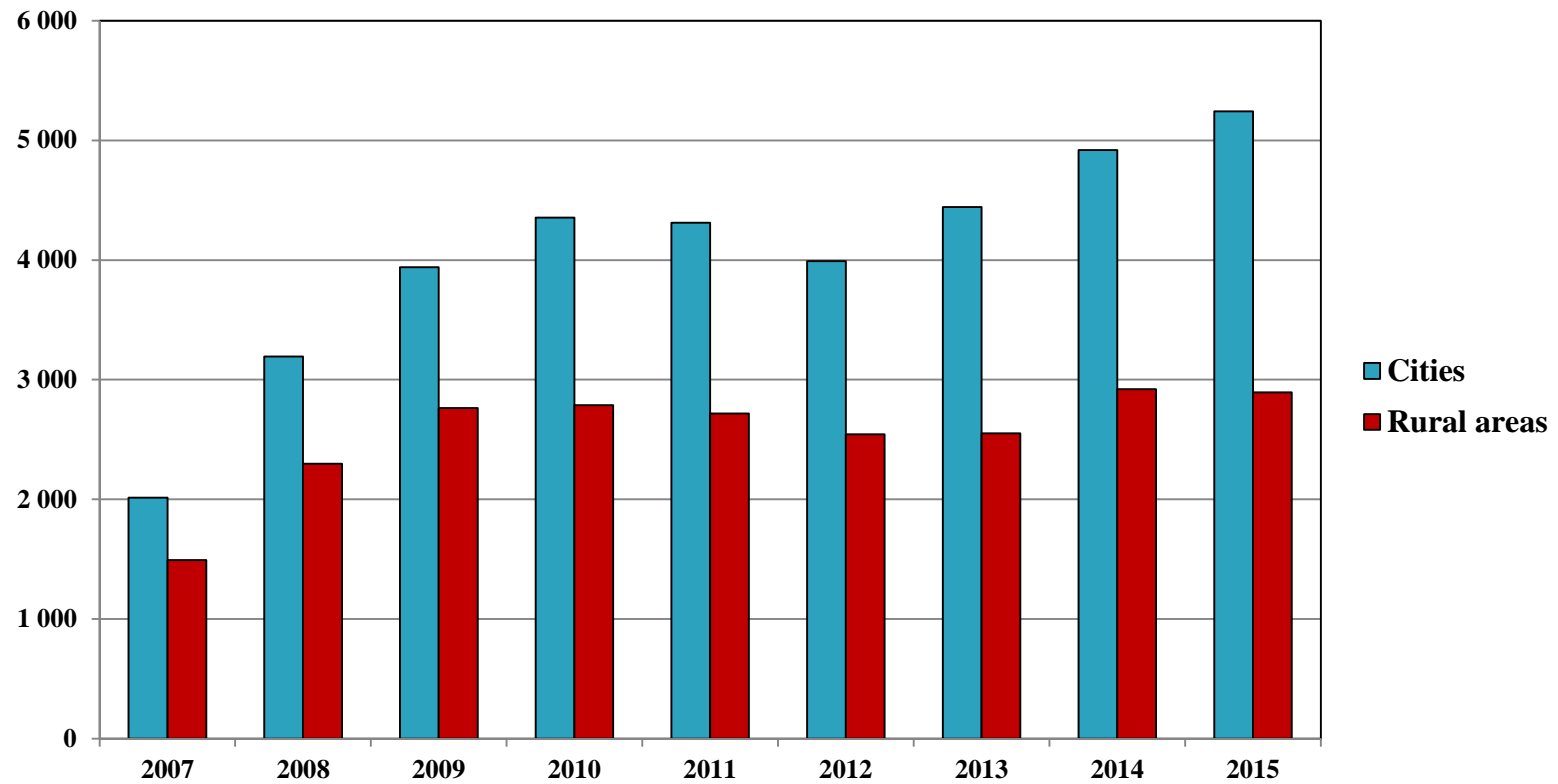
- Demographic problems and depopulation – declined by about 17% (2007-2016). Intermediate regions (-7,5%);
- Unemployment – 12,3% in 2015 against 4,1% PU and 10% in intermediate regions;
- Incomes' lag – rural incomes are 33% less than in urban areas in 2015. The gap broadens.
- Poverty – severe material deprivation – PR (40%), against 32% in intermediate and 27% in PU areas.

Structure of working force in urban and rural areas

Working Force Indicators	Population, Millions		Unemployment rate		Economic activity rate	
	Urban and intermediate	Predominantly rural	Urban and intermediate	Predominantly rural	Urban and intermediate	Predominantly rural
2007	6,53	1,04	5,1	11,5	58,6	43,8
2008	6,48	1,02	4,5	8,4	58,1	43,5
2009	6,45	1,02	5,8	9,1	57,4	42,3
2010	6,42	1,00	9,0	13,7	58,0	41,8
2011	6,38	0,99	10,0	14,2	56,3	42,4
2012	6,35	0,99	11,0	14,2	56,9	42,9
2013	6,32	0,99	11,4	15	57,7	43,6
2014	6,29	0,96	9,7	14,9	58,1	43,4
2015	6,25	0,95	7,5	12,5	58,1	43,1

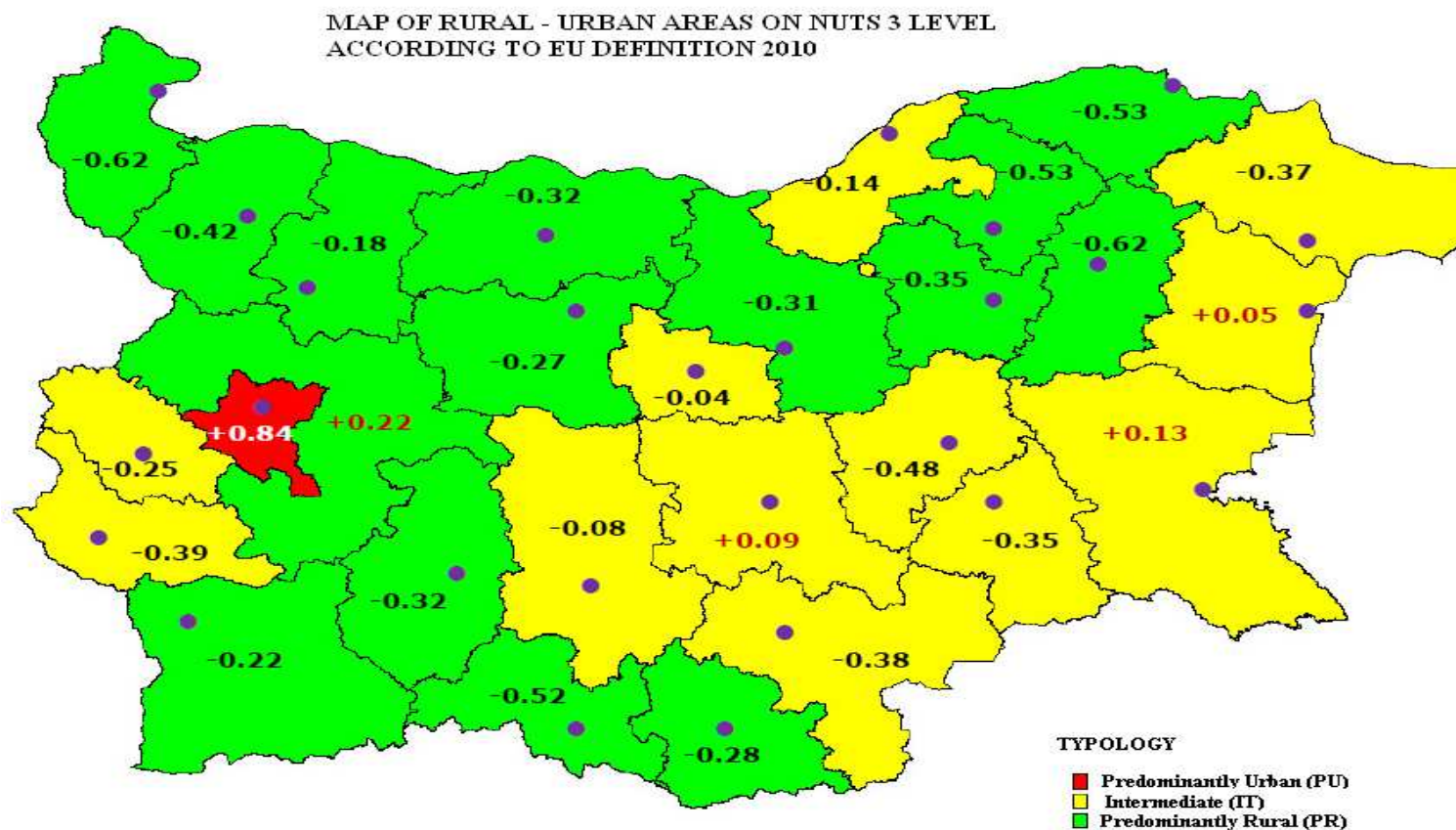
Source: Eurostat and NSI

Average Net Incomes in PR and PU regions



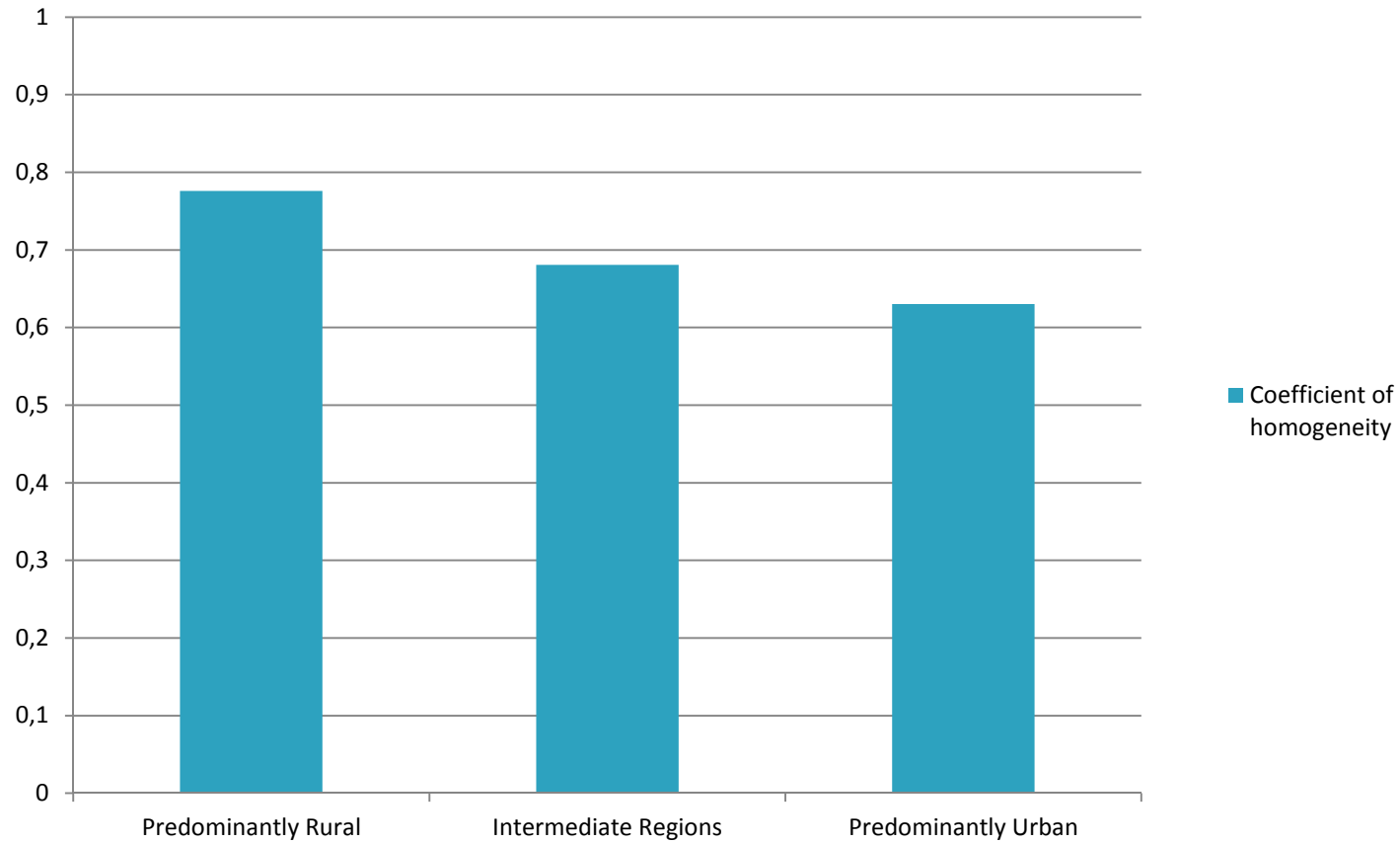
Source: Eurostat, Economic Accounts for Agriculture; Updated: January 2016.

Map of NUTS 3 distribution to a synthetic socio-economic development



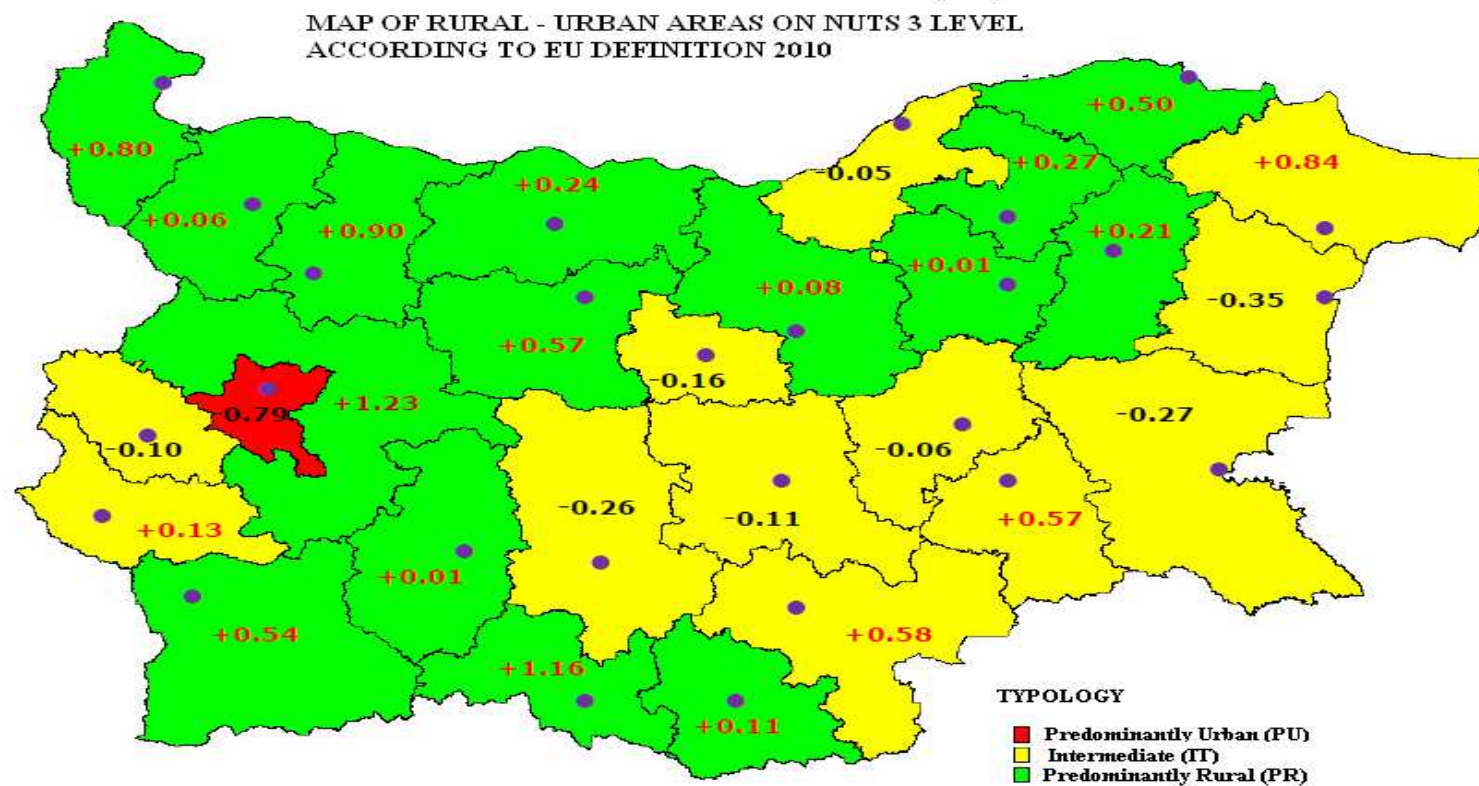
Source: National Statistical Institute

Coefficient of homogeneity of the synthetic socio-economic situation



Source: National Statistical Institute

Map of NUTS 3 regions on distribution of payments at II Pillar of CAP




Source: Payment Agency

Impact Analysis of RDP Support and Socio-Economic Development

- Low significance of the public support distribution to the socio-economic situation;
- Just 17% of the regional socio-economic situation might be explained by the II Pillar support;
- Correlation coefficient (R) of RDP support and socio-economic development is 0,51. R^2 is 0,26;
- CAP still remain a policy designated mostly to support the agriculture rather than to focus on territorial balance.



Conclusions

- The inequalities between urban and rural areas in Bulgaria are bigger than EU situation;
 - The relatively high homogeneity of the socio-economic development in PR indicates for a low potential for reverse change;
 - Although, the predominant part of the CAP II Pillar funding reaches the rural regions - a poor correlation between the rate of II Pillar funding and the socio-economic situation;
 - The sustainable development of the rural areas is closely tied to the perspective development of some adjacent urban center, not remote from the surrounded rural areas.
- 

THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

БЛАГОДАРЯ ЗА ВНИМАНИЕТО!
