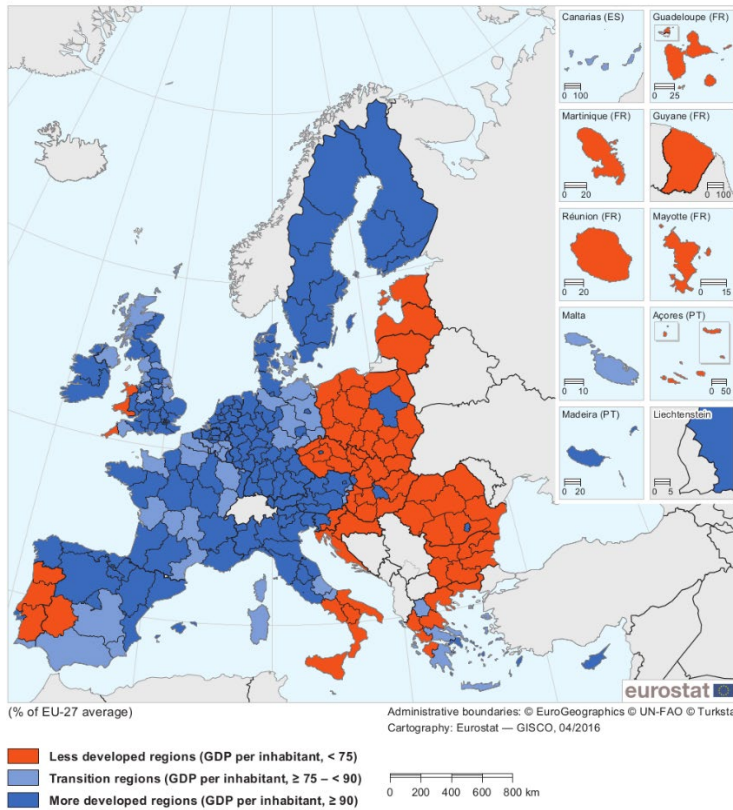


global 7

2 Leiten Sie eventuelle Gründe für die periphere Situation der von Ihnen genannten Regionen ab, indem [II] Sie sich auf die Karte M2 beziehen. Folgen Sie dem Link bzw. dem QR-Code für eine höhere Auflösung.

Eligibility of regions for cohesion funds based on gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant (in PPS), by NUTS 2 regions, for the programming period of 2014–20 (*) (% of EU-27 average)



[https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Eligibility_of_regions_for_cohesion_funds_based_on_gross_domestic_product_\(GDP\)_per_inhabitant_\(in_PPS\),_by_NUTS_2_regions,_for_the_programming_period_2014-20_\(*\)_ \(%25_of_EU-27_average\)_RYB2016.png](https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/statistics-explained/index.php?title=File:Eligibility_of_regions_for_cohesion_funds_based_on_gross_domestic_product_(GDP)_per_inhabitant_(in_PPS),_by_NUTS_2_regions,_for_the_programming_period_2014-20_(*)_ (%25_of_EU-27_average)_RYB2016.png)



(*) GDP per inhabitant (in PPS) over the period 2007–09 was used as the basis for the allocation of structural funds for 2014–20; as such, calculations relating to regional eligibility were based on the NUTS 2006 classification and with reference to the EU-27 average. The EU-28 regions in this publication are delineated on the basis of the NUTS 2013 classification and as a result there are regions where regional eligibility does not follow the new NUTS boundaries: Chemnitz (DED4) and Merseyside (UKD7) are partly eligible as transition regions and partly as more developed regions; Vzhodna Slovenija (SI03) is mostly eligible as a less developed region and partly as a more developed region.
Source: European Commission, Directorate-General for Regional and Urban Policy

M1 Eligibility of regions for cohesion funds based on gross domestic product (GDP) per inhabitant (in PPS), by NUTS 2 regions, for the programming period 2014–20

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