Appendix 1. List of synonyms and similar terms, including their definition, as correlated with the Inner Peripheries concept. (1) Similar terms and synonyms are used as part of keywords in search strings (see Table 1).

| **Similar terms/synonyms (1)** | **Linkage with the Inner Peripheries’ concept** | **Definition and connections with Cohesion Policy and Rural Development Policy n** | **Source** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Remote Rural Regions | Similar term | The OECD Regional typology classification is based on the “percentage of regional population living in urban or rural communities”. The extension of this classification includes the accessibility criterion, the driving time (DT) needed to reach a highly populated centre (DT “of at least 50% of the regional population to the closest populated centre with more than 50.000 Inhabitants”). For the Predominantly Rural Remote, the DT is greater than 45 minutes (Italian Department for Cohesion Policies and Lucatelli 2015, Inner Areas DT is greater than 40 minutes from SGIs – Peripheral and Ultra-Peripheral Areas; ESPON PROFECY a mean of 30 minutes from SGIs). | (Brezzi, Dijkstra, & Ruiz 2011, pp. 3, 6) |
| Peripheral Areas | Similar term | “Periphery, peripherality and peripheral area are, in general, more frequently used terms”, and concern marginality and peripherality concepts explanations. | (Pileček & Jančák 2011, p. 45) |
| Marginal Areas | Similar term | “Marginality is shaped more by a “multi-dimensional” spectrum of problems, from economic and cultural to social, political and historical ones”. | (Pileček & Jančák 2011, p. 45) |
| Internal Peripheries | Similar term | A background Report drawn up for the Territorial Agenda 2020 (TA2020), defined in 2011 for the first time the word Internal Peripheries as “unique types of rural peripheries in European terms”. | (Ministry of National Development and VÁTI Nonprofit Ltd 2011, p. 57) |
| Inner Areas | Similar term | Within the framework of the Italian National Strategy for Inner Areas: “The basic idea from which the methodology arises is that no economic or social development is possible without the provision of adequate education, health and transport services. The so-called Services centers offer: an exhaustive range of secondary schools; at least a 1st level DEA hospital; at least a “Silver – type” railway station” accordingly to the Italian Department for Cohesion Policies definition. | (Lucatelli, Carlucci, & Guerrizio 2013, p. 71; AUTHOR 4, 2016) |
| Internal Areas | Synonym (to Inner Area) | According to the Italian Department of Development and Economic Cohesion definition, an area is “internal” if it is located far away from main facilities, while the “poles” are classified according to the facilities they can offer – a mistaken English translation from Inner Areas previous definition | (Saccomani 2014 p. 104) |
| Inland Areas | Synonym (to Inner Area) | Sharing of main characteristics with Inner Peripheries: depopulation, less productive agricultural activities, less services here than in metropolitan cities – a mistaken English translation from Inner Areas previous definition | (Scrofani & Novembre, 2015) |
| Fragile Rural Areas | Similar term | By a territorial approach, fragile rural areas have three following main characteristics: lack of coordination of actors, low level of valorisation of resources and objective disabilities (e.g. slope, poor soil, relief). Furthermore, these areas have to deal with disparities in welfare state (services – principle of equity) and welfare community (services calibrated to specific advantages and disadvantages) | (Duquenne & Hadjou 2010, p. 14; Osti 2016) |

Source: authors’ elaboration.