

REFD 2024-26

Regional
economic and financial
Document

Part I



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Inputs for Part I (background) were provided by the Staff of the Council's President, the Directorate General for Knowledge, Research, Labour, Enterprises, the Legislative Affairs and State Aid Sector, the European Policies, Planning, Institutional Reorganisation and Territorial Development, Participation, Cooperation and Evaluation Coordination Sector, the Emilia-Romagna Regional Delegation Service to the EU, the Digital Innovation, Data, Technology and Archives Centre Sector, the Social Inclusion and Equal Opportunities Policies Sector, the Sector for the Development of Human Resources, Organisation and Service Communication.

Parts II and III were drafted with the assistance of the Presidency of the Regional Council and the Councillors

The cover image was created by Agenzia di informazione e comunicazione (Information and communication agency)

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June 2023

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Presentation

The strategic and economic planning featured in the 2024 DEFR was deeply marked by the tragic floods in our territory.

In May 2023, rainfall of extraordinary intensity affected a large part of the Emilia-Romagna Region, causing 15 casualties, endangering the safety of the population and generating considerable damage to buildings, productive activities and infrastructures.

It was an event of extraordinary size, on an unprecedented scale in our territory, which resulted in damage amounting to 8.8 billion Euro. This is an initial estimate that does not take into account, for example, the costs that the thousands of affected companies will have to bear to restore stocks and lost earnings.

Local communities reacted by immediately dealing with the emergency, thanks to the efficiency of the rescue and Civil Protection services, the Fire Brigade, the Army, the National Port Authority, the emergency call centre 118, the Carabinieri (police officers) and the Guardia di finanza (financial police), as well as the entire system of volunteer and solidarity groups.

There was also an immediate community reaction for recovery, backed by the strength of Emilia-Romagna people that has always characterised our region.

However, as highlighted by Banca d'Italia, studies show that companies located in municipalities affected by landslides or floods record an average drop in revenues and employees of 4.2 and 1.9%, respectively, in the three years following the event, and will reabsorb their effects in 4-5 years. Therefore, the repercussions on production activities could be significant, considering that the affected area is large and among the most developed in the country.

This Council wants to cut recovery times as much as possible by accelerating reconstruction and creating the conditions for a full resumption of production activities and social life in the affected communities.

This is why a large part of the strategic objectives adopted with this DEFR for 2024-2026 have been reformulated and supplemented by placing reconstruction at the centre in all areas of regional policy intervention.

The DEFR consists of three parts. The first describes the context in which the Region operates. Highly articulated analyses are developed that provide overviews of the international, EU, national, regional and provincial economic scenario. It also offers insights into local finance, the main demographic dynamics, the Extraordinary Investment Plan, which was

launched by this Council at the start of the legislative term, and the institutional profiles of our body (organisation, personnel and the system of regional investee companies).

From the first available data, a **slowdown in the world economy** is confirmed in 2023, with a GDP growth rate of less than 3% (the International Monetary Fund estimates it at 2.8%, the OECD - Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - at 2.7%). For 2024, estimates are slightly better, but not exceeding 3%.

This is a growth forecast below the average of the last two decades. Such a slowdown was due to the accumulation of various adverse shocks occurred over the last three years (Covid-19, the invasion of Ukraine, significant increases in energy prices with inevitable knock-on effects on many other economic sectors, and strong price instability).

The **Eurozone** economy performed well in 2022, growing by 3.5% and thus continuing the recovery that had already started in 2021, after the deep recession of 2020. However, in 2023 the increase should stop below the 1% threshold and resume in 2024 with rates around 1.5%.

Undoubtedly because of -but not limited to- Europe's dependence on gas imports from Russia, **inflation** was stronger than in other parts of the world. The increase in energy commodity price reached its highest value in October 2022, with a variation of 41.5%, year-on-year. According to the OECD, the inflation rate for the Eurozone was 8.4% in 2022 and is expected to be around 5.8% in 2023. This has inevitably triggered a change in monetary policy, from expansionary to increasingly geared towards containing inflation by raising rates. The latter had a negative impact on the propensity to invest.

In 2022, **Italy** continued the recovery of economic activity after the deep recession caused by the Covid-19 pandemic in 2020. In real terms, **GDP** grew by 3.7%, thus surpassing the pre-pandemic level of 2019.

According to the 2023 Economic and Financial Document (DEF), approved at the Council of Ministers meeting on 11 April, this growth was mainly driven by the recovery of services, thanks to the easing of anti-Covid measures. Industrial production, on the other hand, slightly declined due to the worsening international macroeconomic framework caused by rising energy commodity prices. For 2023, the OECD even draws a more negative picture for our country: the inflation rate is expected to be around 8.4% compared to 5.8% in the Eurozone.

According to the planning scenario outlined by the DEF, which incorporates in the forecasts the effects of the economic policy measures planned by the government, **the GDP growth rate** is expected to reach 1% in 2023, 1.5% in 2024 and 1.3% in 2025.

With regard to the regional framework, the latest data indicate that economic recovery in **Emilia-Romagna** in 2022 was stronger than at national level. GDP growth is expected to be 3.8% in real terms, a tenth of a percentage point higher than the Italian average. The process of recovery from the severe recession caused by the Covid-19 pandemic that started in 2020 is expected to end in 2023 with a growth rate closer to the long-term trend, if not slightly lower, due to the ongoing restrictive monetary policy. In 2023, the **GDP growth rate** is estimated to be around 1.1%, namely higher than the national average.

Between January and December 2022, Emilia-Romagna exports exceeded 70 thousand million Euro at constant prices, with an increase in real terms of 3.3% compared to 2021. In nominal terms (over 84 million Euro), the increase is even 14.6%, a figure clearly affected by high inflation. For **2023, regional export** growth is estimated at 3.8% in real terms. Compared to 2019, the positive trade balance would thus increase from 28 to over 31 billion in 2023, **being the highest contribution of all regions to the trade balance at national level.**

Employment and labour force participation rate forecasts are also optimistic, while the unemployment rate would fall from 5% in 2022 to 4.1% in 2025.

This is a more than positive macroeconomic picture for our region on which the policies supported by this Council have certainly had an impact. As a matter of fact, despite the difficulties at the international level, estimates are in line with the forecasts made by Prometeia on the impacts, in terms of added value and employment, that the extraordinary **Investment Plan** launched at the beginning of the legislative term could generate.

Such a plan will reach 23,700 million Euro in 2024. It is a set of interventions geared toward the development of the territory, which affect all sectors of social and productive life: health, school, mobility, business, environment, agriculture, infrastructure, post-earthquake reconstruction, tourism, culture, housing, sports, digital and big data.

This Investment Plan is also partly supported by PNRR resources and is capable of generating significant direct and indirect effects in terms of employment and production.

It is a region that continues to grow, despite adversity, with a solid budget policy and one of the lowest debt levels compared to other Italian regions. A region that positively contributes both to the growth of national wealth and to solidarity between regional territories.

A region where the quality of services, of the productive, cultural, social fabric makes it possible to live better than in other parts of Italy. Our region is indeed also growing in terms of population, albeit by 0.05%. This is a

minimal but distinctive result compared to the overall national trend, which places us, together with Trentino Alto-Adige and Lombardy, among the only regions capable of marking a positive change. This is a further incentive to invest in people and their talents, as well as to strengthen social and territorial cohesion policies, so that the growth of wealth is also accompanied by an adequate and fair redistribution.

In order to achieve these results, in Part II of the DEFR, we have defined 100 strategic objectives around which the body's policies are developed, grouped not only by councillorship, but also by thematic area.

Lastly, Part III of the DEFR sets out the strategic guidelines that the Regional Council assigns to all Region-owned and investee companies, businesses, agencies, foundations and regional bodies. For each subject, the required contribution to the development of the strategic objectives assumed by the Council in Part II of the Document is also represented through links.

*Councillor for budget, human resources,
heritage, institutional reorganisation,
relations with the EU*

Paolo Calvano

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Paolo Calvano', written over a light grey rectangular background.

PART I

The framework

The flood events of May 2023

In May 2023, especially from 1 to 3 and then from 15 to 20 May, rainfall of extraordinary intensity affected a large part of Emilia-Romagna, producing widespread and extensive flooding, overflowing, landslides and hydraulic and hydrogeological critical issues, particularly in the central-eastern areas of the region, from the Apennines to the coast, causing **15 fatalities**, putting the safety of the population at risk and generating considerable damage to buildings, production activities and infrastructures.

In **6 days**, during the 2 events, it continuously rained for a total of **80 hours**: between 42 and 44 hours from 1 to 3 May, with average hourly pouring of between 3 and 5 millimetres per hour and peaks of 13-14 millimetres. From 15 to 17 May for about 36 hours, with showers and thunderstorms alternating with moderate rainfall, and recorded peaks of up to 52.5 mm/hour.

In one year, Emilia-Romagna consumes 1.4 billion cubic metres of water for civil, industrial and irrigation use. A total of **4.5 billion cubic metres of water**, the equivalent of 128 Ridracoli dams, spilled over a 16,000 square kilometre area in just a few days.

Hydraulic critical issues. In this scenario, **23 rivers and streams** flooded, even in several places: Idice, Quaderna, Sillaro, Santerno, Senio, Lamone, Marzeno, Montone, Savio, Pisciatello, Lavino, Gaiana, Ronco, Sintria, Bevano, Zena, Rabbi, Voltre, Bidente, Ravone, Rio Cozzi, Rigossa, Savena.

A further **13 watercourses** exceeded the **alert level** at various survey stations: Marecchia, Ausa, Uso, Rubicone, Idice, Santerno, Quaderna, Panaro, Samoggia, Ghironda, Lavino, Navile, Fiumi Uniti. More than 60 floods were recorded in 45 municipalities: 17 municipalities in the Bologna area; 14 in the Ravenna area, 12 in the Forlì-Cesena area, 2 in the Rimini area.

The situation generated widespread overtopping, the main origin of the collapse of riverbanks in more than 20 places. Five are the most delicate situations: the **Idice** breach at **Ponte della Motta**, between Budrio and San Martino in Argine; the **Sillaro** breach in **Via Merlo, in Massa Lombarda**. **Medicina** faced the **Quaderna** breach; **Cà di Lugo** the **Santerno** one and Bagnacavallo the **Lamone** one, in **Boncellino**.

Hydrogeological critical issues. The Apennines are wounded by several thousand landslides affecting 74 municipalities. The main ones are **1,047**. Many are newly activated. There are 406 in the province of Forlì-Cesena; 288 in the province of Ravenna; 149 in the province of Bologna; 15 in the province of Reggio Emilia, 147 in the province of Rimini and 42 in the province of Modena.

Disrupted road system. The number of roads closed due to damage is **772**, including municipal and provincial roads, of which 452 totally, 320 partially, 108 alternate one-way traffic.

Alerting activities. From 16 to 23 May, **eight alerts** were released and **15 monitoring documents** were issued to track the expected floods and the highest flood level events in the regional basins. Alerts were communicated to the subjects of the civil protection system through **about 14 thousand text messages** (13,777) and **10 thousand e-mails** (9,447); **monitoring bulletins** with over **16 thousand text messages** (16,292) and almost **7 thousand e-mails** (6,960). Approximately **33,000 e-mails** (33,304) and **20,000 text messages** (19,930) reported the **exceeded** river **hydrometric thresholds**. At the same time, some 63 posts were published on the official social media channels of AllertaMeteoER, Twitter and Telegram.

Evacuated people. The peak of evacuees was recorded on 20 May, with **36,000** people forced to leave their homes. To this end, **54 first reception centres** (gyms, schools, civic centres and convents), **52 accommodation facilities** (hotels, agri-tourisms and B&Bs) were activated.

Forces in the field. From 1 to 5 May and from 10 to 28 May, the COR was operational **for 24h/day**, manned 7 days a week by at least 9 regional officials. The Sopi (Integrated Operations Centres) and Cocs (Municipal Operations Centres) were also active all the time. The CCS (Rescue Coordination Centre), convened and coordinated by the Prefectures, activated all state forces, the Fire Brigade, the Carabinieri, the Financial Brigade, the State Police, the Army, in close connection with the National Civil Protection Department.

The **Fire Brigades** involved (between Emilia-Romagna and other regions) deployed 1,100 persons and carried out more than **11,989 interventions** with **350 vehicles** including 6 helicopters, part of a fleet of 41 made available by the **State forces**. A further **26 helicopters** were made available by the **Armed forces** (Army and Navy), in addition to a contingent of **422 men and women; 109 vehicles, 45 inflatable boats, 22 excavators and 7 motor pumps**. The **national Port Authority** contributed to the disaster management with **3 helicopters, an aircraft, 2 boats and 12 divers**. The emergency unit **118** also intervened with **4 helicopters**. The **Carabinieri** have ensured **2 helicopters** and have reinforced their presence in the area with anti-raid teams, as have the **Financial Brigade**.

Waste and sediment management. The various floods and landslide phenomena occurred have generated large quantities of waste and alluvial materials to be promptly managed. Therefore, the **resolutions of the President of the Regional Council** (no. 66 of 18/05/2023, no. 67 of 20/05/2023, no. 73 of 26/05/2023 and no. 78 of 01/06/2023) set forth the **procedures for the management of sediments**, i.e. muddy water, silts and soils resulting from the flood events, as well as those relating to the waste produced as a result of the same events (estimated at approximately 150,000 tons).

For **waste management**, a system of delivery to at least 160 collection and storage points - specifically identified by the Municipality or the public service provider - was organised and monitored.

Volunteering. A total of **13,751** civil protection volunteers took part in the emergency, about half of them from Emilia-Romagna Coordination Units; the rest from 13 regional mobile units (Tuscany, Lombardy, Marches, Veneto, Liguria, Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Piedmont, Umbria, Lazio, Aosta Valley, Abruzzo and the autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano) and other national organisations.

The National Civil Protection Department started the **European Mobilisation Mechanism**. Four EU countries (Slovakia, Slovenia, France and Belgium) took action with 109 men and 55 vehicles.

Toll-free number. It has been active since 18 May, 7 days a week. As at 31 May, 4,624 calls were answered by URP + Lepida operators, 4,051 by the Regional Agency for territorial risk management and Civil protection.

Solidarity. The Region has activated a fundraising campaign to support the people and communities affected. As at 21 June, over **43 million Euro** had been donated, paid to the current account in the name of the Regional Agency for territorial risk management and Civil protection of Emilia-Romagna.

Declaration of a state of emergency. With the Decree of the Minister for Civil Protection and Sea Policies of 3 May 2023, the **state of mobilisation of the National Civil Protection Service**

was declared due to the adverse weather conditions that affected the territory of the provinces of Bologna, Forlì-Cesena, Modena, Ravenna, Ferrara and other areas of the regional territory being possibly affected by flooding, riverbank breakage or landslide movements.

With the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 4 May 2023, a **state of emergency** was declared due to the adverse weather conditions that, starting from 1 May 2023, affected the territory of the provinces of Reggio-Emilia, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna and Forlì-Cesena. President Stefano Bonaccini was appointed as **Extraordinary Commissioner** for the emergency, and the first **10 million Euro** were allocated.

With the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 23 May 2023, **the state of emergency was extended** to the territory of the provinces of Reggio-Emilia, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Ravenna, Forlì-Cesena and Rimini as a consequence of the additional and exceptional adverse weather conditions that occurred from 16 May 2023 onwards and an additional **20 million Euro** were also allocated.

DL 61/2023. On 1 June 2023, the following Decree-Law was published in the Official Gazette No. 127: **DL No. 61 of 1 June 2023 on “Urgent interventions to cope with the emergency caused by the flooding events occurring from 1 May 2023”**, approved by the Council of Ministers on Tuesday 23 May.

In addition to the suspension or extension of tax, social security contribution, judicial and other deadlines, the Decree-Law provides for the allocation of more than **1.6 billion Euro**.

In particular, the Decree provides for the allocation of **620 million Euro** for the **emergency wages guarantee fund** for workers affected by the emergency (Art. 7) and **250 million Euro** for income support addressed to **self-employed workers** (Art. 8). To **support exporting companies**, it allows up to **300 million Euro** to be spent on Simest (Art. 10). Further measures are aimed at agriculture with **100 million Euro** for **compensation for companies** and **75 million Euro** from the **Innovation Fund** for the purchase of machinery for damaged companies (Art. 12)

The Decree also finances a **fund** dedicated to interventions for the protection and reconstruction of the cultural heritage damaged by the floods (Art. 14); it allocates **8 million Euro** for the first interventions to **restore health facilities** and **20 million Euro** for educational continuity; it refines the **"National Emergency Fund"** with **200 million Euro** (Art. 18).

Decree 61/2023 started its conversion process on 9 June with the examination of the text by the Environment Committee of the Chamber of Deputies. Specific attention should be paid to the list of municipalities in **Annex 1**, being an integral part of the DL, which was compiled while flooding events were still in progress and currently excludes from the application of the first support measures territories characterised by situations of serious distress and damage.

National orders and regional decrees. From 3 May to 15 June 2023, 10 measures, including Decrees of the President of the Regional Council and Orders of the Head of the Civil Protection Department, have been issued for the management of the first emergency (available on this page <https://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/alluvione/atti>)

Looking at the first resources provided, through the **10 million Euro** allocated by the Council of Ministers' Resolution of 4 May 2023, the Plan for the First Urgent Civil Protection Interventions was financed. The next **20 million Euro** allocated by the Council of Ministers' Resolution of 23 May 2023 financed the Plan of Interventions to cover emergency expenses on the watercourses affected by 2nd and 3rd May events.

On the other hand, the refinancing of **200 million Euro** from the **"National Emergency Fund"** (Article 18 of Decree 61/2023), also through an advance by the Region of 8 million Euro, has made it possible to support the coverage of expenses for the **relief system** (national and regional) and those for the restoration of **essential services**, as well as to finance two initial

measures in favour of families. The disbursement of an **Autonomous Accommodation Contribution** in favour of families evacuated from their main homes, which have independently provided for their own temporary accommodation. The contribution up to a maximum of **5,000 Euro** for **families** having their main, habitual and continuous residence in a flooded housing unit or in one affected by landslides or mudslides.

Institutional committee. By Decree of 20 May, the President, in his capacity as Deputy Commissioner, set up the **Regional Institutional Committee for the emergency connected to the natural disasters occurred from 1 May 2023**, made up of the Prefects of the Prefectures-UTG of Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì-Cesena, Modena, Ravenna, Reggio Emilia, Rimini, the Presidents of UPI-ER and ANCI-ER, the Mayors of the Municipalities of Bologna, Cesena, Ferrara, Forlì, Modena, Ravenna, Reggio-Emilia, Rimini; the Mayor of the Metropolitan City of Bologna and the Presidents of the Provinces of Ferrara, Forlì-Cesena, Modena, Ravenna, Reggio-Emilia, Rimini. The Committee's task is to share any assessment being instrumental to the definition of guidelines and decision-making on the measures, initiatives and actions to be implemented in order to ensure a coordinated direction of the activities necessary to cope with the emergency. The reports on the events and the update on emergency management were the subject of two briefings by the Council to the **Legislative Assembly** (9 and 24 May 2023) and to Commission III Territory, Environment, Mobility (19 June 2023).

At the same time, in order to keep the territorial system constantly updated on the management of the emergency and to discuss the choices to be made, frequent meetings of the committee of the signatories of the **Pact for Work and Climate** were convened.

National Permanent Table. Following the first two meetings with the government, the first of which (on 22 May) involved a delegation of the signatories of the Pact for Work and Climate, and the second (on 7 June) the mayors and presidents of the provinces in the affected area, a **Permanent Coordination Table** was set up at the national level **for analysing the situation and any operational proposals in the emergency phase**, coordinated by the Minister for Civil Protection and Sea Policies.

Damage reconnaissance. The Order of the Head of the Civil Protection Department dated 8 May stipulates that the timely damage reconnaissance will be activated by the Commissioner for the emergency within 90 days. On the occasion of the first meeting of the Permanent Table, which took place on Thursday, 15 June 2023 - following intense work carried out together with mayors, provincial presidents, the Regional Civil Protection Agency, land reclamation consortia, business associations and professionals - an initial estimate of the total amount of damage suffered by the Emilia-Romagna system - amounting to **8.8 billion Euro** - was presented to the competent minister as well as the urgent and necessary measures to make the territory safe by the end of the summer. This involves **5,885** interventions at an estimated cost of **1.8 billion Euro**.

As far as the total amount is concerned, the approximate 9 billion Euro are broken down as follows. In the public area, with particular reference to rivers, road infrastructures and buildings, the expenses already incurred and the first urgent measures to be implemented immediately amount to 1,876,000,000 Euro, to which further damage restoration measures of 2,474,000,000 Euro are to be added, for a total of 4,350,000 Euro.

An initial estimate puts the number of damaged **private buildings** at **70,302**, with damage amounting to 2,182,000,000 Euro.

The number of potentially affected **enterprises** is **14,200** for a damage of 1,220,000,000 Euro. **Farm businesses** are instead **12,000**, for a damage of 1,108,000,000 Euro. In both cases, the expenses for restocking and lost income are not quantified.

With regard to the 5,885 **emergency** interventions to be carried out by the end of the summer to reopen roads interrupted by landslides, to restore embankments and floodplains, to intervene on drainage canals and public buildings, **972** have already been **completed** (for more than 15 million Euro), **1,912** are **in progress** (for more than 501 million Euro), **2,910** are **to be activated** (for 1 million 346 thousand Euro), **91** are being assessed (**about 29 million**).

As far as **public services** are concerned, according to an initial overview - more than 300 interventions were carried out for **waste management** (amounting to 72 million Euro), and about 50 interventions for the **integrated water service** (amounting to 39 million Euro).

This recognition - more accurate for the public part, being still finalised instead for houses and businesses - is ongoing and will be included in the dossier to be sent to Brussels in July to be granted access to the European Solidarity Fund.

Among the work sites started up in a hurry for the emergency, **74** are those by the **Regional Agency for territorial risk management and Civil Protection**: closure of embankment breaches, restoration of post-erosion and riverbed flow sections, work on hydraulic structures, vegetation cleaning, removal of accumulations and occlusions. Information on each work, which can be consulted by watercourse and territorial scope, is available online in a web section **created by the Civil Protection Agency**, with a technical data sheet for each work site. This is the access link: <https://protezionecivile.regione.emilia-romagna.it/cantieri-alluvione-mag-2023>.

Economic structure of the area hit by the flood: analysis carried out by Banca d'Italia.

According to Banca d'Italia¹, studies show that companies located in municipalities affected by landslides or floods record an average drop in revenues and employees of 4.2 and 1.9%, respectively, in the three years following the event, and reabsorb their effects in 4-5 years. Therefore, the repercussions on production activities could be significant, considering that the affected area is large and among the most developed in the country, with an added value per inhabitant in the non-agricultural private sector of 15,800 Euro, compared to 12,400 nationally.

Given the nature of the event, the agriculture sector has suffered the greatest damage rate. According to the 2010 Census data, the utilised agricultural area of the affected municipalities amounted to about 335,000 hectares, 31.5% of that in Emilia-Romagna. Assuming that this share has remained unchanged and that the productivity of the affected areas does not differ from that of other areas in Emilia-Romagna, an agricultural production of approximately 2.3 billion would be attributable to the affected area (ISTAT data of 2021); the added value would be 1.1 billion, equal to 3.2% of the national agricultural value.

In the non-agricultural private sector, the number of employees in the local units of the municipalities involved was about 385,000 in 2020 (the last available year), 25% of the total in Emilia-Romagna and 2.3% of the country as a whole. The added value was 18.5 billion, 24.3% of the regional total and 2.5% of the national total.

The area has a marked productive specialisation in the industrial sector: the added value produced by industry accounted for 53.9% of that of the non-agricultural private sector (51.6 in the region), which is well above the national average (42.8). The difficulties in moving workers, also due to the disruption of many road and rail routes, may have extended the impact on production activities from the municipalities affected by the flood to the Local Labour Systems (SLL) that include them. The 14 SLL involved are home to 2.1 million inhabitants and employ 745,000 people in the non-agricultural private sector: the added value is 36.1 billion, which

¹ Banca d'Italia, "Economie regionali. L'economia dell'Emilia-Romagna. Rapporto annuale" (Regional Economies. The Economy of Emilia-Romagna. Annual report), June 2023.

accounts for about 47% of the regional total and almost 5% of the national total. Exports exceed 40% of those in Emilia-Romagna (6% of Italian sales abroad).

In addition to the analysis based on all the municipalities and SLL involved, Banca d'Italia has added a second one, limited to areas where the flooding was so extensive as to be visible from satellite footage². In fact, a delimitation of the territories most intensely affected by the flooding makes it possible to circumscribe the area where the established economic activities would most likely have suffered direct damage.

Banca d'Italia's scope of action is limited only to those corporations present in Cerved's archives in 2019 and uses the address of the company's registered offices for geolocation. Even within these limits, the analysis allows us to obtain an initial estimate of the share of added value and employees attributable to the enterprises that were most likely to have suffered direct damage as a result of the flooding. Within a one-kilometre radius of the flooded areas, 3,500 corporations were established. The added value of these companies was around 3 billion and the number of employees over 53,000. The weight in the regional total, in terms of added value, was over 5%.

² *The analysis was carried out using Copernicus Emergency Management Service (CEMS), a European Commission programme that enables the monitoring of areas affected by significant climate change events through satellite imagery.*

Pact for Work and Climate

A project for Emilia-Romagna. Efforts to fully implement the [Pact for Work and Climate](#)³, signed by the Regional Council and the institutional, economic and social partnership⁴ on 14 December 2020, still continue to date.

The Pact outlines a shared project to **boost** and **develop** Emilia-Romagna, which is aimed at generating new **quality jobs** and accompanying Emilia-Romagna in the **ecological transition**. Such a project is based on **sustainability**, in its three inseparable components, namely **environmental, social** and **economic** ones, with the aim of reducing **economic, social, environmental and territorial rifts** and achieving full **gender equality**.

The Pact was drawn up based on what the territory has learnt from the health emergency and establishes shared commitments and responsibilities aimed at addressing challenges that can no longer be postponed - the **demographic crisis**, the **digital transition**, the **fight against inequality**, and the **climate emergency** - as well as pursuing four strategic objectives and four cross-cutting processes that include decisive dynamics for the entire regional society.

The text of the document stipulated that the signatories' meetings had to be as a rule semi-annual. As of its signing, they were held 22 times.

These meetings discussed and shared the regional programming documents - to name the most important, the 2021-2027 DSR, the [Strategy for Smart Specialisation 2021-2027 \(S3\)](#), the 2021-2027 ESF+ and ERDF programmes, the 2023-2027 rural development -, the main sectoral plans, some regional laws, such as LR 2/2023 "Attracting, retaining and developing highly specialised talent" and several operational agreements. Over 2021, these included the **Pact for Simplification**, aimed at strengthening and qualifying the public administration and reducing bureaucracy to increase competitiveness and protect the environment and work within the law. In 2022, the **Pact for the Protection of Health and Safety in the workplace**, an assumption of collective responsibility and an integrated action strategy that intends to act on all the main levers that can ensure higher levels of health and safety for all workers, starting with the

³ The [Pact for Work and Climate](#) was approved by the Regional Council with Resolution no. 1899 of 14/12/2020

⁴ Emilia-Romagna Region, Associazione Generale delle Cooperative Italiane (AGCI), Associazione tra Fondazioni di origine bancaria dell'Emilia-Romagna, Associazione Nazionale Comuni Italiani (ANCI), Associazione Nazionale dei Costruttori (ANCE), Metropolitan City of Bologna, Coldiretti, Comitato unitario delle professioni intellettuali degli ordini e dei collegi professionali (CUPER), ABI Regional Commission, Municipality of Bologna, Municipality of Cesena, Municipality of Ferrara, Municipality of Forlì, Municipality of Modena, Municipality of Parma, Municipality of Piacenza, Municipality of Ravenna, Municipality of Reggio Emilia, Municipality of Rimini, Confagricoltura, Confapi Emilia, Confapindustria, Confartigianato, Confcommercio, Confcooperative, Confederazione Generale Italiana del Lavoro (CGIL), Confederazione italiana agricoltori (CIA), Confederazione Italiana Sindacati Lavoratori (CISL), Confederazione nazionale dell'artigianato e della piccola e media impresa (CNA), Confederazione Produttori Agricoli (COPAGRI), Confesercenti, Confimi Romagna, Confindustria, Confprofessioni, Confservizi, Consiglio nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), FIAB Federazione Italiana Ambiente e Bicicletta, Forum Terzo Settore, Legacoop, Legambiente, Politecnico di Milano, Province of Ferrara, Province of Forlì-Cesena, Province of Modena, Province of Parma, Province of Piacenza, Province of Ravenna, Province of Reggio Emilia, Province of Rimini, Zero Waste Municipalities Network, Regional School Office, Unioncamere, Unione delle Province d'Italia (UPI), Unione Generale del Lavoro (UGL), Unione Italiana del Lavoro (UIL), Unione Nazionale Comuni Comunità Enti Montani (UNCEN), Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore, University of Bologna, University of Ferrara, University of Modena and Reggio, University of Parma.

weakest. Lastly, in March 2023, discussions began on a new agreement dedicated to **social work**, which aims to generate social innovation, promote new employment and develop further synergies with the Third Sector, qualifying social work and enhancing its planning and capacity for initiative.

The choices shared by signing the Pact and its specific exchange and discussion ways have therefore guided the entire regional planning chain. The latter expresses a unified and integrated vision of regional policies that, on the one hand, confirms the willingness of institutions and the entire territorial system to pursue a precise development trajectory, and on the other hand, guarantees the Region's commitment to work, in the implementation phase, avoiding overlapping actions and identifying common strategies capable of improving impacts, promoting maximum participation in opportunities by potential recipients, and ensuring policy continuity.

In order to monitor the **progress** of the actions undertaken to implement the shared document and determine their impact, an **experimental and integrated reporting** of the Authority's main strategic documents was launched in 2022: in addition to the Pact, the **Regional Economic and Financial Document (DEFR)** and the [2030 Agenda Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development](#).

This experimentation made it possible to monitor, starting from the 2021 DEFR reporting, the resources invested in 2021 to implement, through 341 actions, the more than 90 lines of action indicated by the Pact, showing a financial impact of 2,729.1 million Euro planned, 2,597.7 million Euro allocated and 1,901.06 million Euro committed. Financial monitoring was also combined with the monitoring of the **quantitative targets** set by both the Pact and the [2030 Agenda Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development](#) as well as by several **in-depth focuses** on some of the main policies implemented by the Council since its signing. The results of this experimentation were presented to the signatories of the Pact on 22 March 2023 during a meeting that was also an opportunity to take stock of the work of the Committee and share an overview of the **financial levers available to achieve the shared objectives**, including European funds and resources of the [PNRR](#). All this for an Investment Plan that amounts to over 23 billion Euro to date ⁵.

Below is a graph that briefly represents the correlation between the strategic objectives of the [Pact for Work and Climate](#) and the DEFR strategic objectives⁶.

⁵ See the Investment Plan section of this document for more details.

⁶ Integration between PLC and DEFR objectives/processes; Strategic objectives: Knowledge and learning, Ecological transition, Rights and duties, Labour, enterprises and opportunities. Cross-cutting processes: Digital Transformation, A Pact for Simplification, Legality, Participation, Transversal to objectives, DEFR objectives.

Integrazione tra obiettivi/processi PLC e DEFR



Pact for Simplification. The [Pact for Work and Climate](#) stipulates that the commitment to relaunch public and private investments be supported by a simplification process capable of strengthening and qualifying the Public Administration and reducing bureaucracy in order to increase competitiveness as well as to protect the environment and work within the law.

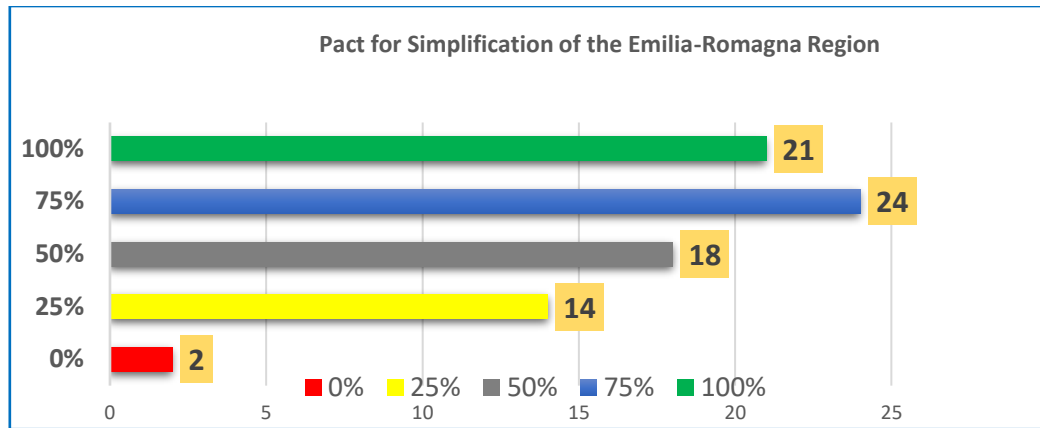
In November 2021, after a long discussion process, the signatories of the [Pact for Work and Climate](#) therefore agreed on the Pact for Simplification. Articulated in 11 lines of action and 78 measures, this new Pact aims to achieve its objective primarily through the use of digitisation, the interoperability of databases and the streamlining of administrative procedures, as well as through a working method based on certain priority choices. These include prioritising self-reform, giving priority to objectives that can be achieved through full use of the Region's organisational and legislative autonomy, but also stimulating the search for solutions, both technical and legal, by the Government, the Parliament and EU institutions when the competence belongs to these decision-making levels. With this aim in mind, a stronger integration between State, Regions and Local Authorities was sought from the outset, in particular to overcome the fragmentation of competences being the main obstacle to effective simplification. It is precisely in this perspective that the Region's participation in the National Simplification Agenda should also be read, to be framed within a broader institutional direction, with a more incisive role for the Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces.

The indispensable principles of the simplification process already undertaken are:

- Enhancing the certainty and respect for the inviolable guarantees of legality
- Promoting an advanced balance between the most efficient administrative solutions and the protection of the environment, labour and rights
- Raising PA performance through organisational improvement among all the public and private components of the "Emilia-Romagna system"
- Evolving relations between administration, citizens and businesses through a new digitisation process
- Overcoming the digital divide through extraordinary investments in the skills of people and businesses and in the infrastructure of the territory, with special attention paid to territorial and social fragilities
- Promoting the implementation of the principle of subsidiarity, between administration, citizens and businesses, as well as between the different levels of government

- Improving the integration of processes at the different administrative levels and their traceability, with the involvement of PA workers, citizens, professionals and companies at stake
- Integrating institutional reorganisation and simplification processes.

In May 2023, an initial monitoring of the status of implementation of the 78 measures in the document was shared at a meeting of the signatories. The table below summarises it.



On the same occasion, the strong investment that the Region intends to guarantee in terms of digitisation of the Public Administration was shared in order to concretely implement some of the main lines of action envisaged by the Pact. The extraordinary resources invested amount to 16,800,000 Euro and are broken down as follows: development of “Accesso Unitario” (single-point access) digital platform, which the Region makes available to the Municipalities and private operators for the exchange of data and acts relating to the initiation and management of procedures relevant to them in numerous sectors, including production activities, construction, and the environment (5,300,000 Euro); implementation of “Precompilato ambientale” or environmental pre-filled system, which automatically provides pre-filled digital forms to all companies wishing to apply for environmental authorisations (4,500,000 Euro); pilot projects for the digitisation of building practices in the Municipalities (2,000,000 Euro); creation of the “Gemella digitale per la qualità dell’aria” or Digital Twin for air quality, a project aimed at improving, by means of computer simulations, the forecasting capacity of the diffusion of airborne environmental pollutants in different territorial contexts (3,000,000 Euro); creation of the “Regional Data Hub”, concerning the sharing of all the public data held by the regional public administrations with the aim of implementing the coordination of a regional-level Data Strategy (2,000,000 Euro).

The regional Pact for Simplification was created as a dynamic document hence being capable of embodying all changes, including regulatory ones, in the economic, social and territorial framework, both at local, national and European level. Therefore, in the discussion with signatories, the Region has initiated the updating right after the first monitoring phase.

The 2030 Agenda Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development was approved by DGR 1840/2021 with the aim of declining and translating the UN Global Agenda according to the specificities of the regional territory and implementing article 34, paragraph 4 of DLGS 152/2006 according to which "*The Regions will provide themselves, through adequate information and participatory processes, with an overall sustainable development strategy being consistent and defining the contribution to the achievement of the objectives of the national strategy (...)*".

By pursuing all dimensions of sustainability (environmental, economic, social) at the same time, the Strategy represents the framework for all sectoral policies. For this reason, it is a tool for integrated management of complexity and a challenge to ensure the linkage between all planning instruments in order to achieve certain sustainable development objectives and quantitative targets.

All the Councillorships and departments of the Region contributed to its creation, with the political coordination of the Vice-Presidency and the technical and methodological supervision of the Staff of the Council's President.

The regional Sustainable Development Goals have been prepared, in relation to each of the UN Agenda Goals, in full consistency with the 2020-2025 Five-Year Plan and the Pact for Work and Climate, identifying the document signed with the stakeholders in December 2020 as the main forum for sharing and discussion.

The Region has planned to accompany the implementation of its Strategy through a number of **cross-cutting lines of action**:

- The territorialisation of sustainable development objectives in local entities
- The preparation of training plans with content oriented towards sustainable development
- The definition of new indicators, including “decoupling” indicators, for assessing the impact of public policies
- The development of participatory processes
- The enhancement of good territorial practices
- The planning and implementation of communication, information, training and education activities on sustainability.

In particular, in order to promote the Strategy territorialisation, an experimental project⁷ was carried out for the first time in early 2023, with the support of ASVIS and in agreement with regional ANCI and UPI, aimed at correlating (and subsequently monitoring) the objectives of Local Authorities' economic and financial planning documents (DUPs) with the Strategy's targets, which were expressly incorporated in the DEFR. Therefore, this approach could be the model for the “territorialisation” process of the Strategy's objectives also for the following years. The quantitative targets selected from the 2023-2025 DEFR and used for the territorialisation process come:

- a) From sector Strategies, Plans or Programmes approved by institutional levels (European Union, State, Emilia-Romagna Region) (methodology A)
- b) From the comparison with European and regional best performers (methodology B)
- c) From ASviS experts (methodology C)

⁷ The data and results of the project are available on the website:

<https://www.regione.emilia-romagna.it/agenda2030/strategia-sviluppo-sostenibile>

d) From using the Eurostat method (1% per annum over the base year) (methodology D).

Through the monitoring of the Strategy's objectives, needs for **updating, supplementation or modification** will be considered, **based on new scenarios, new critical issues and new opportunities or possible updates of the national system of indicators**. In this respect, on the one hand, the approval of the update of the National Strategy for Sustainable Development, expected by 2023, will provide an opportunity for the evolution of statistical measures on the basis of the most recent contributions of the official statistical bodies; on the other hand, the recent natural disasters that affected most of the regional territory in May will certainly have an impact on the priorities and results initially expected, the quantification of which is still in progress.

The following tables show the **objectives, quantitative targets and indicators of the Regional Strategy associated with the DEFR**, which can continue to be taken as a **reference for their "territorialisation"**, as experienced in 2023. The Update Note to the DEFR will feature any updating needs, also on the basis of the impact of the state of emergency in progress in a large part of the territory of Emilia-Romagna.



ENDING POVERTY

Supporting those living in poverty and fostering the social inclusion of fragile and vulnerable people

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
1.2 - By 2030, reducing the number of people at risk of poverty or social exclusion by 20% compared to 2019	5. Combating poverty and social exclusion	Welfare, youth policies, mountain and inland areas
	6. Integration policies	Welfare, youth policies, mountain and inland areas



ENDING HUNGER

Supporting competitive, quality and resilient agriculture, promoting generational change, nutrition education and combating waste

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
2.4 - By 2030, reducing the use of fertilisers distributed in non-organic agriculture by 20%	3. Environmental sustainability of production systems, food education and combating waste	Agriculture and food, hunting and fisheries
2.4 - By 2030, reaching the 25% share of UAA covered by organic crops	1. Farm competitiveness, promotion and protection of products of origin, multi-functionality and bio-economy	Agriculture and food, hunting and fisheries



HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

Ensuring good, public, universalistic, locally rooted health care for all and building an increasingly inclusive and participatory community welfare

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
3.4 - By 2030, reducing the mortality rate due to non-communicable diseases by 25% compared to 2013	3. Improvement and innovation of the hospital network and its performance to meet new care needs	Health policies
	5. Community care suited to people's needs	Health policies
	8. Reinforcing health promotion and prevention	Health policies

3.6 - By 2030, halving traffic injuries compared to 2020 (injuries per 10,000 inhabitants)	6. Promoting the development and improvement of key national and regional strategic infrastructures and road safety	Mobility and transport, infrastructures, tourism, trade
3.8 - By 2030, reaching 78% of influenza vaccine coverage for people aged more than 65	8. Reinforcing health promotion and prevention	Health policies



QUALITY EDUCATION

Ensuring quality, equitable and inclusive education and learning opportunities for all

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
4.1 - By 2030, reducing early education and training system leaving (18-24 years old) below a rate of 8.5%	1. Education, right to study and school buildings	Schools, universities, research, digital agenda
4.2 - By 2030, reaching 98% of participation rate in educational activities of girls and boys from age 4 to the age of starting compulsory schooling	4. Pre-school education policies	Welfare, youth policies, mountain and inland areas
4.2 - By 2030, reaching 45% of girls and boys (0-2 years old) who have used childcare services	4. Pre-school education policies	Welfare, youth policies, mountain and inland areas
4.3 - By 2030, reaching 50% of college graduates (30-34 years old)	1. Education, right to study and school buildings	Schools, universities, research, digital agenda
4.4 - By 2030, reaching 65% of people aged 25-64 who have participated in training and education activities over the past 12 months	2. Work, skills and training	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations



GENDER EQUALITY

Achieving gender equality of all women and girls

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
5.1 - By 2030, halving the gender employment gap compared to 2020 (females/males * 100)	2. Work, skills and training	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations
	3. Attractiveness, competitiveness, internationalisation and growth of businesses and supply chains	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations
	4. Combating gender-based violence and equal opportunities	Territorial planning, construction, housing policies, parks and forestation, equal opportunities, International development cooperation



CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

Improving the quality and availability of water so that it is safe, affordable and not wasted

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
6.3 - By 2025, maintaining the share of river water bodies with good chemical status at 93%	6. Improving water quality and availability	Vice-President – Councillor for ecological transition, combating climate change, the environment, territorial risk management and coastal defence, civil protection
	11. Strategic project for the Po River	
	6. Improving water quality and availability	

6.3 - By 2025, reaching 30% of river bodies with good or high ecological status	11. Strategic project for the Po River	
6.3 - By 2025, maintaining the share of lake water bodies with good ecological status at 60%	6. Improving water quality and availability	
6.4 - By 2030, achieving 80% efficiency of drinking water distribution networks	6. Improving water quality and availability	
	11. Strategic project for the Po River	



AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Encouraging choices and behaviours aimed at energy saving toward the goal of 100% renewable

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
7.2 - By 2035, achieving 100% of energy from renewable sources out of total consumption	4. Renewable energies, plastic-free and circular economy	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations



DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

Supporting a long-lasting, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full employment and decent, quality and safe work for all

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
8.5 - By 2030, reaching a 78% employment rate (20-64 years old)	1. Programming and system actions to boost the economy	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations
	2. Work, skills and training	
	3. Attractiveness, competitiveness, internationalisation and growth of businesses and supply chains	
	5. Boosting the construction sector	
8.5 - By 2030, reducing the unemployment rate (15-74 years old) to 4.5%	1. Programming and system actions to boost the economy	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations
	2. Work, skills and training	
	3. Attractiveness, competitiveness, internationalisation and growth of businesses and supply chains	
	5. Boosting the construction sector	
8.5 - By 2030, reducing the share of low-wage employees to at least 6%	2. Work, skills and training	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations
8.5 - By 2030, reducing the share of non-regular employment to below the pre-crisis threshold (2008)	2. Work, skills and training	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations
8.6 - By 2030, reducing the share of NEETs to below 10% (15-29 years old)	2. Work, skills and training	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations



INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Renewing all infrastructure networks and supporting structural innovation processes with businesses for equitable, responsible and sustainable industrialisation

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
9.5 - By 2030, reaching 3% of GDP devoted to research and development	1. Programming and system actions to boost the economy	Economic development and green economy, employment, training and international relations
	3. Attractiveness, competitiveness, internationalisation and growth of businesses and supply chains	
	3. Research and post-graduate education	Schools, universities, research, digital agenda
	12. Health research	Health policies



REDUCED INEQUALITIES

Combating social, economic, gender, generational and inter-territorial inequalities.

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
10.4 - By 2030, reducing the disposable income inequality index to the levels observed in the best of European countries (s80/s20)	2. Welfare policies, combating inequalities, children and families, health and social welfare	Welfare, youth policies, mountain and inland areas
	5. Combating poverty and social exclusion	
	8. Supporting the right to housing	Territorial planning, construction, housing policies, parks and forestation, equal opportunities, International development cooperation



SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES

Undertaking an all-round sustainability journey with all regional communities for inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable cities, villages and hamlets.

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
11.2 - By 2030, increasing the number of seat-km per inhabitant offered by public transport by 26% compared to 2004 (seat-km per inhabitant)	3. Supporting and promoting rail transport	Mobility and transport, infrastructures, tourism and trade
	9. Supporting and promoting TPL or local public transport, its integration and free access for young people	
11.2 - By 2025, reducing private motorised traffic by at least 20 percentage points compared to 2019	3. Supporting and promoting rail transport	Mobility and transport, infrastructures, tourism and trade
	9. Supporting and promoting TPL or local public transport, its integration and free access for young people	
	10. Supporting and promoting cycling and electric mobility	
11.6 - By 2025, reducing exceeding PM10 limit below 35 days per year (number of days)	7. Improving air quality	Vice-President – Councillor for ecological transition, combating climate change, the environment, territorial risk management and coastal defence, civil protection



RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION

Producing less waste, encouraging circular processes and sustainable purchasing, as well as promoting sustainable and quality tourism

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
12.4 - By 2025, reaching 80% of separate collection of urban waste	5. Promoting the circular economy and defining strategies for waste reduction	Vice-President – Councillor for ecological transition, combating climate change, the environment, territorial risk management and coastal defence, civil protection
12.5 - By 2030, reaching the 70% share of urban waste recycling	5. Promoting the circular economy and defining strategies for waste reduction	



FIGHT AGAINST CLIMATE CHANGE

Reducing the emissions, impacts and damage of climate change and achieving carbon neutrality by 2050.

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
13.2 - By 2030, reducing CO2 and other climate-changing gas emissions by 55% compared to 1990 levels (ton of CO2 equivalent per capita)	2. The ecological transition through the pathway to carbon neutrality before 2050	Vice-President – Councillor for ecological transition, combating climate change, the environment, territorial risk management and coastal defence, civil protection



LIFE BELOW WATER

Conserving and preserving the sea and marine resources for sustainable development.

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
14.5 - By 2030, achieving 30% of marine protected areas	2. Promoting the protection of biodiversity	Territorial planning, construction, housing policies, parks and forestation, equal opportunities, International development cooperation
14.1 - By 2030, achieving good ecological status quality for all coastal marine waters	6. Improving water quality and availability	Vice-President – Councillor for ecological transition, combating climate change, the environment, territorial risk management and coastal defence, civil protection



LIFE ON LAND

Combating land consumption, protecting biodiversity, increasing forest heritage.

Indicator and Target	Associated DEFR strategic objectives	Councillorship
15.5 - By 2030, achieving 30% of land protected areas	2. Promoting the protection of biodiversity	Territorial planning, construction, housing policies, parks and forestation, equal opportunities, International development cooperation



PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS

Strengthening trust in institutions, working with them to reduce crimes and promote reintegration into society. Putting Peace and human rights at the centre of the cultural agenda

16.7 - By 2030, reducing the average length of civil proceedings to 171 days (number of days)	8. Regional Pact for a more efficient, integrated, digital and citizen-friendly justice system	Budget, human resources, heritage, institutional reorganisation, relations with the EU



PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Consolidating territorial partnerships and the Region's central role in international relations and cooperation policies for sustainable development

To date, ASviS does not monitor Goal 17 at a regional level, since not all Italian regions practice cooperation and development. The national sustainable development strategy also uses a single indicator being "Aiuto Pubblico allo Sviluppo come quota del reddito nazionale lordo (totale) RNL" (Public aid for development as a share of gross national income (total) GNI).



The National Recovery and Resilience Plan

The PNRR in the Emilia-Romagna Region: Resources attracted by the regional system. As it is known, the governance of the [PNRR](#) is centralised and most of the resources are allocated through national calls for proposals published by the central administrations in charge of the interventions, in which local players directly participate. Only for some investments are resources allocated to the Regions, which then directly implement them or delegate other bodies to do so. However, the Emilia-Romagna Region is committed to making a significant contribution to the implementation of the Plan's investments, not only for the interventions in which it is the implementing body, but also by supporting Local Authorities with capacity building actions and promoting integration between the regional strategic planning and the investments financed by the [PNRR](#) in the regional territory, within the framework of the objectives of the [Pact for Work and Climate](#).

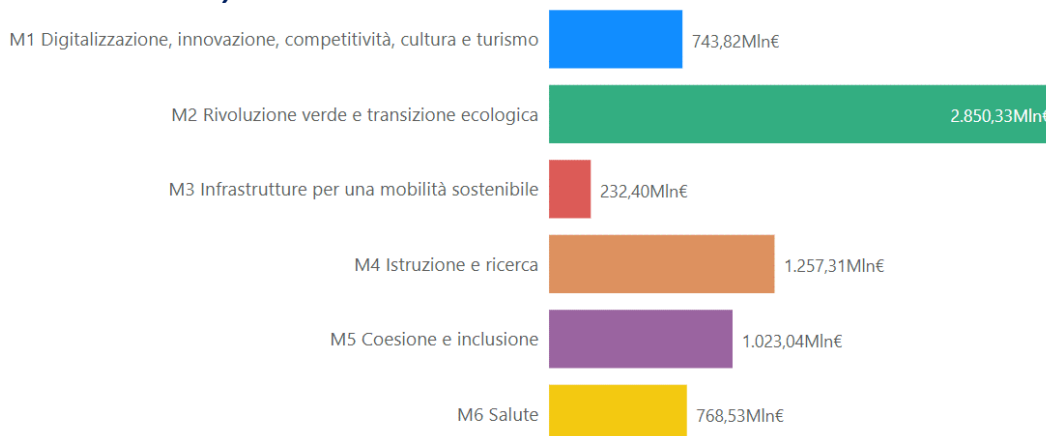
In particular, in the [2021-2027 Regional Strategic Document for the Unitary Programming of European Development Policies](#) (DSR 2021-2027), the Region has defined the investment priorities of the regional programmes for Cohesion (ERDF, ESF+, FSC) and rural development (EAFRD) in synergy with the objectives of the six missions of the [PNRR](#), providing tools to monitor the investments of the regional programmes but also to measure the absorption capacity of [PNRR](#) resources by Local Authorities, to ensure complementary planning and implementation of investments.

To this end, the Region has set up an **experimental dashboard⁸ to monitor [PNRR](#) investments** attracted by the territorial system, which amount to 6.9 billion Euro as at June 2023. The mission most of the resources were attracted by is the “Green revolution and ecological transition” one with 2.85 billion Euro, followed by the “Education and research” mission with more than 1.2 billion Euro and the “Cohesion and inclusion” one with 1 billion Euro. This is followed by the “Health” mission with 768 million, the “Digitisation” mission with almost 744 million and “Infrastructure for sustainable mobility” with 232 million.

⁸ <https://pnrr.regione.emilia-romagna.it/>

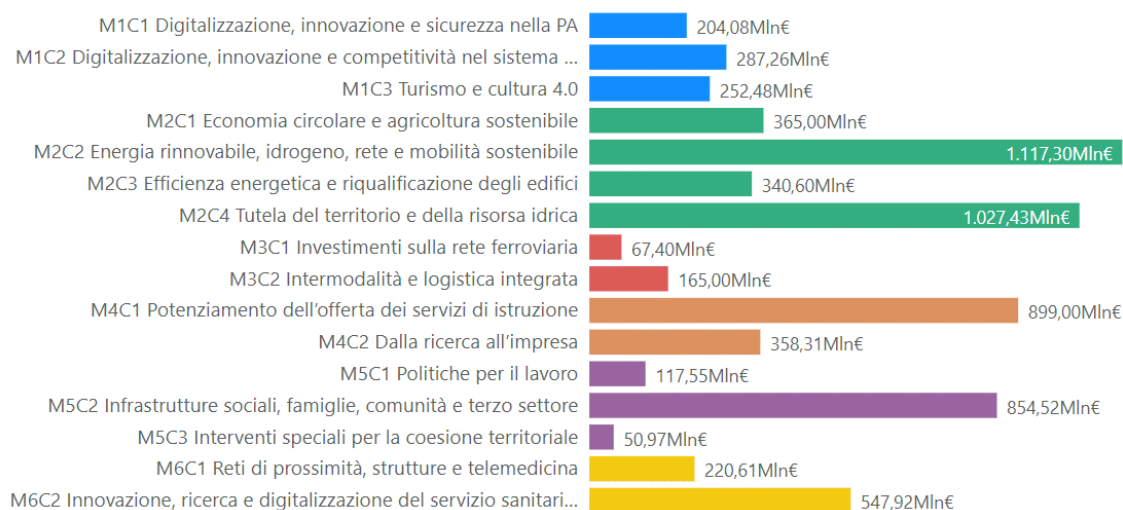


Resource distribution by mission⁹



The dashboard also allows **investments** to be viewed at the item level, as shown below

Resource distribution by component¹⁰

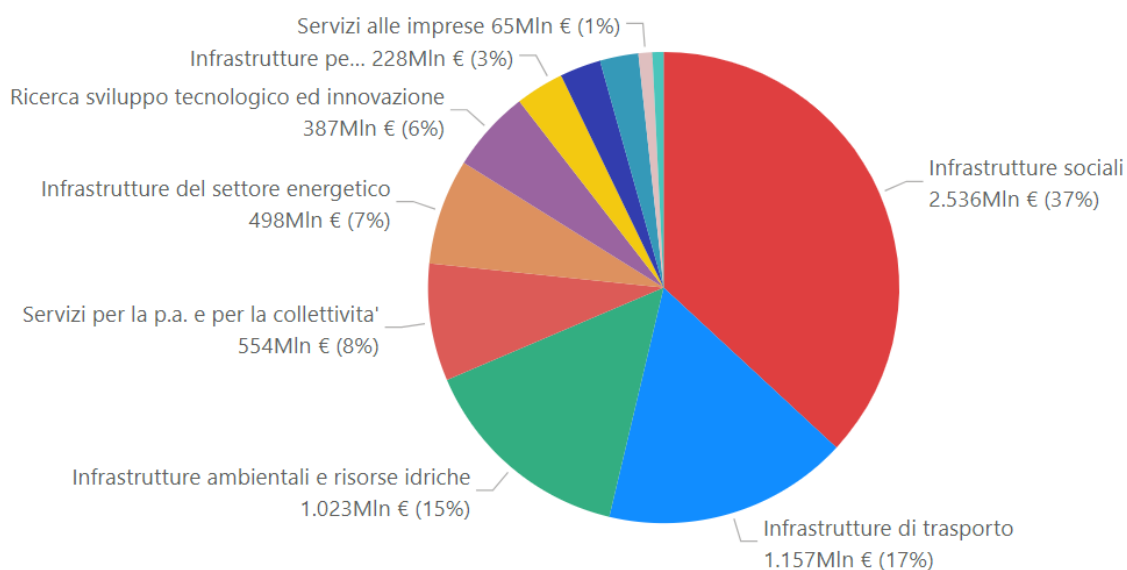


⁹ M1 Digitalisation, innovation, competitiveness, culture and tourism, M2 Green revolution and ecological transition, M3 Infrastructure for sustainable mobility, M4 Education and research, M5 Cohesion and inclusion, M6 Health.

¹⁰ M1C1 Digitalisation, innovation and security in PA, M1C2 Digitalisation, innovation and competitiveness in the productive system, M1C3 Tourism and culture 4.0, M2C1 Circular economy and sustainable agriculture, M2C2 Renewable energy, hydrogen, network and sustainable mobility, M2C3 Energy efficiency and redevelopment of buildings, M2C4 Protection of the territory and water resource, M3C1 Investments in the railway network, M3C2 Intermodality and integrated logistics, M4C1 Enhancement of the educational services offered, M4C2 From research to business, M5C1 Labour policies, M5C2 Social infrastructures, families, community and third sector, M5C3 Special interventions for territorial cohesion, M6C1 Proximity networks, facilities and telemedicine, M6C2 Innovation, research and digitalisation of the national health service.

and by **type of investment**

Resource distribution by type of investment¹¹



Resources attracted to the areas covered by integrated territorial strategies. As the DSR 2021-2027 directs programming resources towards overcoming infra-regional territorial disparities through 23 integrated territorial strategies, the 14 Urban Transformation Agendas for Sustainable Development - ATUSS and the 9 Territorial Strategies for Inland and Mountain Areas - STAMI, multi-level governance instruments where integration between European Cohesion and Rural Development Funds, local resources and investments financed under the [PNRR](#) resources, the [PNRR](#) resources allocated in the territorial areas covered by the strategies are listed below.

¹¹ Business services, Infrastructures for... , Research, technological development and innovation
Energy infrastructures, Services for PA and the community, Environmental and water infrastructure,
Transport infrastructure, Social infrastructure

Resource distribution in the territorial areas covered by ATUSS (first column) and STAMI (second column)¹²



Projects in which the Emilia-Romagna Region is the implementing body. The regional administration and agencies are involved in the implementation of the PNRR with very different roles depending on the missions and individual projects. In some cases, the projects have already been identified, while in other cases the ministerial decrees indicate the Regions as recipients of resources, of which they will be the implementing bodies, but the programming phase is still ongoing.

The following is a brief overview broken down by Mission:

Mission 1

- Projects already identified: the Region is the implementing body for the thousand experts project (M1C1 investment 2.2.1). Furthermore, the Region obtained funding for a number of projects in the Department's investments for the digital transformation of measure M1C1 (IO app, PagoPA, cybersecurity), the implementation of which is the direct responsibility of the regional administration. Finally, the Region is the implementing body of projects under investment M1C3 2.2 "Restoration and enhancement of the architectural heritage and rural landscape", whose grants are intended for private entities.
- The Region is the recipient of resources, as implementing body, under investment M1C1 1.7.2 - "Digitale facile" Plan (DGR 2200/22), while the role of sub-implementing body is assigned to Local Authorities and under investment M1C3 1.1 - Digital strategies and platforms for cultural heritage pursuant to DM 298/22 of the Ministry of Culture.

Mission 2

- Projects already identified: regarding component 2 Renewable energy, hydrogen, networks and sustainable mobility, the Region is the implementing body for the projects of the national cycle track plan (M2C2 investment 4.1) and the renewal of green bus and train fleets (M2C2 investment 4.4). With regard to Component 4 - Protection of Land and Water Resources, the Regional Civil Protection Agency is the implementing body for

¹² New Imola District, Bologna Apennines, Basso ferrarese, Modena Apennines, Reggio-Emilia Apennines, East Parma Apennines, Piacenza-Parma Apennines, Forlì and Cesena Apennines.

projects financed through Investments 2.1 (hydrogeological risk reduction) and 4.1 (primary water supply infrastructure).

- Allocation of resources: The Region is the recipient of resources, as implementing body, under the M2C2 investment 3.1 (Hydrogen valleys) pursuant to DM 463/22 of the Ministry of Ecological Transition.

Mission 5

- Allocation of resources: the Regional Employment Agency is the recipient of resources, as implementing body, under investment M5C1 1.1 (Job Centres) pursuant to Ministerial Decree 59/20 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy. The Region is the recipient of resources, as implementing body, under investment M5C1 1.4 (dual system) pursuant to DM 226/21 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy and under reform M5C1 Ref. 1.1 (AMLP's and vocational training) pursuant to DM 9/21 of the Ministry of Labour and Social Policy.

Mission 6

- The Region plays a programming and coordinating role for all the PNRR resources allocated to Emilia-Romagna and is the implementing body for the entire Mission (authorities and bodies of the Regional Health Service are delegated implementing bodies). The main reference is the Regional Operational Plan signed in the framework of the Institutional Development Contract for the implementation and realisation of investments under the direction of the Regions and Autonomous Provinces (DGR 811/22).
- To respond to the first pandemic phases, the Region drew up a "Reorganisation Plan of the Regional Hospital Network" (DGR 1705/2020).
- The Region is the recipient, through the Interministerial Decree of 8 August 2022, of resources under action line M6C2 1.3.1(b) "Adoption and use of FSE by the Regions" as part of [PNRR](#) investment M6C2 1.3. With DGR 491/23, the Region allocated the resources to the relevant ASLs and hospitals.
- The Region is the implementing body of intervention M6C2 2.2 "Development of technical-professional, digital and managerial skills of health system personnel" - Sub-measure "Additional grants in general medicine training". The resources were allocated by the Ministry of Health's DM of 22/09/22 and the implementation modalities are referred to the Operational Plan attached to the Institutional Development Contracts (CIS) signed by the Ministry of Health with the regions and autonomous provinces.

1.1 Brief description of the economic and financial context

1.1.1 International economic and financial scenario

The first available data for this year confirm the forecast of a **global economic slowdown** in **2023**. Some of the leading international macroeconomic research centres, such as the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), agree in forecasting a **world GDP** growth rate **lower than 3%**, ranging from 2.7% for the OECD to 2.8% for the IMF. For 2024, estimates are 2.9% and 3%, respectively. Therefore, although moderately recovering, growth would still be below the average of the last two decades.

This slowdown is due to the accumulation of various adverse shocks occurred over the past three years, starting with the Covid-19 pandemic and ending with the Ukraine invasion by Russia, which led to a significant increase in energy prices and inevitably had knock-on effects on many other economic sectors. Not only that, it also caused considerable price instability. Deflation in 2020 gave way to moderate inflation in 2021, leading in 2022 to inflation rates that were not recorded in at least thirty years. In the current year, the inflation rate is still expected to remain significantly higher than the targets of the central banks of the major advanced economies, and then to approach those levels again in 2024, without reaching them yet (see Table 2).

The combination of slowing growth and high inflation presents policy-makers, and in particular central banks, with very complex trade-offs and difficult decisions. The prevailing orientation is towards a significant increase in interest rates to counter inflationary pressures. It is difficult to predict how long this trend will persist, also considering that 2024 will be a presidential election year in the US.

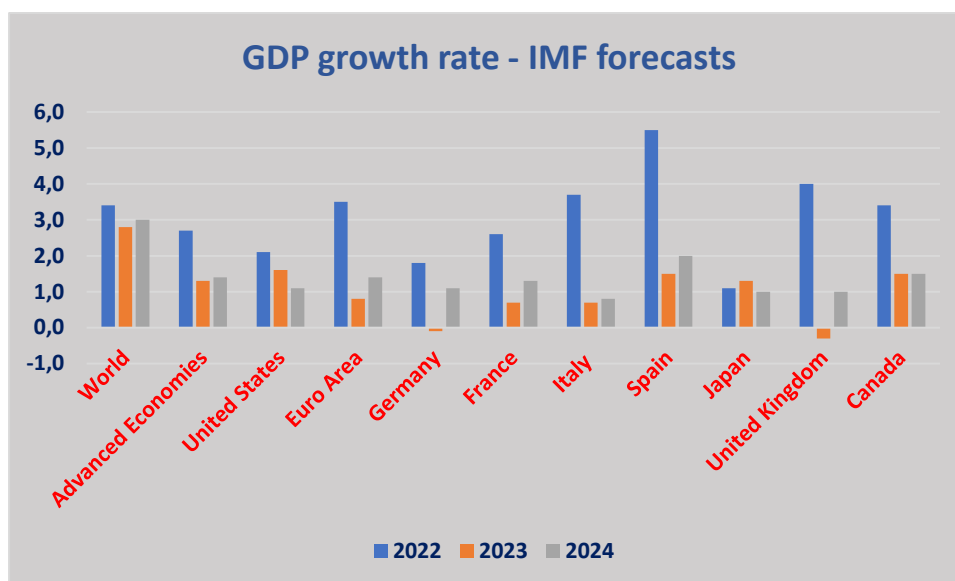
The following table and graph show the growth estimates compiled for the World and Advanced Economies by the IMF and the OECD¹³.

Table 1

	WORLD AND ADVANCED ECONOMIES				
	GDP growth rate				
	IMF	IMF	IMF	OECD	OECD
	2022	2023	2024	2023	2024
World	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.9
Advanced Economies	2.7	1.3	1.4
United States	2.1	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.0
Euro Area	3.5	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.5
Germany	1.8	-0.1	1.1	0.0	1.3
France	2.6	0.7	1.3	0.8	1.3
Italy	3.7	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.0
Spain	5.5	1.5	2.0	2.1	1.9
Japan	1.1	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1
United Kingdom	4.0	-0.3	1.0	0.3	1.0
Canada	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4

¹³ The forecasts summarised in the tables of this section (percentage changes) are taken from the World Economic Outlook of the International Monetary Fund (IMF - April 2023 "A rocky recovery") and the World Economic Outlook of the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD - June 2023 "A long unwinding road"), respectively. For 2022, they rely exclusively on IMF data.

Fig. 1



Let us now look distinctly at the growth prospects of the major national economies.

The **United States** suffered relatively little impact from the energy crisis as it is a net producer and exporter of fossil fuels. However, the rapid and robust recovery of demand after emerging from the most critical phase of the pandemic had already led to an increase in raw material prices and transport costs. Such an increase in costs was then reflected in consumer prices, leading the country, together with the UK, to be among the first to implement restrictive monetary policies.

The decision of the Federal Reserve to raise interest rates in an attempt to curb rising prices is weighing on the US economy. While in 2022 the US GDP grew by 2.1%, this year it is expected to grow by half a percentage point less, and in 2024, an election year, only by 1% or slightly more.

On the other hand, monetary tightening is beginning to reduce inflationary pressures: after peaking in June 2022 (8.9%), consumer inflation in the US slowed in the following months, reaching 6% in February 2023. However, this is still significantly above the Federal Reserve's targets so the monetary policy should remain restrictive despite the approaching election, which often induces accommodative policies.

Japan continues to make its own history to a large extent. This country was less affected than the others by the Covid-19 pandemic, so the rebound in 2022 was very limited (+1%). Growth is expected to remain at these levels even in 2023 and 2024. On the other hand, with an unemployment rate of less than 3% (to be precise, 2.6% in 2022), Japan does not seem to have significant margins of growth capacity. The surge in inflation in Japan was also less pronounced than elsewhere, and as early as 2024, the inflation rate is expected to be at 2%.

The situation is quite different in the **UK**, which in 2022 recorded a 4% growth but in 2023 is predicted to be in recession by the IMF, and with an almost imperceptible growth by the OECD (-0.3% and +0.3%, respectively). Nevertheless, the labour market is close to full employment, with an unemployment rate of less than 4%. Inflation in the UK was close to 10% in 2022 and will be higher than in other European countries again this year, projected to be close to 7%. Although the pound has not depreciated against the dollar and the euro for the time being,

concerns about wage developments remain, so it is likely that the Bank of England will continue to keep interest rates high.

The **Eurozone** economy performed well in 2022, growing by 3.5% and thus continuing the recovery started in 2021 after the deep recession of 2020. However, in 2023 growth is expected to stop below the 1% threshold, the IMF forecasts being +0.8% and the OECD one +0.9%¹⁴. According to both institutes, the growth rate is expected to slightly rise in 2024 (+1.4% and 1.5%, respectively).

The average figure hides considerable differences between the various countries. Spain and, to a lesser extent, Italy grew more than the average, while France and especially Germany less than the average.

The unemployment rate hit a new low for the Eurozone in January and February 2023 (6.6%), but still remains much higher than in the US, in the UK and Japan. Despite the robust labour market and high inflation, wage developments were relatively moderate, with labour cost trends remaining below price dynamics in the major Eurozone economies.

Inflation was affected by rising energy prices even more than in other countries, given Europe's dependence on gas imports from Russia. The increase in energy commodity price reached its highest value in October 2022, with a variation of 41.5% year-on-year. The subsequent fall in prices led inflation to decelerate to 6.9% in March 2023, from 8.5% in February.

The following table shows the inflation rates in the major advanced economies compiled by the OECD in June 2023.

Table 2

ADVANCED ECONOMIES			
Inflation rate			
OECD forecasts			
	2022	2023	2024
United States	6.3	3.9	2.6
Euro Area	8.4	5.8	3.2
Germany	8.7	6.3	3.0
France	5.9	6.1	3.1
Italy	8.7	6.4	3.0
Spain	8.3	3.9	3.9
Japan	2.5	2.8	2.0
United Kingdom	9.0	6.9	2.8
Canada	6.8	3.5	2.3

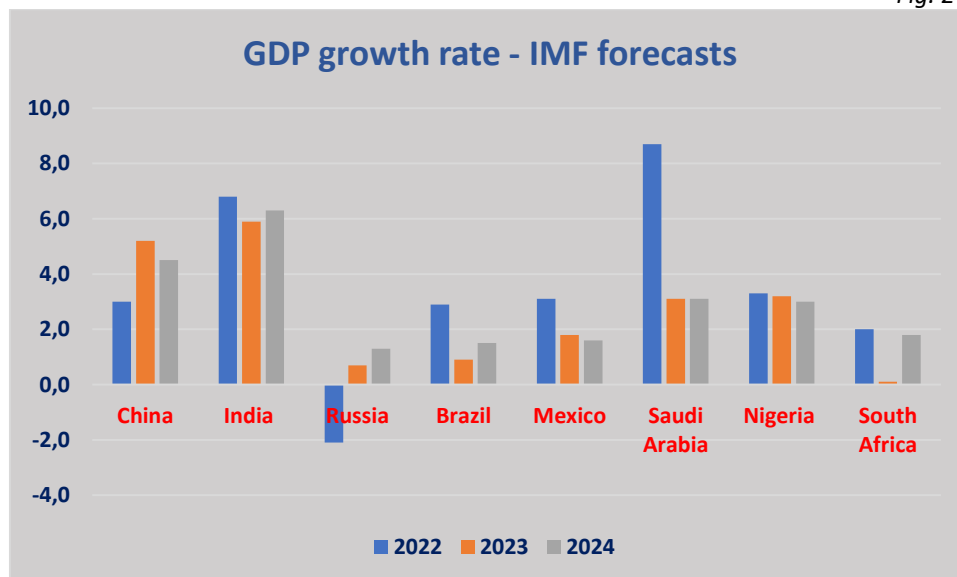
Below is the table and graph showing the IMF and OECD growth estimates for the so-called Emerging Markets and Developing Countries.

¹⁴ For the European Commission's Eurozone forecast, see section 1.1.3.1 of this volume.

Table 3

EMERGING MARKETS AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES GDP growth rate					
	IMF	IMF		OECD	
	2022	2023	2024	2023	2024
China	3.0	5.2	4.5	5.4	5.1
India	6.8	5.9	6.3	6.0	7.0
Russia	-2.1	0.7	1.3	-1.5	-0.4
Brazil	2.9	0.9	1.5	1.7	1.2
Mexico	3.1	1.8	1.6	2.6	2.1
Saudi Arabia	8.7	3.1	3.1	2.9	3.6
Nigeria	3.3	3.2	3.0
South Africa	2.0	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.0

Fig. 2



As for **China**, growth estimates remain below the government's target for the year (set at 5.5%). Contributing to this are new epidemic outbreaks and also the strengthening of the yuan, which reduces the contribution of exports in driving the economy. Despite this, Chinese businesses' expectations in the medium term remain marked by some optimism. The prospects for maintaining a sustained recovery pace are still uncertain due to the global economic slowdown. The still expansive monetary policy stance of the People Bank of China (PBoC) becomes crucial. On the other hand, Chinese inflation remained subdued despite the economic recovery. There are no major cost pressures as the economy is relatively well insulated from global food and energy market stocks. In the average of 2022, the consumer price index rose by 2%, slowing down to 1% in February. This trend suggests that the country's reopening will not increase global inflationary pressures and thus leaves room for the PBoC to continue on the path of monetary support for the economy.

The Chinese government also intends to pursue its growth target through a continuation of last year's fiscal stimulus, focusing on consumption to drive the recovery. If China succeeds in

steadily growing domestic demand, the dynamism of the Chinese economy will be a significant boost to global demand, against the weakening of US and European economies.

1.1.2 National scenario

In 2022, our country continued the recovery phase¹⁵ of economic activity following the deep recession caused by the Covid-19 pandemic of 2020, resulting in a rebound from the - extraordinarily high- public deficit of that year. In real terms, **GDP** grew by 3.7%, thus surpassing the pre-pandemic level of 2019.

According to the 2023 Economic and Financial Document (DEF), approved at the Council of Ministers' meeting on 11 April¹⁶, this growth was mainly driven by the recovery of services, thanks to the easing of anti-Covid measures. Despite the phasing out of government policies of extraordinary income support, the spending capacity of households, boosted by the previous accumulation of savings, also played an important role.

Industrial production slightly declined instead due to the worsening international macroeconomic framework following the war in Ukraine and the resulting increase in energy commodity prices. These factors in turn triggered a change in monetary policy from expansionary to increasingly geared towards containing inflation by rising rates.

During 2022, the Italian economy grew more vigorously until the summer. In the last quarter of the year, instead, the slowdown factors just mentioned resulted in a slight GDP contraction. Therefore, since the November NADEF had been prepared right at this stage, the forecast for 2023 was rather pessimistic.

In early 2023 the indicators of the international cycle luckily turned to a moderate recovery, coinciding with the lowering of energy prices and the subsequent slowdown in inflation, which caused a downward revision of market expectations on future interest rates. However, in a still mixed picture, the first effects of more restrictive monetary policies on the conditions under which households and companies have access to financing are beginning to appear.

Nevertheless, there has been a significant improvement in household and business confidence about the economic situation and unemployment since the end of 2022. In March 2023, the degree of confidence increased even further in all sectors and especially in retail trade, where a new high was reached. This led to an upward revision of the growth forecasts made in NADEF.

In particular, the growth forecast for 2023 in the **trend scenario** went from +0.6% in the November 2022 NADEF to +0.9% in the April 2023 DEF. This revision takes into account the more favourable international economic situation mentioned in the previous section. This is probably still a conservative estimate, as several independent research centres predict a slightly higher growth rate.

GDP growth will once again be led by exports, which are expected to increase by +3.2%. The trend of private consumption (+0.6%) closely follows the GDP one, while imports increase more noticeably, albeit less than exports. The change in inventories, on the contrary, is expected to make a slightly negative contribution to the GDP trend.

¹⁵ Started in 2021 and equal to +7%.

¹⁶ It was then sent to the Parliament for general discussion and vote, where it was approved on 28 April.

The DEF also predicts a significant increase in private investment of over 3%, which is attributed to the improvement in expectations generated by the fall in gas prices. Rising interest rates are instead expected to have a limited impact on investment decisions for the time being, as companies will still be able to draw on the self-financing made possible by the high profit margins achieved in recent quarters for some time.

The **inflation rate** forecast for 2023 is slightly higher than last November's forecast (+5.7% vs. +5.5%), but still down from 7.4% in 2022. The GDP deflator is also expected to rise compared to November, in this case more noticeably (+4.8%). The new forecast for nominal GDP growth thus stands at 5.7%.

The **unemployment rate** is expected to fall from 8.1% in 2022 to 7.7% in 2023.

As for the following years, GDP growth was revised downwards compared to the NADEF for 2024 (from 1.9% to 1.4%), while it remained unchanged for 2025 (+1.3%). For 2026, a year out of the NADEF's time horizon, the growth forecast is 1.1%, in line with the estimated potential growth rate of the Italian economy.

The downward revision of the growth rate forecast for 2024 is at least partly explained by the persistence of above-target inflation, which is expected to lead the central banks of the major Western countries to adopt a restrictive monetary policy for a longer period of time than initially expected. Basically, interest rates are now expected to rise less strongly but for longer than a few months ago. Since rising interest rates transmit their effects on the economy with a certain delay, according to the DEF, it is in 2024 that demand for investment is expected to slow down.

Taken as a whole, the DEF economic growth forecasts seem to be characterised by a certain caution and prudence, which is all the more appropriate in view of prudent planning of public accounts. In particular, the DEF only partially incorporates in the growth estimates the effects on productivity and labour supply related to the implementation of the [PNRR](#). Given the uncertainty characterising the implementation of the Plan, it is clear that these effects will not manifest themselves in the short term.

This table represents the DEF forecasts for the trend scenario, i.e. under the current legislation.

Table 4¹⁷

Scenario macro-economic tendenziale Italia					
DEF 2023					
(variazioni percentuali)					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
ESOGENE INTERNAZIONALI					
COMMERCIO INTERNAZIONALE	5,5	0,5	4,2	4,5	3,7
PREZZO DEL PETROLIO (BRENT, USD/BARILE, FUTURES)	101,0	82,3	77,9	73,8	70,5
CAMBIO DOLLARO/EURO	1,053	1,063	1,060	1,060	1,060
MACRO ITALIA (VOLUMI)					
PIL	3,7	0,9	1,4	1,3	1,1
IMPORTAZIONI	11,8	2,5	3,7	3,5	2,8
CONSUMI FINALI NAZIONALI	3,5	0,1	0,6	1,0	1,0
CONSUMI FAMIGLIE E ISP	4,6	0,6	1,2	1,0	1,1
SPESA DELLA PA	0,0	-1,3	-1,2	0,9	0,4
INVESTIMENTI:	9,4	3,7	3,4	2,1	1,5
.macchinari, attrezzature e beni immateriali	7,2	5,2	3,4	2,1	1,2
.mezzi di trasporto	8,2	6,0	4,0	3,1	2,8
.costruzioni	11,6	2,3	3,3	2,0	1,7
ESPORTAZIONI	9,4	3,2	3,8	3,7	2,8
SALDO CORRENTE BIL PAGAMENTI IN % PIL	-0,7	0,8	1,3	1,6	1,6
CONTRIBUTI ALLA CRESCITA DEL PIL					
ESPORTAZIONI NETTE	-0,5	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0
SCORTE	-0,4	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
DOMANDA NAZIONALE AL NETTO DELLE SCORTE	4,6	0,8	1,2	1,2	1,1
PREZZI					
DEFLATORE PIL	3,0	4,8	2,7	2,0	2,0
DEFLATORE CONSUMI	7,4	5,7	2,7	2,0	2,0
LAVORO					
COSTO DEL LAVORO	3,3	3,1	2,2	2,0	1,8
PRODUTTIVITA' (misurato su PIL)	0,2	-0,1	0,4	0,4	0,3
TASSO DI DISOCCUPAZIONE	8,1	7,7	7,5	7,4	7,2
TASSO DI OCCUPAZIONE (15-64 anni)	60,1	60,9	61,7	62,5	63,4

Source: 2023 DEF

The planning scenario, which incorporates the effects of the economic policy measures planned by the government into the forecasts, is instead represented by the table below. There are marginal differences compared to the trend scenario. **The GDP growth rate** in 2023 is expected to reach 1%, due to a slight increase in both private consumption and investment compared to the trend scenario.

¹⁷ Macroeconomic scenario – Italian trend 2023 DEF (percentage change), International Exogenous, International trade, Oil price (Brent, USD/barrel, futures), Dollar/euro exchange rate, Macro Italy (volumes), GDP, Imports, Domestic final consumption, Household and ISP (Social Private Institutions) consumption, PA Expenditure, Investments: - machinery, equipment and intangible assets, - transport equipment, - construction, Exports, Current balance of payments as % of GDP, Contributions to GDP growth, Net exports, Stocks, Domestic demand net of stocks, Prices GDP deflator, Consumption deflator, Labour, Cost of labour, Productivity (measured on GDP), Unemployment rate, Employment rate (aged 15-64)

The deviations between the planning and trend frameworks are slight even for 2024 and 2025: the growth rate would increase from 1.4% to 1.5% in 2024, and remain unchanged in 2025.

These small differences between the trend and planning frameworks can be understood in light of the limited room for manoeuvre due to the economic policy imposed by the public finance situation, also in view of the reapplication of the financial stability rules of European Treaties. However, the gradual fall in prices of energy commodities has allowed the Government not to extend the support measures for households and businesses, planned until the first quarter of 2023, and to use the resources made available to finance a cut in the contribution wedge on employees starting from the second half of 2023 (for more than 3 billion Euro), and allocated to the Tax Relief Fund in 2024 (for more than 4 billion Euro). This cut should give a boost to private consumption and is essentially the reason for the higher GDP growth forecast in the planning scenario.

Table 5¹⁸

Scenario macro-economic programmatico Italia DEF 2023 (variazioni percentuali)					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
MACRO ITALIA (VOLUMI)					
PIL	3,7	1,0	1,5	1,3	1,1
IMPORTAZIONI	11,8	2,5	3,8	3,5	2,8
CONSUMI PRIVATI	4,6	0,7	1,3	1,0	1,1
SPESA DELLA PA	0,0	-1,3	-1,2	0,9	0,4
INVESTIMENTI FISSI LORDI	9,4	3,8	3,4	2,1	1,5
ESPORTAZIONI	9,4	3,2	3,8	3,7	2,8
CONTRIBUTI ALLA CRESCITA DEL PIL					
ESPORTAZIONI NETTE	-0,5	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,0
VARIAZIONE DELLE SCORTE	-0,4	-0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0
DOMANDA INTERNA	4,6	0,9	1,3	1,2	1,1
PREZZI					
DEFLATORE PIL	3,0	4,8	2,7	2,0	2,0
DEFLATORE DEI CONSUMI PRIVATI	7,4	5,7	2,7	2,0	2,0
DEFLATORE DEI CONSUMI PUBBLICI	5,2	4,0	-1,0	0,4	1,3
LAVORO					
COSTO DEL LAVORO	3,3	3,1	2,2	2,0	1,8
PRODUTTIVITA' DEL LAVORO (misurata sugli occupati)	1,9	0,1	0,5	0,6	0,3
PRODUTTIVITA' DEL LAVORO (misurata sulle ore lavorate)	-0,3	-0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3
TASSO DI DISOCCUPAZIONE	8,1	7,7	7,5	7,4	7,2

Source: 2023 DEF

¹⁸ Macroeconomic scenario – Italian planning, 2023 DEF (percentage change), MACRO ITALIA (VOLUMES), GDP, IMPORTS, PRIVATE CONSUMPTION, PA EXPENDITURE, GROSS TANGIBLE INVESTMENTS, EXPORTS, CONTRIBUTIONS TO GDP GROWTH, NET EXPORTS, CHANGES IN STOCKS, DOMESTIC DEMAND, PRICES, GDP DEFLATOR, PRIVATE CONSUMPTION DEFLATOR, PUBLIC CONSUMPTION DEFLATOR, LABOUR, COST OF LABOUR, PRODUCTIVITY (measured on employed people), PRODUCTIVITY (measured on worked hours), UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

For the rest, the government has decided to confirm the **deficit** planning targets set out in last November's NADEF of 4.5% of GDP in 2023, 3.7% in 2024 and 3% in 2025. For 2026, the new net debt target is set at 2.5% of GDP, in line with the trend forecast and below the 3% limit of the Stability and Growth Pact.

Compared to the trend picture, the deficit is expected to be slightly higher in both 2023 (from 4.4% in the trend to 4.5% in the planning framework) and 2024 (from 3.5% to 3.7%). It must be said that fiscal policy is actually more expansionary than it may seem from these figures. In fact, in light of the new rules imposed by Eurostat for the accounting of the tax credits generated by the building Superbonus and other similar measures, the budget deficits are higher than those predicted at the time by Draghi government, since the revenue shortfalls were entirely accounted for in 2022 and earlier years, when the tax credits were generated, instead of pro-rata in later years. It was hence possible to expect to reach the 3% deficit threshold in 2025 despite a more expansionary fiscal policy.

Below are the summary tables on public finance indicators, both at trend and plan level.

Table 6¹⁹

Indicatori di finanza pubblica Italia quadro tendenziale DEF 2023 (variazioni percentuali)						
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
INDEBITAMENTO NETTO	-9,0	-8,0	-4,4	-3,5	-3,0	-2,5
SALDO PRIMARIO	-5,5	-3,6	-0,6	0,5	1,2	2,0
INTERESSI PASSIVI	3,6	4,4	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5
DEBITO PUBBLICO (lordo dei sostegni)	149,9	144,4	142,0	141,2	140,8	140,4

Source: 2023 DEF

Table 7²⁰

Indicatori di finanza pubblica Italia quadro programmatico DEF 2023 (variazioni percentuali)						
	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
INDEBITAMENTO NETTO	-9,0	-8,0	-4,5	-3,7	-3,0	-2,5
SALDO PRIMARIO	-5,5	-3,6	-0,8	0,3	1,2	2,0
INTERESSI PASSIVI	3,6	4,4	3,7	4,1	4,2	4,5
DEBITO PUBBLICO (lordo dei sostegni)	149,9	144,4	142,1	141,4	140,9	140,4

Source: 2023 DEF

It is interesting to observe the trend of **interest expenditure**, which is expected to grow steadily from 2023, when it will account for 3.7% of GDP, to 4.5% in 2026. Since the debt-to-GDP ratio is

¹⁹ Public finance indicators – Italy Trend scenario 2023 DEF (percentage change), NET DEBT, PRIMARY BALANCE, INTEREST EXPENSES, PUBLIC DEBT (gross of aids).

²⁰ Public finance indicators – Italy Planning scenario 2023 DEF (percentage change), NET DEBT, PRIMARY BALANCE, INTEREST EXPENSES, PUBLIC DEBT (gross of aids).

expected to gradually decrease over this period, as indicated by the last row of the tables, the increase in interest expenditure is due to the rise in interest rates, the impact of which gradually increases as the debt issued in the past matures and has to be rolled over. In this framework, there is a striking significant reduction in interest expenditure planned for 2023 compared to 2022. The DEF attributes this reduction to the decline in the revaluation of inflation-indexed bonds²¹.

The **primary balance** is expected to become positive again from 2024, gradually increasing in the following years. Such a return of the primary balance to positive values is essential for the sustainability of our debt, especially at a time of rising interest rates like the one we are currently experiencing. From this point of view, the fact that the debt-to-GDP ratio remains above 140% until 2026, according to the government's forecasts, stands as a warning about the fragility of our public finances, which remain highly exposed to risks from possible macroeconomic shocks of various kinds.

1.1.3 Regional scenario

The latest estimates indicate that the economic recovery in our region should have been more sustained than at national level also in 2022 (see Table 8). GDP growth is expected to be 3.8% in real terms, a tenth of a percentage point higher than the Italian average. In absolute terms, the increase is almost 6 billion Euro in real terms.

The growth rate of nearly 4% is much higher than the average of the last quarter of a century and still reflects the recovery process from the severe recession caused by the Covid-19 pandemic that started in 2020. In the current year, this effect is expected to be gone and the growth rate to return to values closer to the long-term trend, if not slightly lower, due to the ongoing restrictive monetary policy. In fact, the growth rate of our region for 2023 is estimated to be around 1.1%.

It should be noted that even this year this value is slightly higher than the national average, which is expected to be 1%. Both national and regional growth rates have recently been revised upwards. In fact, the 2022 NADEF estimated national growth for 2023 at 0.6%. Such a value has been gradually increased in recent months, both in the government's forecasts and those of the European Commission and independent research institutes, as the European macroeconomic situation is evolving better than expected.

At the regional level, the **gross domestic product** trend projected by Prometeia for **2023** significantly increased from the +0.2% forecast in October 2022²² to 1.1% in the latest forecast at the beginning of May. The forecast for 2024 has also been revised upwards, from 1.3 to 1.7%, while the growth forecast for 2025 is now lower, from 1.7 to 1.4%.

The table below presents both real and nominal GDP values for our region, showing historical data for past years, including 2019 the year before Covid, and the most recent forecasts by Prometeia for the current year and the three-year period from 2024 to 2026 (data in millions of Euro). The forecasts have recently been updated to take into account the latest economic and monetary policy guidelines and the economic picture.

²¹ However, this is a very substantial variation and we will see whether these optimistic forecasts will be confirmed or not.

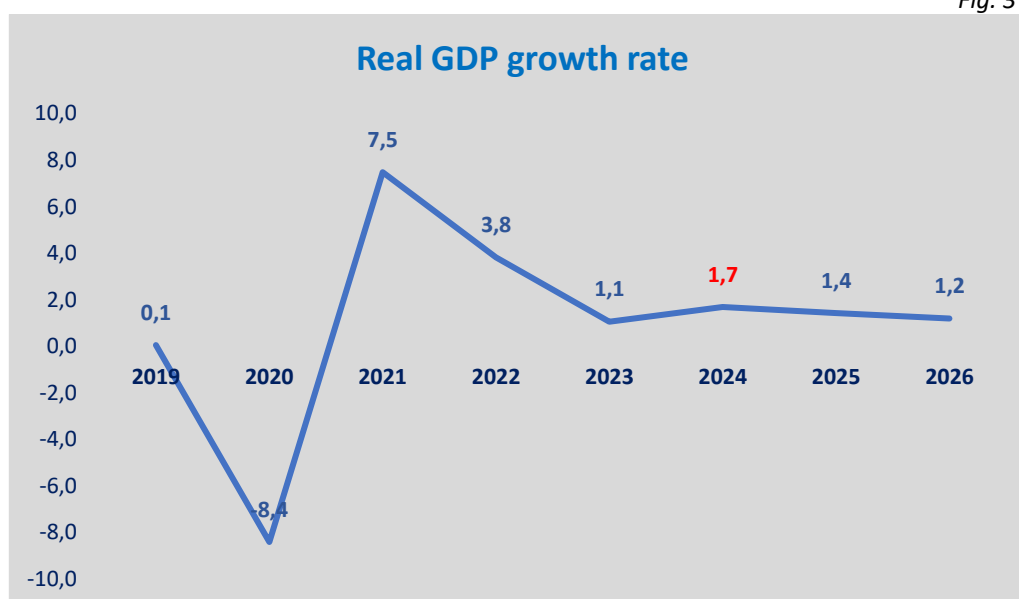
²² Source: Prometeia, Update, May 2023

Table 8

RER GDP				
	real values	nominal values	growth rate real GDP (%)	growth rate nominal GDP (%)
2019	157,459.50	163,052.20	0.1	1.0
2020	144,208.60	152,246.30	-8.4	-6.6
2021	154,995.70	163,652.10	7.5	7.5
2022	160,912.75	176,925.24	3.8	8.1
2023	162,613.82	187,721.50	1.1	6.1
2024	165,359.99	196,256.18	1.7	4.5
2025	167,718.71	203,167.13	1.4	3.5
2026	169,725.76	209,756.90	1.2	3.2

Below is a graph of the real GDP growth path from 2019 to 2026²³.

Fig. 3



Source: Prometeia

If we analyse the different components of the regional GDP²⁴, we observe that **domestic demand** would grow by 1.1% according to Prometeia's forecasts. The most dynamic component of domestic demand, as in 2021-2022, would continue to be investment, which is expected to grow by 3.8%. Household final consumption is expected to grow at the same rate as GDP as a whole, while public expenditure (namely PA final consumption) is expected to decrease by more than one and a half percentage points compared to 2022. The following table illustrates the expected trends in the various components of domestic demand at a regional level.

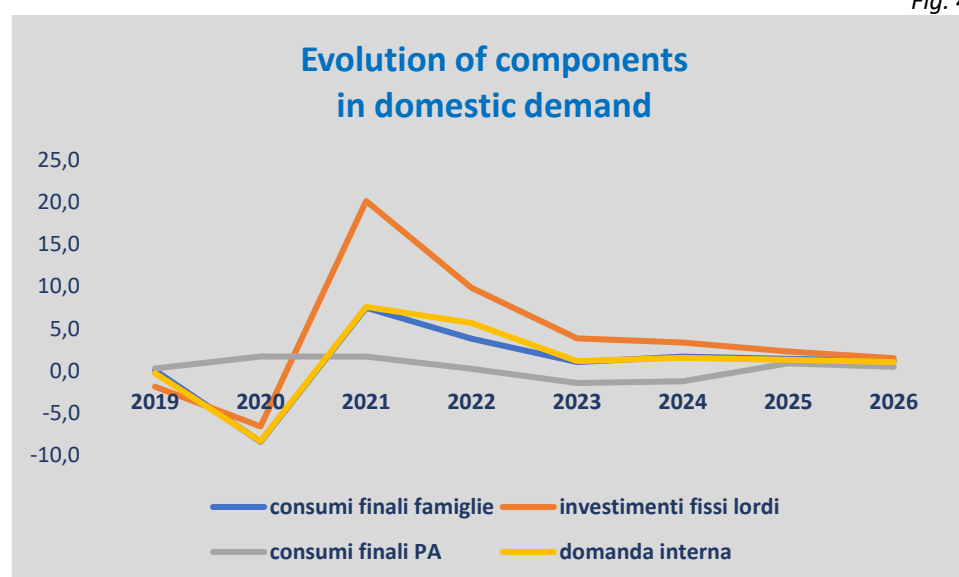
²³ The latest estimates released by Prometeia, dated 17 May 2023, forecast a decline in regional GDP of one-tenth of a percentage point in 2023.

²⁴ Data in millions of Euro.

Table 9

RER domestic demand and its components (real values)								
	households' final consumption	%	gross fixed capital formation	%	PA final consumption	%	domestic demand	%
2019	91,821.30	0.1	30,107.00	-1.9	23,475.20	0.3	145,403.50	-0.3
2020	81,264.40	-8.4	28,122.60	-6.6	23,874.10	1.7	133,261.10	-8.4
2021	85,312.70	7.5	33,787.75	20.1	24,278.83	1.7	143,379.28	7.6
2022	90,074.54	3.8	37,121.79	9.9	24,333.44	0.2	151,529.77	5.7
2023	90,728.00	1.1	38,544.98	3.8	23,980.97	-1.4	153,253.94	1.1
2024	92,059.40	1.7	39,844.29	3.4	23,680.93	-1.3	155,584.62	1.5
2025	92,948.43	1.4	40,762.06	2.3	23,891.24	0.9	157,601.74	1.3
2026	93,893.72	1.2	41,371.37	1.5	24,004.11	0.5	159,269.21	1.1

Source: Prometeia

Fig. 4²⁵

Source: Prometeia

Given their importance in the regional economic framework, the external components of demand, **exports** and **imports**, deserve to be mentioned separately. Between January and December 2022, Emilia-Romagna exports exceeded 70 thousand million Euro at constant prices²⁶, with an increase in real terms of 3.3% compared to 2021. In nominal terms, the increase is even 14.6%, which is a figure clearly affected by high inflation. The Emilia-Romagna figure here is lower than the national one (+20%). Among the neighbouring regions, exports grew more in Lombardy (+19.1%) and Veneto (+16%) than in Emilia-Romagna and less in Tuscany (+14.3%). As far as forecasts are concerned, **regional exports** are estimated to grow by 3.8% in real terms by **2023**, as shown in the following table prepared by Prometeia (figures in millions of Euro).

²⁵ Evolution of components in domestic demand, Household final consumption, PA final consumption, Gross tangible investments, Domestic demand.

²⁶ 84,099.62 Euro in nominal terms.

Imports are also expected to grow but less fast. This would result in the trade balance to further improve by almost 2 billion Euro in real terms. From 2019, the positive balance would thus increase from 28 to over 31 billion in 2023, **being the highest contribution of all regions to the trade balance at national level.**

Table 10

	RER exports/imports			
	real values		nominal values	
	exports	imports	exports	imports
2019	64,314.53	36,311.19	66,620.61	36,851.32
2020	60,091.27	34,809.12	61,973.12	33,961.43
2021	67,861.39	40,108.69	73,379.71	43,036.85
2022	70,124.33	40,857.88	84,099.62	53,264.10
2023	72,754.79	41,549.36	88,670.44	52,933.78
2024	76,042.70	43,362.87	94,150.05	55,645.23
2025	79,473.60	44,814.45	99,721.52	57,923.52
2026	82,563.97	46,266.76	104,927.79	60,654.07

Source: Prometeia

Furthermore, considering the different **economy sectors** (see Table 11), in 2022 construction was still by far the one that drove the increase in real added value, with a growth rate (+10.2%) almost double compared to the services one (+5.5%). By contrast, industry almost “turned off its engines”²⁷ (+0.3%). In 2023, the trends of construction and services are expected to slow down significantly, to +2.8% and +1.3%, respectively, while the one of industry would remain broadly stable (+0.4%). For agriculture, -1.1% is expected, but this figure is more random due to the unpredictability of weather factors.²⁸

Table 11

	RER added value by sector									
	agriculture	%	industry	%	construction	%	services	%	total	%
2019	3,260.50	-6.2	39,207.50	-0.2	5,570.00	-0.4	93,212.30	0.4	141,250.30	0.1
2020	3,216.90	-1.3	35,303.10	-10.0	5,239.90	-5.9	86,423.60	-7.3	130,183.50	-7.8
2021	3,039.40	5.5	40,105.00	13.6	6,613.70	26.2	90,143.70	4.3	139,901.80	7.5
2022	3,060.51	0.7	40,232.29	0.3	7,286.33	10.2	95,069.16	5.5	145,648.29	4.1
2023	3,026.38	1.1	40,384.37	0.4	7,487.10	2.8	96,282.95	1.3	147,180.80	1.1
2024	3,077.85	1.7	41,080.17	1.7	7,708.69	3.0	97,801.65	1.6	149,668.36	1.7
2025	3,094.91	0.6	41,778.41	1.7	7,845.66	1.8	99,083.90	1.3	151,802.88	1.4
2026	3,114.89	0.6	42,327.76	1.3	7,980.93	1.7	100,196.28	1.1	153,619.87	1.2

Source: Prometeia

²⁷ As Unioncamere writes in its report “*Situazione congiunturale dell'economia in Emilia-Romagna*” (Economy situation in Emilia-Romagna), 13 May 2023.

²⁸ We should also consider that the forecast was drawn up before the flood of May 2023, which compromised agricultural harvests in large parts of the region.

We conclude by presenting forecasts for a number of other economic indicators and a table of inter-regional comparisons.

In particular, the first rows of the table below show the very positive trend expected for the **regional labour market**, with a considerable increase in the employment and labour force participation rates and a further decline in the unemployment rate, which is expected to stand at a modest 3.7% at the end of the period under review.

The next rows show the composition of disposable income, which is expected to increase in all its components, but especially in the part of compensation of employees, thanks to the good employment trend.

Table 12

RER - Characteristic ratios (%)					
	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Employment rate of people aged 15-64	69.8	70.6	71.5	72.2	73.0
Unemployment rate	5.0	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.7
Labour force participation rate of people aged 15-64	73.5	74.0	74.7	75.2	75.8
Disposable income (**): Compensation of employees	16.0	16.8	17.4	18.0	18.5
Gross operating surplus and mixed income	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.3
Net investment income	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.2
Current taxes (-)	-4.9	-4.9	-5.1	-5.2	-5.4
Social security contributions (-)	-5.9	-6.0	-6.3	-6.5	-6.7
Social security benefits	7.9	7.9	8.4	8.7	9.0
Disposable income	25.2	26.3	27.4	28.2	29.0
Disposable income (% change)	6.3	4.0	4.5	3.1	2.8
Consumption deflator (% change)	6.9	5.7	2.7	2.0	2.0

Source: Prometeia

The following table shows the GDP growth rate in the different Italian regions and at national level.

Table 13

REAL GDP - GROWTH RATE IN THE DIFFERENT REGIONS AND IN ITALY					
2023 DEF	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
Piedmont	3.4	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1
Aosta Valley	3.8	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.1
Lombardy	3.9	1.2	1.7	1.5	1.2
Bolzano	3.7	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
Trento	3.6	1.0	1.6	1.3	1.1
Veneto	3.9	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.3
Friuli Venezia Giulia	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.3
Liguria	3.6	0.7	1.2	1.0	0.8
Emilia-Romagna	3.8	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.2
Tuscany	3.6	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.1
Umbria	3.5	0.9	1.3	1.0	0.9
Marches	3.5	0.7	1.3	1.1	0.9
Lazio	3.7	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.8
Abruzzo	3.1	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0

Molise	2.9	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.8
Campania	3.7	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.0
Apulia	3.0	1.0	1.4	1.2	0.9
Basilicata	2.5	1.0	1.4	1.3	1.0
Calabria	3.5	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7
Sicily	3.5	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.1
Sardinia	3.4	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.0
North-West	3.8	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.2
North-East	3.8	1.1	1.7	1.5	1.2
Centre	3.7	0.8	1.3	1.1	0.9
South	3.4	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0
Italy	3.7	1.0	1.5	1.3	1.1

Source: Prometeia

The comparison shows that Emilia-Romagna's GDP will continue to grow at a higher rate than the national average and can be compared to that of more dynamic regions such as Lombardy and Veneto.

1.1.3.1 Review of the EU Multiannual Budget and Implementation of the 2021-2027 Programmes

According to the [spring economic forecast](#) presented on 15 May 2023, the EU will grow by 1% in 2023 and 1.7% in 2024. Such figures have been revised upwards from the estimates of a few months ago (0.8% and 1.6%, respectively). The same applies to the Eurozone: 1.1% growth this year, 1.6% next year (compared to 0.9% and 1.5% in the winter forecast). **Inflation, currently at 7%, is estimated to fall to 5.8% at the end of 2023 and then to 2.8% in 2024.** A positive change underpinning the forecast is the further decline in energy commodity prices from last year's peaks and the stable trend in gas supply.

These economic trends confirm the positive results of the political decisions taken by the EU after the crises of recent years.

The main current challenges at EU level concern i) the response to the conflict in Ukraine and the new world geopolitics; ii) the response to the energy crisis and the implementation of RepowerEU plan, which is aimed at supporting investments to produce renewable energy and promote energy efficiency; iii) the review of the EU's multiannual budget and the reform of the economic governance framework aimed at strengthening the sustainability of EU countries' public debt.

With the **conflict in Ukraine following the invasion by Russia**, the European Union has been, since 24 February 2022, in an unprecedented, constantly evolving scenario with dramatic implications from a geopolitical, humanitarian, economic, social, and energy perspective, which once again requires a strong and unified EU response. The European Commission approved 11 sanction packages against Russia in June 2023, allocated 50 billion Euro since the beginning of the conflict (of which 18 billion in 2023 alone) and proposed the creation of a court to prosecute the crime of aggression against Ukraine. Last October, the Commission also participated in an international conference for the reconstruction of the country.

In implementation of **RepowerEU Plan**, being a response to the energy crisis, countries are preparing the chapters of the National Plans dedicated to the energy sector with targeted amendments to the [PNRR](#) so as to take into account the new conditions and priorities brought about by the Russian war against Ukraine, its consequences on energy prices and supplies, and

the acceleration of the energy transition. For Italy, this accounts for about 2.7 billion Euro in subsidies.

The **proposal for the mid-term review of the EU's multiannual budget**, to be presented by the European Commission at the end of June 2023, will therefore also have to respond to different challenges and emergencies. The European Parliament in its resolution demanded that the proposal be substantial and that structural policies be strengthened, together with the resources for dealing with crises. The proposed **reform of economic governance**, presented at the end of April 2023 by the European Commission, envisages the introduction of medium-term structural budget plans for each member state, to be drawn up on the basis of common rules. The document will integrate the budgetary targets with the reform and investment plans of the member states, strengthening the dialogue with the European institutions especially in the debt adjustment path. The Commission wishes to approve the reform by the end of 2023.

In this complex framework, European recovery, which can count on the "NextGeneration EU" instrument and a renewed 2021-2027 Multiannual Financial Framework, must deal with the setbacks that the war and the economic sanctions on Russia have on the EU economy. At the same time, the European institutions are committed to promoting new forms of integration in priority areas, such as the energy sector, health, strategic autonomy and space, foreign policy including food security, etc.

In the aftermath of the flooding, the European institutions made the Region feel that they were by its side. With the visit of President U. Von Der Leyen after the natural disaster, the bilateral contacts with other EU Commissioners, the commitment of the European Parliament and the Permanent Representation of Italy to the EU, the connection between the Region and the European Union occur on a daily basis. Firstly, for the activation of the European Solidarity Fund, an instrument dedicated to emergency response. The dossier will be submitted by the government to the European Commission by the second half of July after damage calculation. Secondly, for the activation of the Agricultural Emergency Reserve.

At the same time, possibilities for replanning the regional Cohesion programmes are being explored.

European programming started for 2021-2027. European programming for 2021-2027 has entered into full swing, both with regard to the regional Structural Fund programmes and the Common Agricultural Policy, and with regard to the more than 25 directly managed programmes, including first and foremost Horizon Europe for research and innovation (95.5 bn Euro), Erasmus+ (more than 26 bn Euro), Connecting Europe Facility (18 bn Euro), Digital Europe (more than 6 bn Euro) and LIFE for the environment (5.4 bn Euro). It is essential to be able to manage the resources available to the territorial system, together with the interventions supported by the extraordinary NextGeneration EU package, declined in Italy in the National Plan for Recovery and Resilience [PNRR](#) which will soon be integrated with the new "RepowerEU" component dedicated to the country's energy transition.

In the meantime, **the European debate on cohesion policies after 2027** has already started at EU level. The European Commission (EC) has set up a group of twelve experts to outline perspectives on the future of cohesion policy, which absorbs about one third of the European budget: by 2023, the group will produce a final report with suggestions for making regions more resilient and modernising the cohesion policy. In a framework in which the cohesion policy is working to combat inequalities and correct market imbalances, new challenges are emerging, such as that of imagining a development model better suited to ensure the resilience of regions that are not yet ready to face the processes of the twin transition (green and digital). In addition, the new instruments envisaged by the [PNRR](#) which are target- and objective-oriented as well as centrally managed, could challenge the place-based approach and multi-level governance of

cohesion policies. In June 2023, **the Conference of Peripheral and Maritime Regions (CPMR)** - a network of over 150 regions representing a population of about 200 million inhabitants in 24 Member States, of which the Emilia-Romagna Region is a partner - adopted a **policy position on the future of cohesion** with a specific focus on simplification.

Regional Programming of European Funds for 2021-2027. In July 2022, immediately after the European Commission's adoption of the partnership agreement with Italy, the Commission adopted the [European Social Fund Plus Regional Programme for 2021-2027](#) (approved by the Legislative Assembly with [resolution 69/2022](#)) and the European Regional Development Fund Regional Programme (approved by the Legislative Assembly with [resolution 68/2022](#)). On 28 September 2022, the Legislative Assembly also approved, by [resolution 99/2022](#), the Rural Development Document for the [CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027](#), which was transmitted to the Ministry of Agricultural Policies and then sent to the European Commission, which approved it on 2 December 2022.

The resources available to the programmes for the seven-year period amount to over 3 billion: **2,048,429,283 Euro** for ERDF and ESF+ programmes (1,024,214,641 per programme), i.e. almost 800 more than in the previous seven-year period; **913.2 million Euro** for the Rural Development Document for the [CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027](#), i.e. 132 million more than in the 2014-2020 programming period, if we consider the seven-year period and thus the 2014-2020 RDP budget increased by **408.8 million** for the two-year period 2021-2022.

Therefore, it is a growing endowment of resources that Emilia-Romagna has planned by adopting a strategic and unitary vision with the following priority references:

- The [Pact for Work and Climate](#)
- The [Regional Strategic Document for the Unitary Programming of European Development Policies 2021-2027 \(DSR\)](#)
- The [Strategy for Smart Specialisation 2021-2027 \(S3\)](#)
- The [2030 Agenda Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development](#)
- The [Digital Agenda 2020-2025](#) "Emilia-Romagna, Data Valley Bene Comune"

Built on the achievements of previous programmes, it identifies a few clear-cut priority choices: **sustainability of the development model** and **quality work**. **Almost one third of ERDF resources - 307 million Euro** - is earmarked for **combating climate change**, by supporting projects that look towards a **green and resilient economy**. **44.25%** of the resources of the EAFRD - **404 million Euro** - is dedicated to the **environmental** sustainability of production processes and crops. **50%** of the **ESF+** - **502 million Euro** - is earmarked for **employment**, starting with youth employment and with a specific focus on women's employment, also considering the price that young people and women paid even during the pandemic.

Moreover, the three programmes identify some **common cross-cutting priorities**: the leading role of new generations; the fight against gender inequalities; the simplification of procedures and fulfilments; the full participation of the entire territory in the achievement of the objectives by encouraging the leading role played by communities, with a specific focus on mountain and peripheral areas, in order to guarantee opportunities, quality and proximity of services everywhere, enhancing the identity and potential of individual territories.

Implementation Status. The [Regional Strategic Document for the Unitary Programming of European Development Policies 2021-2027 \(DSR\)](#) stipulates that in order to ensure, during the implementation phase, integration and consistency with respect to the **objectives**, lines of action and targets established, the Conference of Directors shall periodically draw up a **schedule**

of outgoing calls for proposals, as also provided for by the EU regulations for the 2021-2027 programming.

In parallel with the convening of the first Monitoring Committees of the Programmes (which met on 29 and 30 September 2022 for POR ERDF and ESF+, respectively, as well as on 2 December 2022 for CoPSR Emilia-Romagna 2023-2027), in some cases anticipating them in order to accelerate the investment of strategic resources for the territory, the Regional Council has therefore approved three resolutions for the programming of calls for proposals and for applications:

- **DGR 909/2022**: "Adoption of the first schedule of calls for proposals for ESF+ and POR ERDF 2021-2027 in Emilia Romagna" (June - November 2022)
- **DGR 14/2023**: "Adoption of the second schedule of calls for proposals for ESF+ and POR ERDF 2021-2027 in Emilia-Romagna" (January-April 2023)
- **DGR 562/2023**: "Adoption of the schedule of calls for proposals and for applications for support applications in the framework of POR ERDF Emilia-Romagna 2021-2027, ESF+ Emilia-Romagna 2021-2027, CoPSR Emilia-Romagna 2023-2027: May-June 2023 and integrations to the schedule of POR ERDF and ESF+ January-April 2023".

As stipulated in the 2021-2027 DSR²⁹, the status of programme implementation was presented to the Economic Policy Committee of the Legislative Assembly in March 2023. From such report it came out that not even one year after the approval of the Programmes by the European Commission, i.e. by June 2023, 87 regional calls for proposals and for applications will have been approved, for a total of **995.6 million Euro**, almost one third of the European Funds allocated to Emilia-Romagna with the new programming to 2027 (more than 3 billion Euro).

European Regional Development Fund 2021-2027 (ERDF). The 2021-2027 ERDF regional programme intends to support a revitalisation capable of combining **quality of work**, increased productivity and added value, **technological, environmental and social innovation**, international attractiveness, accompanying the regional system in the **ecological transition and digital transformation** and helping **reduce** economic, social, gender, generational and territorial **inequalities**.

Following the Programme approval by the European Commission, the Council set up the Monitoring Committee (DGR 1286/2022), which, in line with the Pact for Work and Climate, saw a significant expansion in partnership representation compared to the 2014-2020 programming, rising to 85 members.

At the inaugural meeting of the Monitoring Committee held on 29 September 2022, the main instruments for launching the Programme were adopted, and in particular the Criteria for the selection of operations, the approval of which is a prerequisite for launching the calls for proposals and expressions of interest, and the *ex-ante* Evaluation of the financial instruments, a fundamental step for setting up the financial funds and for launching the tenders aimed at identifying their managing bodies. The Committee also took note of the establishment of the Regional Contact Point, a new entity envisaged in the 2021-2027 programming for the verification of compliance with the Charter of Rights of the European Union during the implementation of the Programme.

²⁹ *The 2021-2027 DSR stipulates that a specific session of the Legislative Assembly is to be established for the verification and evaluation of the programming of European funds as a whole and of the DSR provisions, in order to be able to carry out its task in the most effective manner - also through the preliminary work of the committees - which, as a rule, takes place within the framework of the annual European session.*

The programme's progress figures show a total of **517.7 million Euro for 30 calls for proposals and 1,448 projects submitted**, of which **702 have already been approved**.

The first schedule of calls for proposals from June to November 2022 saw the use of 184.2 million Euro, while the second, from January to April 2023, of 276.8 million Euro, with a further supplement of 44.7 million Euro especially on digital transformation.

The third part of ERDF calls for proposals is scheduled to run from **May to June 2023**, with a budget of **17 million Euro** to be allocated to biodiversity conservation, the implementation of green and blue infrastructure in cities, the support for social innovation processes, the development of energy communities and investments in cultural and creative enterprises.

European Social Fund Plus 2021-2027 (ESF+). The European Social Fund Plus is the European Union's main instrument for **investing in people**. In Emilia-Romagna, the ESF+ regional programme aims to ensure that all people have the right to **access quality services, from early childhood** onwards, and to increase their knowledge and skills, both in the phase preceding entry into the labour market and throughout their entire working life, so as to foster professional growth paths, to support **the quality of employment** and to accompany ecological and digital transitions.

Right after the Programme approval by the European Commission, the Council set up the Monitoring Committee (DGR 1286/2022), which, in line with the Pact for Work and Climate, saw a significant expansion in partnership representation compared to the 2014-2020 programming, rising to 92 members.

The timely establishment of the Monitoring Committee made it possible to convene its first meeting on 30 September 2022. On that occasion, the main instruments for launching the Programme were adopted, and in particular the Criteria for the selection of operations, the approval of which is preparatory to the launching of calls for proposals and expressions of interest. The Committee also took note of the establishment of the Regional Contact Point, a new entity envisaged in the 2021-2027 programming for the verification of compliance with the Charter of Rights of the European Union during the implementation of the Programme.

The first implementation monitoring presented in the Economic Policy Commission of the Legislative Assembly showed **302.7 million Euro already allocated with 43 calls for applications, 718 operations approved and over 10 thousand people involved**.

Activities financed by the European Social Fund intersect with the **National GOL Programme**, provided for in the [PNRR](#) (Mission 5, Component 1) to upgrade active labour policies. With the aim of guaranteeing universal access to active labour policies, the **regional implementation plan of the GOL programme** identifies as potential beneficiaries **people who share a condition of fragility related to the labour market**: the unemployed, fragile and vulnerable workers, *NEETs*, disadvantaged women, people with disabilities, workers over 55, self-employed workers who cease their activity and workers with very low income.

For its implementation, **Emilia-Romagna can count** on an initial allocation of over **55 million Euro**. Thanks to a public-private synergy between Job Centres and accredited bodies, in the logic of the **Active Employment Network**, the Region has reached and surpassed the target, set in the Approval Decree, of **38,040 unemployed people** taken over by **2022**. As at 28 March, there were **58,726** people taken over, of whom 36,104 women (61.5%) and 22,622 men (38.5%). For **27.1%** of the users taken over, we registered a **compulsory notice to rely on job placement services (survey as at 31 January)**.

Rural Development Plan for 2023-2027. The reference legislation for the 2023-2027 five-year period envisages that regional RDPs will be superseded by each Member State drawing up a

single CAP National Strategic Plan (CSP), covering both EAGF (first pillar) and EAFRD (second pillar).

The Emilia-Romagna Region has set out its strategic choices for rural development and all the regional specificities of the related interventions in the Rural Development Document of the CAP Strategic Plan 2023-2027 (CoPSR), adopted with assembly resolution no. 99 of 28 September 2022.

The strategy for the development of the Emilia-Romagna agricultural and food system and rural territories revolves around the key words **quality, productivity, sustainability, innovation and simplification**, also through cross-cutting priorities granted to **young people, women, sustainable and quality production, mountain and inland areas**.

The CoPSR interventions target the 3 overarching objectives of the 2023-2027 CAP: competitiveness and income, environment and climate, as well as territorial development; in addition to the cross-cutting objective on knowledge transfer and innovation.

Of great strategic importance is the theme of environmental and climate sustainability of agriculture, under which 43% of total rural development resources are programmed, followed by the theme of competitiveness with 31%, and the theme of development of rural territories (17% of the total allocation). The remainder of the resources are allocated to knowledge, innovation and technical assistance.

After the CoPSR approval, the Regional Monitoring Committee (DGR 1981/2022) was established and met for the first time on 6 December 2022 to present the CoPSR itself and the selection criteria for the first 11 calls for proposals issued the same month following the European Commission's approval of the CAP Strategic Plan (CSP) 2023-2027.

A total of **177.2 million Euro** has already been programmed through **13 calls for proposals**, of which 11 for environmental measures, for which the deadline for applications ended in April, and 2 for compensatory allowances for disadvantaged areas, which are still open.

The Region, in cooperation with the Ministry of agriculture, of food sovereignty and forestry (MASAF), has been constantly working on the definition of the amendments to the CAP National Strategic Plan (CSP), to be submitted to the European Commission in June 2023, in order to update the contents of the Plan in line with the CoPSR.

In 2023, another major package of calls for proposals is expected to be issued, including 8 for agro-climatic and environmental interventions and 20 for structural interventions such as investment, promotion and knowledge transfer, for a grand total of 125.7 million.

While awaiting the definition of the funds for the new seven-year period, the Region had been allocated 408.9 million Euro from the 2014-2022 RDP for the two-year period 2021-2022. Such resources made it possible to issue **163 calls for proposals amounting to 291.5 million Euro**, operating in substantial continuity with the strategic lines already defined by the programme for the 2014-2020 seven-year period.

Integrated territorial strategies. Policy Objective 5 "**A Europe closer to citizens**" of the Cohesion Policy foresees the implementation of integrated territorial strategies for the development of urban areas and others (in Italy focus on inland areas) to be prepared together with Local Authorities.

Against the backdrop of a strategy and objectives with a regional scope, the 2021-2027 regional planning therefore identifies four territorial macro-areas towards which to direct and organise coordinated resources and policies - Via Emilia Axis, Coastal Axis, Po River and Lower Po Valley Axis, Apennines Axis - and two specific areas on which to hinge **integrated territorial strategies**.

On the one hand, cities and urban and intermediate territorial systems, with the **Urban Transformation Agendas for Sustainable Development (ATUSS)**. On the other hand, the most fragile and peripheral areas and territories, not only those identified by the National Strategy of Inland Areas, but the entire Apennines territory, with the **Integrated Territorial Strategies for inland and mountain areas (STAMI)**.

With different and specific aims, these strategies are based on the **leading role played by Local Authorities** and local **communities**, the involvement of **local** partnerships and the adoption of **multi-level governance** as well as a **multi-objective** and **multi-fund approach** (ERDF, ESF+, FSC, etc.), which can also maximise the opportunities of the [PNRR](#). By applying Op 5 of the Cohesion Policy at territorial level, they also intend:

- To intervene with differentiated responses to the **needs and vocations of territories** through development strategies capable of involving local players in the definition of planning choices and of enhancing the identity and potential of individual territories
- **To relaunch/strengthen the attractiveness of territories** for citizens, the education system, the production system and tourism, strengthening the local social and economic fabric
- **To actively contribute to the fight against climate change**
- **To counter territorial imbalances** (demographic, social and economic) by focusing on development and attractiveness policies
- **To strengthen the supply and proximity of services** needed to guarantee equal rights and opportunities for all citizens and ensure accessibility to emerging opportunities.

Prepared in line with the strategic vision shared at regional level and with the chain of planning instruments ([Pact for Work and Climate](#), [Regional Strategic Document](#), [Strategy for Smart Specialisation](#), ERDF and ESF+ Regional Programmes), the integrated territorial strategies envisage the activation of sharing, participation and engagement processes at a territorial level; a negotiated planning process between the territories and the Region/Managing Authority for the co-design of the candidate interventions for the implementation of the strategies as well as the definition of the Integrated Territorial Investment - ITI as a tool for summarising the implementation of the strategies that defines the planning perimeter within which the strategy and the reference operations are framed

Urban Transformation Agendas for Sustainable Development (ATUSS). The Urban Transformation Agendas for Sustainable Development (ATUSS) involve **cities** and **urban and intermediate territorial systems** as a privileged dimension for functional strategies to achieve the objectives of the [Pact for Work and Climate](#) and of the [2030 Agenda Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development](#), with particular reference to **ecological** and **digital transition**.

Compared to previous planning, the Council has extended the possibility of developing such strategies also to **intermediate areas**, i.e. to **Unions of Municipalities** with a population of more than 50,000 inhabitants and meeting certain requirements.

Therefore, there are **14** urban strategies in the 2021/2027 programming, covering the territories of: Piacenza, Parma, Reggio nell'Emilia, Modena, Bologna, Ferrara, Forlì, Ravenna, Rimini, Cesena together with Mercato Saraceno, Montiano and Sarsina, Nuovo Circondario Imolese, the Union Terre d'Argine, the Union Bassa Romagna and the Union Romagna Faentina.

The deadline for the submission of strategy proposals expired on 31/01/2023, and following the evaluation inquiry, the Regional Council approved all the strategies³⁰ and the 109 projects³¹ contained therein for a total of **114,495,003 Euro** and an investment of **165,526,931 Euro**.

For the territories affected by the recent natural disasters, the Council has provided for the possibility of reformulating strategies.

Integrated Territorial Strategies for Mountain and Inland Areas (STAMI). The **Integrated Territorial Strategies for Mountain and Inland Areas (STAMI)** involve the most fragile and peripheral areas and territories of the Emilia-Romagna Region with the aim of fighting territorial imbalances, starting with the demographic one.

In the 2021-2027 programming there are **9** territorial areas covered: Alta Val Trebbia and Val Tidone, Piacenza-Parma Apennines, East Parma Apennines, Reggio-Emilia Apennines, Modena Apennines, Bologna Apennines, Alta Val Marecchia, Forlì and Cesena Apennines, and Basso Ferrarese. The strategies are supported by the ERDF and ESF+ regional programmes, for a total of **55,200,000 Euro**, by the Development and Cohesion Fund (planned **18,000,000 Euro**, awaiting distribution), by the EAFRD (award criteria) and 7 of them - the 4 SNAI pilot areas 2014-2020, confirmed in 2021-2027 (Piacenza-Parma Apennines, Reggio-Emilia Apennines, Basso Ferrarese and Alta Valmarecchia) and 3 new additional SNAI areas in the 2021-27 programming (Parma East Apennines, Modena Apennines, Forlì and Cesena Apennines) will receive the resources of the Stability Law, amounting to **13,200,000 Euro** (4 million for each of the 3 new areas and 1.2 million for the 4 pilot areas, with a contribution of 300,000 Euro each).

The deadline for submitting the strategies following an initial extension requested by the territories expires on 14 July 2023, but a further extension has been requested by some areas following the natural disasters occurred.

In addition to the resources reserved for STAMI, in order to support sustainable development processes in inland and mountain areas, the Council has provided for the recognition of **preferential criteria** for access to the instruments and calls for proposals put in place to implement the Programmes; a **reserve** of **10%** of each Programme (**ERDF - ESF +- EAFRD**) an initial allocation of **technical assistance** resources amounting to 30,000 Euro to support the **preparation of strategies** and the activation of a **support action** in favour of the Local Authorities involved in order to strengthen their capacity to plan and implement local development measures (**LASTI** - Laboratorio Strategie Territoriali Integrate).

IPA Adrion 2021-2027. The Emilia-Romagna Region is also the Managing Authority of the IPA Adrion transnational European Territorial Cooperation programme, which invests in the development of innovation systems, the preservation of cultural and natural heritage and the improvement of sustainable transport and mobility for the benefit of more than 70 million inhabitants of the Adriatic-Ionian region.

In addition to Italian regions (such as Friuli-Venezia Giulia, Veneto, Lombardy, Emilia-Romagna, Marche, Umbria, Abruzzo, Molise, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria and Sicily, as well as the two autonomous provinces of Trento and Bolzano), the Programme also includes Croatia, Greece, Slovenia, Albania, Montenegro, North Macedonia, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Republic of San Marino.

Approved by the European Commission with decision C (2022) 8.953 of 30 November 2022, it is financed by the European Union through the European Regional Development

³⁰ DGR 379/2023, 485/2023, 603/2023, 648/2023 and 774/2023.

³¹ DGR 426/2023, 529/2023, 655/2023 and 825/2023.

Fund **ERDF** for **65,848,129 Euro** and through the Instrument for Pre-Accession Assistance (**IPA III**) programme for **70,840,386 Euro**, for a **total of 136,688,515 Euro**.

The first call for proposals was opened in April 2023. A total of **65 million Euro** is available to **Local Authorities, universities and research centres** to implement transnational projects for the economic and social development of the regions. Such interventions will have to concretely impact, in the coming years, on **technological innovation, climate change and smart mobility up to** solutions for meeting the **digitisation** challenge.

1.1.3.2 The Region's commitment to gender equality

The pandemic emergency has exacerbated dynamics already marked by gender differences, such as those attributable to employment retention, wage differentials, exit from the labour market, balance between work and care/assistance needs, as well as domestic violence. Signs of recovery in socio-economic dynamics in 2021 and 2022 are contrasted by a macroeconomic picture at global level that has profoundly changed over the past year: the conflict in Ukraine, increasing energy prices and the restrictive monetary policies that Central Banks have adopted to counteract rising inflation rates lead to a downward revision of growth forecasts, which will presumably and once again affect the gender gap at global level.

Nevertheless, the commitment to gender equality and discrimination issues was confirmed in the international, European and national strategic framework. Just think that the European Commission has adopted its own "Strategy for Gender Equality 2020-2025", that the achievement of gender equality is one of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda with worldwide validity, or even at the national level that "gender equality" is one of the three cross-cutting priorities in terms of social inclusion of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan, that the new National Strategy for Gender Equality 2021-2026 considers gender equality an "extraordinary driver for growth".

The Emilia-Romagna Region in this term of office, and in continuity with what has already been initiated in previous years, has chosen to commit itself to the promotion of equal opportunities in a proactive and concrete way. Indeed, this Administration firmly believes that equal opportunities, even before being a tool for the protection of women status, are to be considered as instrumental in generating sustainable, equitable and inclusive development and an important lever for improving organisational efficiency and the quality of services.

LR 6/2014, "Framework law for equality and against gender discrimination", addresses the issue of equality by acting on multiple relevant issues: promotion of female employment, balance and sharing of care responsibilities, fight against gender stereotypes, and prevention and contrast of gender-based violence. The Region has intervened on the many aspects relating to the quality of life of citizens in line with what is provided therein.

The principles of LR 6/2014 can be recognised within regional policy documents, integrating equality and anti-discrimination policies with many regional actions.

In the preparatory work for the drafting of the [Pact for Work and Climate](#), the contribution of the Permanent Regional Table for Gender Policies was crucial, enabling the centrality of women's issue within regional strategies aimed at the goal of an environmentally, economically and socially sustainable future.

As a matter of fact, through the Permanent Table for Gender Policies, a process of in-depth analysis, discussion and sharing of actions aimed at supporting and planning structural interventions that contribute to the qualitative and quantitative improvement of the presence of women in the labour market has been initiated. This path involved Local Authorities, trade unions, professional associations, representatives of professional women, the Third Sector, universities, the regional Employment Agency, guarantee figures. Proposals later merged into the lines of intervention of the new [Pact for Work and Climate](#).

The 2030 Agenda regional strategy, approved by DGR 1840/2021, also defines the strategic objectives and lines of action of the 2020-2025 Five-Year Plan and the [Pact for Work and Climate](#) as well as the first targets to be achieved as a priority by 2025 and 2030. Concerning Goal 5 - Gender Equality, the targets are to reduce the gender gap in the employment rate (20-64 years), taking the feminisation rate to 0.91% (in 2020 the rate was 0.82% in ER and 0.73% in Italy), to achieve gender equality in managerial positions in the private sector by 2030 (in 2020 the rate

was 42.9%), to increase the number of female-owned enterprises by 5% by 2025 and by 10% by 2030, compared to the 2019 figure.

In recent years the integration and coordination for the development of gender equal opportunities policies in the programming of activities developed by the Regional Administration has been strengthened, according to a mainstreaming approach, also through the tools of the equal opportunities system provided for by LR 6/14. The activity of the "Area of integration of the gender point of view and evaluation of its impact on regional policies" and of the "Permanent Table for Gender Policies" contributed to increase attention to gender in every action and in every phase of the policies and to strengthen the territorial network and the transversal actions, also thanks to tools for monitoring and evaluating the gender impact in policies such as the gender budget (of which 5 editions have been made so far, the last one being published in 2023) and the recent introduction of the *ex-ante* evaluation of the gender impact of its laws.

In line with the previous years, also for 2023, through specific calls for proposals and dedicated regional resources, the support to the projects promoted on the regional territory by Local Authorities and the Third Sector continues both to foster equal presence of women, favouring access to work, career paths and the promotion of corporate welfare and work-life balance projects, and to promote equal opportunities and fight discrimination and violence against women.

Spreading the culture of equal opportunities within schools is the objective of the three-year Memorandum of Understanding signed by the Emilia-Romagna Region (Equal Opportunities Department) and the Regional School Office in October 2022. Within the framework of this agreement, for the first time in Emilia-Romagna, an in-depth study has been launched to promote, disseminate and develop the culture of equal opportunities with particular reference to the issue of eliminating stereotypes. Therefore, training, information and awareness-raising initiatives will be promoted for school staff (headmasters, teachers, ATA staff), to develop a conscious social culture on equal opportunities issues, in particular to overcome stereotypes concerning the social role, representation and meaning of being women and men, female and male teenagers, girls and boys with respect to gender, cultural, religious identity, sexual orientation, opinions and economic and social status, to increase awareness and respect for oneself and others and to prevent the risk of being perpetrators of violence, also in the digital environment.

The positive experience of the "Regional Fund for Female Entrepreneurship and Women New Deal" has been integrated in the Emilia-Romagna Regional Programme 2021-2027 ERDF with a specific action 1.3.6 "Support for female entrepreneurship and the development of new women's enterprises", with which the Emilia-Romagna Region intends to address the development of new enterprises and the consolidation of existing micro, small and medium-sized enterprises run by women or with a majority of female partners.

Other bonus criteria are foreseen for operations financed by the structural funds that provide for the relevance of the female component in terms of corporate and/or financial participation of the bidding entities.

As for the credit, specific facilities are also provided for female businesses to access soft loans from the new multi-purpose fund, the new financial instrument set up by the Region that makes a total of 50 million Euro available.

Another example of integration, which aims to address the gender gap in digital skills, is represented by Challenge 8 "Women and Digital: an indispensable resource" of the 2020-2025 Regional Digital Agenda "*Data Valley Bene comune*" strategy, which integrates with regional policies promoting gender equality. The first actions implemented are aimed at promoting

orientation for girls towards STEAM and digital subjects as well as at promoting cultural action to strongly counter stereotypes in the STEAM and digital fields through the design and implementation of event cycles.

With regard to the fight against gender-based violence, after the approval of the new “Regional Plan against gender-based violence” (DAL 54/2021) pursuant to Article 17 of LR 6/2014, DGR 1785/2022 approved the relevant Implementation Sheets that define, describe and implement the specific interventions to be carried out by the system to combat gender-based violence, within the Plan. These sheets adopt a cross-sectoral approach to foster the integration of interventions (social and health, education, training, work and housing) and will be used for the monitoring and evaluation of the regional plan by the regional observatory on gender-based violence.

The Emilia-Romagna Region supports the implementation of the Regional Plan, allocating state resources and its own funding for the implementation of the actions planned and mainly aimed at the prevention of gender-based violence and protection from gender-based violence. Support continued for anti-violence centres, shelters and centres for violent men, support for the housing autonomy of women victims of violence, and additional resources were allocated to the national measure *Reddito di libertà* (Freedom revenue). In the area of prevention, basic and continuous training of operators who accommodate victims of violence continued and training on combating gender-based violence was started for mediators and cultural mediators.

1.1.3.3 The Region's commitment to young generations

Thanks to LR 14/2008, "Rules on policies for the young generations and subsequent amendments and additions", the Emilia-Romagna Region promotes the development of an innovative and highly integrated system of policies aimed at the young generations, through the coordinated action of provincial capitals and Unions of Municipalities, to make the most of the themes of aggregation, information, creativity, work and the active participation of young people in the life of the community in which they live. For an overview of the topic, please see the 2023 DEFR publication,

<https://finanze.regione.emilia-romagna.it/defr/approfondimenti/defr-2023/defr-2023>.

In particular, attention is drawn to the WOM electronic voucher instrument, which is being tested and rewards social value. Many individual actions have social value and generate positive external effects. WOMs are anonymous electronic vouchers designed to recognise the value of these actions and to offer anyone the opportunity to reward them.

As for youth gathering spaces, places owned by Local Authorities, suited by their nature for multi-purpose uses (Informagiovani, fablab, coworking spaces, multimedia laboratories, youth web radios, spaces for sports, rehearsal rooms and audio/video recording studios), interventions for the redevelopment of existing spaces and new openings continue to be financed, again through calls for proposals under LR 14/08, in the 2023-2024 two-year period, in favour of Unions of Municipalities and Provincial Capitals, with special focus on fragile areas.

In view of the strategic interest of regional policies for young generations, the work established by DGR 482/2021 continued. Thanks to the latter, we created the Inter-functional Group for integrated actions for young people, a coordinating body made up of representatives of the various regional structures and chaired by Councillor Igor Taruffi, whose function is to foster the integration of regional policies and programmes on social, educational, training, health, housing, cultural, leisure, labour, land use planning, mobility and sustainable development. As part of the Inter-functional Group, the most effective way of collaboration between the regional departments involved was identified in order to develop the three-year Guidelines that the

Region intends to implement for the benefit of young people, which were approved as a result of the YOUZ 2022 participation process by the Regional Council in DGR 541/2023: "Guidelines and action lines for the new generations - Three-year period 2022-2024".

In particular, for the definition of the Guidelines, also in view of the approval of the [PNRR](#) within the framework of "NextGeneration" EU Plan, of the [Pact for Work and Climate](#) and the start of the 2021-2027 seven-year European programming, the Council decided to launch a path of consultation, exchange and participation aimed at young people, calling on them to express their views on the Region's priorities for action.

With DGR 895/2021 and in line with the indications of Art. 34 of LR 14/2008, the Region created the YOUZ "Youth Forum" conference, a place where boys and girls were able to talk with the regional institution and put forward proposals for the shared definition of the same Regional Programmatic Guidelines about young generations.

The YOUZ path consisted in a dialogue with different topics of interest and was divided into four macro-areas, being named respectively: Make it SmartER, Make it GreenER, Make it ClosER and Make it FairER, with the aim of grouping together the main strategies and actions that the Emilia-Romagna Region has decided to take to face the challenges of the coming years.

It started in June 2021 with an online meeting, which was attended by hundreds of young people under 35 from all over the region, and continued in the following years with other events³².

Some of the young people proposals that emerged in the YOUZ 2021 process have already been put into practice, thanks to the results of YOUZ OFFICINA call for proposals with which the Region has financed 29 projects to be implemented by 2023 with 644,000 Euro. The areas of intervention include sustainable mobility, green education, youth psychological well-being, training and employment orientation, as well as youth information and aggregation services.

The young people who took part in the forum asked that the discussion experience initiated continued in the following years, so as to have feedback on the results obtained from the dialogue held with the institutions. Therefore, also in the current year, the participatory process is resumed, involving young people, for an analysis of the impact of regional policies from the perspective of the youth sector, also using the regional platform <https://www.youz.emr.it/>. Within the framework of YOUZ 2021 participatory path, one of the needs that emerged among young people was the certification of skills acquired in informal and non-formal contexts, in order to respond to the request to enhance informal skills acquired in the various contexts of life (voluntary work, community service, associations, etc.). Out of this dialogue with boys and girls, it was decided to develop an "Open Badge" competence certification system, capable of covering the skills acquired by girls and boys in all training and experiential contexts, so that these skills become part of their curriculum vitae and to collect a description of the competences, skills and knowledge that a young person has acquired. Therefore, it was deemed appropriate to proceed with the establishment and appointment of the inter-functional working group to implement the "Open Badge" competence certification project.

Attention to young generations is also fully included in the ERDF (European Regional Development Fund) and ESF+ (European Social Fund Plus) Regional Programmes for 2021-2027, in the [Pact for Work and Climate](#), which takes as its first choice to make an unprecedented investment in people, particularly of young people and women, establishes shared commitments and responsibilities with respect to a common path that improves the quality of

³² In 2021, 11 local events and 3 online events were held, up to the final stage on 6 November 2021 in Bologna, for an overall total of 14 events. In 2022, 19 stages involved over 3,406 young people who became part of the large YOUZ community. In addition, at each stage, more than 180 youth realities of the territories participating in the path were met thanks to the Opportunity Fair. The final stage was on 25 March in Marzabotto.

life of people and the planet and overcomes the conflict between development and the environment, enhancing all the potential and spaces that the ongoing transformations offer to the territory and the new generations.

As already illustrated in the 2023 DEFR, other important tools of the policies aimed at the young generations are *Giovazoom*, which is the Emilia-Romagna Region's youth policy portal, and the Youth Observatory.

1.1.3.4 The Region's commitment to highly specialised talents (LR 2/2023)

After a long period of preparation and public consultation, the Emilia-Romagna Region has adopted a new law that aims to promote the attraction, permanence and enhancement of highly specialised talents in Emilia-Romagna. It is an extensive ruling articulated in its objectives and planned interventions.

With the approval of the law last February, the regional administration committed itself to implementing a highly articulated framework of measures. These include support to cities for the development of services for talent, in particular housing and integration into the cultural and social life of the territory. Another very important article is the one that provides for measures to support universities and research centres. This is based on the recognition of the fundamental role that the university system plays in attracting and training highly specialised talent. The law provides for the support of activities and services aimed at increasing the international openness of universities and thus strengthening the “circulation” of talent between our universities and highly innovative foreign contexts. Grants, contracts and PhDs, as well as enhanced services for the recognition of double degrees and/or degrees obtained abroad, are among the most important measures supported. Among the strategies for attracting talent, the law also foresees support for large innovative start-up projects. The idea is to support business projects whose owners are “brains” coming from abroad who are interested in implementing their ideas in the region.

For the business system, the Region commits to define, agree and then implement, a Manifesto for Talent Attraction. The aim of the latter is to establish targets and service measures to help companies search and recruit highly specialised personnel. The intention is to provide the regional system with a skills intelligence service that can guide in the analysis, definition and research of recruitment strategies, also abroad, to seek key figures for the territory. The law also provides for the definition of facilities (to be set out by the Council) to encourage the hiring of talent by companies in the region as well as to support welfare services for their families.

The law includes 2 million Euro in regional resources to which other resources from the European Structural Funds programming must also be added. Among the first steps for the law implementation is the establishment of a regional committee with advisory functions, in which business associations, trade unions, representatives of the world of professions, Local Authorities, universities and other players in the regional innovation and research ecosystem will participate.

1.1.3.5 The Region's commitment to renewable energy sources: Renewable Energy Communities

The Emilia-Romagna Region has approved LR 5/2022 for the promotion and support of the development of Energy Communities and collective self-consumption from renewable sources.

The objectives of the law are as follows:

1. Increasing energy produced from renewable sources
2. Improving energy efficiency
3. Achieving energy independence and autonomy
4. Combating energy poverty.

As for the subsidies and financial instruments provided for by law, they are aimed at:

- Supporting communities in the preparation of plans and documentation related to the establishment of configurations and the purchase and installation of equipment
- Supporting both public bodies (such as municipalities, business and trade associations, energy agencies) and private entities in the realisation of communication, information and citizen participation initiatives on energy issues
- Promoting and fostering initiatives for training and capacity building of Local Authorities also in cooperation with Universities and High Technology Network Laboratories.

In addition to these general forms of support, the law provides for an increase in subsidies for certain types of energy communities considered to have “strong social and territorial value”.

Finally, in view of the fundamental role played by Local Authorities, the law mandates the Region to enter into agreements with the Municipalities and the National Association of Italian Municipalities of Emilia-Romagna (ANCI-ER) aimed at disseminating and sharing best practices, also through support for the creation of territorial Energy desks and the help desk at ART-ER.

Last December, the Emilia-Romagna Region published a specific call for proposals to support the development of Renewable Energy Communities (CER), which finances the design and set-up costs of CERs (such as technical-economic feasibility, administrative and legal costs). Investment expenditure, on the other hand, will be supported by a subsequent call for proposals in line with the initiatives of the [PNRR](#).

2022-2024 Three-year implementation Plan of the PER (Regional Energy Plan)

The Three-year implementation Plan (PTA) of the Regional Energy Plan is the **implementation tool for regional energy planning**. The latest edition, approved in December 2022, was drawn up on the basis of the Regional Energy Plan 2030, approved in 2017, taking into account the strong acceleration at EU, national and regional level of the energy and ecological transition process. The European Green Deal, the new PiTESAI, and the [Pact for Work and Climate](#) have been signed by as many as 60 bodies at the regional level. Additionally, the Regional Strategy for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) has been adopted in our Region. These, along with the Regional Law on Energy Communities (LR 5/2022) and the entry of the cities of Bologna and Parma into the 100 European cities with zero climate impact by 2030, as well as the establishment of the ECOSISTER research foundation, all draw a new scenario within which the new PTA 2022-2024 is to be placed. It will define the new actions for the three-year period, ranging from new green entrepreneurship to large projects, and from the development of Renewable Energy Communities to the sustainable redevelopment of buildings and public infrastructures.

The PTA starts with the main EU or national standards of interest to the energy sector, in particular in the areas of renewable energy sources, energy efficiency and greenhouse gas emissions, and illustrates the energy scenario in 2024 based on currently planned measures at both national and regional level. The PTA is the result of a participatory process conducted with the contribution of various stakeholders and identifies the Axes, Actions and Resources envisaged for its implementation and an estimate of the expected results on the basis of the available resources and the possible synergistic actions that can be implemented.

Based on the analyses conducted, it appears that by 2024 the level of coverage of final consumption by renewable sources could reach a value of around 22%, thus in line with the new development trajectories of renewable energies. This is an important result that first of all foresees a decrease in overall consumption, with a significant contribution from thermal consumption and a growth in both electric and thermal CER with a growing trend in transport as well.

This is possible thanks to the activation of investments amounting to approximately 8.5 billion Euro in the 2022-2024 three-year period, mobilised mainly thanks to the public resources covered by this Three-Year Plan (a total of 4.8 billion Euro of public and private initiatives stimulated by public resources). Overall, this represents an amount of annual investments equal to over 9% of the gross fixed capital formation that are made on average in Emilia-Romagna.

This corresponds to an expected annual growth of renewable energies in final consumption of more than 2% per year. This trend is set to grow even further in the following years due to the medium- to long-term effects of the [PNRR](#) and the new European Green Deal, leading the regional economy to increasing energy autonomy, with a significant positive impact on the environment and climate

1.1.3.6 Investment Plan

To support the regional economy recovery and turnaround, after the restrictions introduced to combat the [Covid-19](#) pandemic, the Council has launched an extraordinary Investment Plan of 13.43 billion Euro, since the presentation by President Bonaccini of the 2020-2025 Five-Year Plan. Such Investment Plan has increased to 23.67 billion with the current 2024 DEFR.

It is a set of initiatives geared toward the development of the territory, which affect all sectors of social and productive life: health, school, mobility, business, environment, agriculture, infrastructure, post-earthquake reconstruction, tourism, culture, housing, sports, digital and big data. In particular, more than 450 initiatives were identified in the region, which increased significantly during the present monitoring due to the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and the National Complementary Investment Plan. Thanks to a careful planning of the use of available resources, to the synergies with the institutional partners, strengthened by the signing of the Pact for Work and Climate, and to the use of public funds and private co-financing, it is possible to support this investment policy being able to trigger a positive cycle of growth, with direct and indirect effects on production, employment, income and demand, as well as on the economy of the territory.

The following table shows the breakdown of the planned interventions. Compared to the first DEFR of the legislative term, the total amount of investments increases by 10.2 billion Euro. Compared to the 2023 NADEFR, the increase is over 3.6 billion³³.

Table 14

2020-2024 INVESTMENT PLAN			
FIELD OF INTERVENTION	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
HEALTH CARE	926.40	2,106.13	2,286.18
DIGITAL AGENDA	18.90	19.00	33.00
EARTHQUAKE	2,200.00	2,278.38	2,288.38
SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS	494.00	775.75	775.75
CULTURE	34.01	70.36	75.68
SPORTS FACILITIES	95.00	102.68	115.85
ENERGY EFFICIENCY	134.51	188.47	192.86
TOURISM	132.15	145.63	150.53
DATA VALLEY	162.00	181.15	185.75
INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES	505.44	764.59	976.44
RESOURCES FOR FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES	994.26	1,293.79	1,350.79
ENVIRONMENT	561.79	1,128.80	1,283.54
URBAN REGENERATION, INLAND AREAS AND TERRITORIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AREAS (LR 5/2018)	166.53	362.12	378.51
AGRICULTURE	392.80	1,042.26	1,420.34
INFRASTRUCTURE	5,348.80	7,199.69	9,720.56
RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION	1,131.32	1,799.55	1,892.98
HOUSING	130.00	534.51	538.85
TOTAL	13,427.92	19,992.86	23,665.98

³³ All values shown in the tables in this section are in millions of Euro.

Thus, the positive trend already shown is confirmed, with an improvement of 76.2% over [2021 DEFR](#) and 18.4 over 2023 NADEFr. This increase is related to the higher investment amounts, together with the enlargement of the monitoring scope.

In particular, investments in infrastructure, health, support to businesses and agriculture are growing. In more detail:

Health care. Investments of more than 2 billion Euro are currently being planned, to be implemented through interventions involving the construction of new hospitals, earthquake-resistant improvements and upgrades, increased energy efficiency and environmental sustainability, technological improvements and the upgrading of health departments and facilities, including through the implementation of new equipment and the enhancement of existing equipment.

Compared to the [2021 DEFR](#), there is an increase in financial resources of 1.36 billion Euro, while compared to the 2023 NADEFr the increase exceeds 180 million Euro.

Table 15

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFr	2024 DEFR
Construction of 3 Local Outpatient Clinics in Lugagnano, Bettola, Bobbio - AUSL PC (Local Health Authority)		4.33	3.21
Completion of the Proximity Outpatient Clinic in Bettola			0.50
AUSL PC - Proximity Outpatient Clinic (No. 1) in Fiorenzuola D'Arda		7.24	4.00
Completion of the building renovation for the Proximity Outpatient Clinic in Fiorenzuola d'Arda			1.00
AUSL PC - Interventions in hospital facilities - Completion of block C in Castel San Giovanni Hospital		0.68	0.50
AUSL PC - Intervention in hospital facilities - Renovation of the third floor, block A, in Fiorenzuola d'Arda hospital		2.70	2.00
AUSL PC - Community Hospital - Structural improvement for seismic prevention and adaptation to fire prevention standards of the community hospital in Bobbio		1.96	1.45
Renewal of biomedical technologies for surgical and specialist outpatient areas			0.66
New Piacenza Hospital	156.00	303.80	305.00
Expansion of Bobbio Hospital - AUSL PC			3.00
Operating rooms in Fiorenzuola d'Arda			0.70
AUSL PC - Interventions in hospital facilities - ER in Castel San Giovanni		4.00	4.00
AUSL PC - Paralympic Centre in Villanova			23.30
AUSL PC - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 6)		11.62	12.13
AUSL PC - Community Hospitals (No. 2)		5.52	5.38
AUSL PC - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 3)		0.98	0.98
AUSL PC - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 11)		4.58	4.58
AUSL PR - Health Technology - No. 3 interventions for the modernisation of IT and biomedical technologies and installation of a hyperbaric chamber		4.70	4.70
Borgo Val di Taro Hospital - Seismic improvement to units 5-6		10.60	4.00
AUSL PR - Seismic adaptation of building 3 - Borgo Val di Taro Hospital			6.49

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Seismic improvement to unit B in San Secondo Hospital - AUSL PR			1.30
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area and bio-imaging diagnostics in the critical area - AUSL PR			0.50
AUSL PR - Proximity Outpatient Clinic - Soragna Proximity Outpatient Clinic (Fidenza)		1.26	1.30
AUSL PR - Environmental sustainability and increased energy efficiency - Replacement of 3 refrigeration units at Vaio hospital (Fidenza)		0.70	0.70
AUSL PR - Proximity Outpatient Clinic -(No. 1) in Monchio delle Corti		0.58	0.57
AUSL PR - Proximity Outpatient Clinic -(No. 1) in Sorbolo Mezzani		2.74	2.88
AUSL PR - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 7)		14.47	14.28
AUSL PR - Community Hospitals (No. 3)		9.38	9.21
AUSL PR - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 5)		1.70	1.69
AUSL PR - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 9)		2.45	2.45
AOSP PR - Health Technologies - Biomedical technology renewal, enhancement and innovation		5.00	5.00
AOSP PR - Health Technologies - Modernisation of information technology at Parma AOU (University Hospital)		0.80	0.80
Construction of the new Emergency Centre - AOU PR			29.00
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area and bio-imaging diagnostics in the critical area - AOU PR			0.70
New PET/CT acquisition - AOU PR			3.60
Energy efficiency intervention at Rasori Pavilion and Maternity by replacing all external windows and doors		2.80	2.80
AOSP PR - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 15)		6.55	6.55
Maggiore Hospital of Parma - Completion of Maternity and Paediatric Centre		30.02	29.45
New hospital building "MIRE - Maternità Infanzia Reggio Emilia" - Construction of the 3rd functional lot	10.30	17.30	10.60
New hospital building Maternity and paediatric centre - MIRE - 2nd section - Completion works for building and plant engineering - AUSL RE			29.00
AUSL RE - Health Technology - New hospital building named "MIRE – Maternità Infanzia Reggio Emilia" - Biomedical technology equipment		1.70	1.70
Renewal of biomedical technologies for surgical and specialist outpatient areas - AUSL RE			0.97
Intervention for the completion of the operating compartment in Santa Maria Nuova Hospital (D-E units)	6.70	8.00	8.00
Acquisition of a new surgical robot - AUSL RE			2.50
S. Anna di Castelnuovo Né Monti Hospital: Reorganisation of the first aid station and construction of new holding area - AUSL RE			1.50
AUSL RE - Community Hospital - OSCO Montecchio		1.22	1.25
1st section energy efficiency upgrade of historical buildings in Santa Maria Nuova Teaching Hospital		1.50	1.50

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
AUSL RE - Environmental sustainability and energy efficiency - New trigeneration plant in Santa Maria Nuova Teaching Hospital (Reggio Emilia)		7.00	7.00
Energy efficiency upgrade of former San Lazzaro Psychiatric Hospital - AUSL Reggio Emilia			1.52
AUSL RE - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 10)		18.07	17.19
AUSL RE - Community Hospitals (No. 3)		9.69	9.44
AUSL RE - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 5)		2.08	1.90
AUSL RE - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 29)		8.87	8.87
Civil Hospital of Guastalla (RE) - Seismic improvement work on Unit C		3.22	2.82
Civil Hospital of Guastalla (RE) - Seismic improvement work on Unit A1. S.Anna di Castelnuovo ne' Monti Hospital (RE) - Seismic improvement work on Units H and I		12.43	11.24
Construction of the Local Outpatient Clinic in South West Modena Centre - AUSL MO		6.63	4.91
Completion of the Local Outpatient Clinic in South West Modena Centre			1.48
AUSL MO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Renovation of district activities headquarters at the former hospital of Modena		2.03	1.50
Hospice building in Modena South area	1.00	3.78	3.58
Hospice building in Modena Centre area		7.96	5.90
Improvements and standardisation of buildings in Castelfranco Emilia Local Outpatient Clinic - AUSL MO		2.43	1.80
Completion of improvement and standardisation of buildings in Castelfranco Emilia Local Outpatient Clinic			0.54
Renovation work at Mirandola Hospital	4.50	11.14	8.25
Renovation of building 02 - West wing of Mirandola Hospital			1.98
New Carpi Hospital	100.00	140.00	126.00
New Carpi Hospital - technologies and furnishings			14.00
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area and bio-imaging diagnostics in the critical area - AUSL MO			0.65
Completion of the new primary care centre at Finale Emilia Hospital: plant engineering upgrade and standardisation - AUSL MO			2.00
AUSL MO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Adaptation of the ER at Sassuolo Hospital		1.50	1.20
Trigeneration plants at Mirandola Hospital - Proximity Outpatient Clinic in Castelfranco Emilia		4.35	4.35
Completion of seismic repair and improvement works in Unit 8 of Mirandola Hospital - AUSL MO		2.20	2.20
AUSL MO - Seismic improvement - Concordia: completion of restoration with consolidation and structural reinforcement (unit 02 of Muratori Pavilion)		0.70	0.70
AUSL MO - New Community Hospital - Municipality of Medolla			5.00
Vignola Hospital - OBI			0.05

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Hospice building in Modena North area		2.00	2.00
AUSL MO - Proximity Outpatient Clinic - (No. 1) in Zocca		0.97	0.96
AUSL MO - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 12)		24.92	23.72
AUSL MO - Community Hospitals (No. 4)		13.48	12.43
Vignola Hospital	3.50		0.00
AUSL MO - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 7)		2.74	2.64
AUSL MO - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 23)		6.34	6.34
AOU MO - Health Technologies - Introduction of electronic medical records with computerised prescription system		1.00	1.00
AOU MO - Health Technologies - Biomedical technology renewal		4.60	4.60
Seismic improvement works at Modena Polyclinic Hospital		7.00	7.50
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area and bio-imaging diagnostics in the critical area - AOU MO			1.00
Block A - demolition and reconstruction of classrooms - AOU MO			2.50
Modena Polyclinic Building - Units CDEGH - 60% Seismic Improvement			14.04
Completion of Modena Polyclinic hospital building - Units CDEGH - 60% seismic improvement			3.50
Outpatient Clinic Building Renovation		18.45	18.80
Modena Polyclinic façades		10.50	9.50
Modena Polyclinic Completion	31.50		0.00
Completion of the new Maternity and Paediatric Building - AOU MO			5.75
Modena Polyclinic hospital: operating rooms			2.50
AOU MO - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 25)		7.55	7.55
AOU Modena - Seismic improvement work, demolition of units A and L and new construction		13.09	18.80
AUSL BO - Health Technologies - Renewal and enhancement of biomedical technologies for imaging diagnostics, for support to care in critical areas and in the care area		3.00	3.00
AUSL BO - Interventions in territorial facilities - Building of the rehabilitation outpatient centre and offices at Vergato Hospital		1.08	1.04
AUSL BO - Health Technology - HW/SW modernisation and upgrading for regulatory compliance or obsolescence		2.50	2.50
AUSL BO - Proximity Outpatient Clinic - (No. 1) in San Lazzaro di Savena		5.11	4.42
Construction of the Maternity and Paediatric Centre at Maggiore Hospital	35.00	47.25	52.50
Maggiore Hospital - Seismic improvement works to resolve local macro-vulnerability - AUSL BO			0.80
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area - AUSL BO			1.00
AUSL BO - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - Castelmaggiore		2.90	4.00

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
AUSL BO - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - Casalecchio Proximity Outpatient Clinic building extension		5.00	6.00
AUSL BO - Interventions in territorial facilities - Renovation for the GP centre and district offices - Porretta Terme		2.10	2.10
AUSL BO - Interventions in hospital facilities - New Emergency and Diagnostic Pole 1st part of the Master Plan for Maggiore hospital		64.00	68.00
Castello d'Argile: GP's office			0.05
AUSL BO - Interventions in hospital facilities - ER Department works for the construction of an open space for green and white codes		1.48	1.35
AUSL BO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Rehabilitation day service and neuroscience laboratories at Bellaria Hospital (1st part)		2.10	2.05
AUSL BO - Seismic improvement - Villa San Camillo: seismic consolidation of the buildings (1st part)		1.11	1.11
AUSL BO - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 17)		30.24	29.51
Construction of the Local Outpatient Clinic in Savena Santo Stefano neighbourhood	9.00		0.00
AUSL BO - Community Hospitals (No. 5)		16.52	15.50
AUSL BO - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 9)		3.18	3.09
AUSL BO - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 36)		7.79	7.79
Bellaria Hospital (BO) - Restoration with seismic improvement of pavilion C		11.08	10.68
AOU BO - Health Technologies - Replacement/modernisation of health technologies for the Maternity and Paediatric Centre, Obstetric-Gynaecological and Neonatal area		6.00	6.00
AOU BO - Health Technologies - Replacement/modernisation of health technologies for the Maternity and Paediatric Centre, paediatric area		3.10	3.10
AOU BO - Health Technology - Replacement/modernisation of biomedical technologies, surgical, emergency, inpatient and diagnostic areas		4.10	4.10
AOU BO - Health Technology - Realisation of new corporate data network Centro Stella		0.80	0.80
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area and bio-imaging diagnostics in the critical area - AOU BO			0.55
AOU BO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Completion of the functional and regulatory upgrade of wings A and B of pavilion 5		10.00	10.00
Fire prevention in hospital halls - AOSP BO			10.00
AOU BO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Completion of Maternity and Paediatric Centre	19.00	27.91	22.75
AOU BO - Redevelopment of Medicine and Functional Centres at Sant'Orsola Malpighi Polyclinic hospital		64.00	64.00
AOU BO - Health Technology - Regional Gamete Bank		0.70	0.70
AOU BO - Environmental sustainability and energy efficiency - Recycling areas and innovative waste collection systems		2.15	2.15
AOU BO - Hospitality House			15.20

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
AOU BO - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 11)		7.63	7.63
AOU BO S. Orsola-Malpighi Polyclinic hospital - Pav. 3, Scientific Research Centre - Demolition and reconstruction of Pav. 26, construction of outpatient building		14.23	16.61
IOR - Renewal and upgrading of biomedical technology - day surgery and diagnostic imaging		1.00	1.00
IOR - Implementation of hospital information system and electronic medical record for dematerialisation of activities and health records		0.50	0.50
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area - IOR			0.57
IOR - Refurbishment of the Roofing Floor of the "Monoblocco" Building		2.20	2.20
IOR - Energy efficiency interventions		3.50	3.50
IOR - Trigeneration plant		3.50	3.50
IOR - Seismic upgrade of "Monoblocco" facilities		28.00	28.00
Rizzoli Orthopaedic Institute	8.00	0.00	0.00
IOR - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 3)		1.48	1.48
Renovation of Imola's Local Outpatient Clinic 1st section - AUSL IMOLA		4.05	3.00
Renovation of Imola's Local Outpatient Clinic - 3rd section			0.60
Renewal of biomedical technologies for surgical and critical areas - AUSL Imola			0.70
Santa Maria della Scaletta hospital outpatient building extension	3.50	11.50	11.50
AUSL IMOLA - Interventions in hospital facilities - Imola mortuary		3.00	3.00
AUSL IMOLA - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 3)		4.47	3.73
AUSL IMOLA - Community Hospitals (No. 1)		2.44	2.03
AUSL IMOLA - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 1)		0.51	0.46
AUSL IMOLA - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 21)		2.41	2.41
Imola Hospital - Seismic improvement works 1st section		1.61	1.40
Local Outpatient Clinic in Cittadella S. Rocco: redevelopment of the former S. Anna hospital ring - AUSL FE		17.55	13.00
Completion of work at Cittadella S. Rocco's Local Outpatient Clinic			3.12
Cittadella San Rocco Ferrara	5.00	0.00	0.00
Cento Hospital - Functional upgrading and standardisation works - AUSL FE			7.50
Renewal of biomedical technologies for surgical and specialist outpatient areas - AUSL FE			0.50
AUSL FE - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - Argenta		2.00	2.00
AUSL FE - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - Cento		3.00	3.00
AUSL FE - Community Hospital - OSCO Bondeno		0.75	1.00
AUSL FE - Environmental sustainability and increased energy efficiency - energy efficiency measures in territorial facilities		1.05	1.05

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
AUSL FE - Seismic improvement - Cento "SS Annunziata" Hospital		3.83	3.83
AUSL FE - Seismic Improvement - "F.lli Borselli" Health and Social Care Facility in Bondeno		8.53	8.53
Argenta Hospital (FE) - demolition of buildings and construction of new pavilion		14.19	14.11
AUSL FE - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 3)		12.26	11.65
AUSL FE - Community Hospitals (No. 2)		6.62	6.31
AUSL FE - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 4)		1.27	1.18
AUSL FE - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 13)		2.77	2.77
AOSP FE - Health Technologies - Renewal of biomedical technologies for radiotherapy, diagnostic imaging and care area		4.00	4.00
Renewal of biomedical technologies for the surgical area and bio-imaging diagnostics in the critical area - AOU FE			0.50
AOSP FE - Energy efficiency interventions in Building 12 of the former S. Anna Hospital		0.76	0.76
AOSP FE - Seismic improvement - Regulatory adjustments in S. Anna Teaching Hospital - Ring-shaped building		0.59	0.59
AOU FE - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 10)		4.01	4.01
New building of Rimini's Local Outpatient Clinic - AUSL Romagna		12.19	9.03
Completion of the new building of Rimini's Local Outpatient Clinic			4.20
AUSL Romagna - Interventions in hospital facilities - New building for administrative services at Santa Maria delle Croci Hospital in Ravenna		8.08	5.99
Completion of the new building for administrative services at Santa Maria delle Croci Hospital			3.50
Renewal of biomedical technologies for surgical and specialist outpatient areas - AUSL Romagna			1.70
New CT scan and installation work at Cesenatico hospital			0.60
AUSL Romagna - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - Gambettola		1.60	3.00
New Cesena Hospital	156.00	305.53	171.63
AUSL Romagna - New Hospital of Cesena - Block 2 for intensive care areas			133.37
AUSL Romagna - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - Cesena		4.95	4.95
Trigeneration plants - 1st cogeneration section		5.50	5.50
New Maternity and Paediatric Centre in Ravenna		23.09	27.80
Ravenna Hospital	9.50	0.00	0.00
AUSL Romagna - Improvement works, seismic upgrading of hospitals		15.00	13.90
AUSL Romagna - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 20)		41.54	37.36
AUSL Romagna - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - (No. 1) in Riccione			2.72
AUSL Romagna - Community Hospitals (No. 6)		21.16	17.42
AUSL Romagna - Community Hospitals - (No. 1) in Rimini			5.36

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
AUSL Romagna - Territorial Operations Centres (No. 11)		4.25	3.86
AUSL Romagna - Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment (No. 33)		18.43	18.43
Rimini Infermi Hospital - AUSL Romagna - Construction of new pavilion		31.70	30.43
Morgagni-Pierantoni Hospital in Forlì - Seismic improvement of new pavilion		17.01	16.12
Seismic improvement of Romagna's hospitals	11.50	0.00	0.00
Information Technology - DEA digitisation		98.61	98.61
Biomedical Technologies for General Practitioners Requirement for medical equipment to ensure the provision of services for general practitioners	18.50	18.00	18.00
Reorganisation works related to the hospital network	27.00	123.00	125.00
Healthcare technology and furnishings to complete PNRR/PNC/INAIL improvement/adaptation interventions (AOSP PR - AUSL RE - AOSP MO - AUSL BO - AUSL IMOLA - AUSL FE - AUSL ROMAGNA)		19.40	23.20
AUSL-ASP - Interventions for the installation of video surveillance systems		6.07	6.37
Interventions for the installation of medical oxygen production plants, modernisation of oxygen transmission lines to the wards and strengthening of safety measures for monitoring the over-oxygenated atmosphere			0.48
RER: heart protection technologies (defibrillators) - (AUSL PIACENZA - AUSL PARMA - AUSL REGGIO EMILIA - AUSL MODENA - AUSL BOLOGNA - AUSL IMOLA - AUSL FERRARA - AUSL ROMAGNA)			2.00
Interventions for the restoration and consolidation of health facilities and for the reactivation and infrastructural and technological enhancement of the hospital and territorial emergency network in the areas affected by the flooding events			8.00
AOSP PR - Completion of new integrated oncology hub	2.00	3.00	0.00
Implementation of 10 Local Outpatient Clinics	40.50	0.00	0.00
Biomedical Technologies - Technology Modernisation - Large Equipment	35.00	0.00	0.00
Minor interventions	22.70	0.00	0.00
Property acquisition by INAIL programme for the acquisition of socially useful properties	161.70	0.00	0.00
Parma Hospital Laboratory	10.00	0.00	0.00
Mirandola Hospital	4.00	0.00	0.00
Rimini Infermi hospital	7.50	0.00	0.00
Biomedical/Information Technology	27.50	0.00	0.00
TOTAL	926.40	2,106.13	2,286.18

It should be noted that:

Over the past few months, as a result of both rising prices for OOPP (Public Works) and a process of refining the level of design, several interventions have undergone changes in their economic evaluation. Moreover, in some cases it was necessary to carry out completion works.

If the 2023 NADEFR and/or the 2024 DEFR column shows a value of 0.00, this should not be understood as if the intervention is cancelled, but rather, subdivided or described with a more representative title, such as, for example:

- The intervention "AUSL MO - Interventions in hospital facilities - ER in Sassuolo" is included in the intervention "AUSL MO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Adaptation of the ER at Sassuolo Hospital";
- The intervention "Trigeneration plants at Mirandola Hospital - Proximity Outpatient Clinic in Castelfranco Emilia" modifies and replaces the interventions:
 - New trigeneration plant at Mirandola hospital;
 - AUSL MO - Environmental sustainability and increased energy efficiency - New trigeneration plant at the Proximity Outpatient Clinic in Castelfranco Emilia.
- The intervention "AOU BO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Completion of Maternity and Paediatric Centre" includes the following interventions:
 - Sant'Orsola Polyclinic;
 - AOU BO - Interventions in hospital facilities - Completion of Maternity and Paediatric Centre Renovation 1st stage.
- The intervention "Trigeneration plants - 1st cogeneration section" modifies and replaces the interventions:
 - AUSL Romagna - Environmental sustainability and increased energy efficiency - Construction of trigeneration plants and water wells for hospital buildings, P.O. Ravenna;
 - AUSL Romagna - Environmental sustainability and increased energy efficiency - Construction of trigeneration plants and water wells for hospital wards, P.O. Faenza;
 - AUSL Romagna - Construction of trigeneration plants and hospital water wells - P.O. Forlì.
- The intervention initially listed as "Implementation of 10 Local Outpatient Clinics" was detailed in the following interventions:
 - Construction of 3 Local Outpatient Clinics in Lugagnano, Bettola, Bobbio – AUSL PC
 - Construction of the Local Outpatient Clinic in South West Modena Centre – AUSL MO
 - Improvements and standardisation of buildings in Castelfranco Emilia Local Outpatient Clinic – AUSL MO
 - Renovation of Imola's Local Outpatient Clinic 1st section – AUSL IMOLA
 - Local Outpatient Clinic in Cittadella S. Rocco: redevelopment of the former S. Anna hospital ring – AUSL FE
 - New building of Rimini's Local Outpatient Clinic - AUSL Romagna
 - AUSL PC – Proximity Outpatient Clinic (No. 1) in Fiorenzuola D'Arda
 - AUSL BO – Proximity Outpatient Clinic – (No. 1) in San Lazzaro di Savena

The intervention "AUSL Romagna - Proximity Outpatient Clinics - (No. 1) in Riccione" was initially included in the intervention "AUSL Romagna - Proximity Outpatient Clinics (No. 21)", which now becomes 20.

The intervention "AUSL Romagna - Community Hospitals - (No. 1) in Rimini" was initially included in the intervention "AUSL Romagna - Community Hospitals (No. 7)", which now becomes 6.

Digital Agenda. The investments cover Ultra-Broadband for reducing the digital divide, spreading connectivity, and extending high-speed networks.

Table 16

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Ultra-Broadband (Grande Progetto MISE)	18.90	19.00	19.00
ERWIFI: Emilia-Romagna WiFi and BUL			8.80
CELLMON: Mountain mobile phone coverage			5.20
TOTAL	18.90	19.00	33.00

Earthquake. Planned investments can be traced back to:

- Public reconstruction, about 1,100 interventions between those active and those about to be planned;
- Private reconstruction, referring to both housing and small businesses;
- Reconstruction of productive activities.

Compared to the previous monitoring, the financial resources for public reconstruction have increased, thanks to the so-called "Aiuti-bis" decree.

Table 17

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Public reconstruction	1,100.00	1,052.38	1,062.38
Private reconstruction (housing and small businesses)	800.00	851.00	851.00
Reconstruction of productive activities	300.00	375.00	375.00
TOTAL	2,200.00	2,278.38	2,288.38

School and university buildings. School building interventions are operations aimed at upgrading, earthquake-proofing, securing school buildings and increasing the energy efficiency of such facilities. On the other hand, the interventions concerning university buildings are about a series of investments concerning: 1) The construction of two university residences and two residence support buildings in Bertalia - Lazzaretto area in Bologna; 2) The conservative restoration and reuse of the former San Francesco judicial prison in Parma; 3) The completion of Villa Marchi property in Reggio Emilia; 4) The support for the participation in the national call for proposals related to university housing projects.

Compared to the monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#), the financial commitment has increased in this area by more than 281 million Euro, whereas there has been no change since the last monitoring with 2023 NADEFR.

Table 18

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
School buildings	447.64	622.39	622.39
University buildings	46.36	153.36	153.36
TOTAL	494.00	775.75	775.75

Culture. Approximately 66 projects are planned that aim to renovate, rehabilitate, bring up to standard, and upgrade the technology and systems of cultural heritage and performing arts venues.

The use of financial resources is up by 41.66 million Euro compared to the monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#) and by 5.32 million compared to the last monitoring with 2023 NADEFR. For this area, the use of [PNRR](#) resources amounts to more than 32 million Euro.

Table 19

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Interventions for the enhancement of cultural heritage and entertainment	34.01	0.00	0.00
Cultural heritage enhancement interventions		53.69	53.73
Interventions on performance venues		12.71	17.99
Special interventions for the enhancement of cultural heritage: Villa Emma, Grottino Chini and Parma 2020		3.96	3.96
TOTAL	34.01	70.36	75.68

Sports facilities. Investments are planned for about 141 projects, spanning the entire region. These interventions are aimed at:

- Ensuring high quality standards of sports facilities in terms of the safety of athletes and spectators;
- Promoting the accessibility and usability of sports facilities by people with disabilities;

- Improving the sustainability of facilities from an environmental and energy perspective.

In the allocated resources, there is a change of +13.17 million compared to the previous monitoring with 2023 NADEFR, while additional resources compared to the first monitoring amount to 20.85 million.

Table 20

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Sports facilities	95.00	95.00	108.17
Special investment programme dedicated to sports culture, facilities and leisure activities		7.68	7.68
TOTAL	95.00	102.68	115.85

Energy efficiency and renewable sources. Interventions involving energy efficiency and renewable sources in public buildings, low-impact public transportation, cycle paths, and Renewable Energy Communities are currently planned. The entire regional territory is involved.

There is a difference of +4.39 million Euro compared to the previous monitoring, while the financial resources allocated increased by 58.35 million Euro compared to the first monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#).

Table 21

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Interventions related to energy efficiency of public buildings, renewable sources in public buildings, low-impact public transportation, cycle paths	134.51	188.47	192.86
TOTAL	134.51	188.47	192.86

Tourism. The resources provided concern interventions for the development of the mountain tourism sector through a set of operations to jointly support and promote the Tuscan-Emilian facilities with works on Cimone and Corno alle Scale winter resorts. Furthermore, projects of urban redevelopment and regeneration of coastal resorts will be carried out in order to improve the conditions of offer and attractiveness of tourist areas and encourage the development of the seaside district of the Emilia-Romagna coast, also with reference to the "Wellness Valley." Finally, in this area there is a series of interventions aimed at the enhancement of natural, artistic and cultural attraction areas, in provincial capital municipalities and, more generally, in strategically important attraction areas and natural areas.

Compared to the previous monitoring, there is a change of +4.9 million Euro, while the contribution of resources increased by 18.38 million Euro compared to the first monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#).

Table 22

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Extraordinary agreement for mountain development	13.04	13.04	13.80
Coastal public assets redevelopment	44.31	44.31	44.31
Enhancement of natural attraction areas and cultural heritage (Axis 5)	74.80	66.11	64.65
Enhancement of natural attraction areas and cultural heritage (Axis 6). Enhancement of the infrastructure hosting the Open Laboratories of Axis VI, in implementation of the Urban Agenda of the 2014-2020 ERDF ROP		22.17	22.17

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Call for the upgrading of the regional ports and harbours system and municipal docks in the Emilia-Romagna Region			5.60
TOTAL	132.15	145.63	150.53

It should be noted that:

Where there is a decrease in the planned amount, this is attributable to revocations/withdrawals of approved projects and/or the taking over of any bidding discounts and/or cost reductions ascertained at the reporting stage.

Data Valley. The planned interventions require the use of financial resources allocated to the metropolitan area of Bologna. Specifically, it is about carrying out:

- The infrastructure for innovation, research and technology transfer called Technopole, through the rehabilitation and functional redevelopment of the former Manifattura Tabacchi or Tobacco Factory building complex;
- The external works of the Technopole;
- The interventions necessary for the Italian bid to host Copernicus services and the establishment of the European Centre for Medium-Range Weather Forecasts (ECMWF) Data Centre at the Technopole.

Compared to the previous monitoring, there is a change of +4.6 million Euro, while the contribution of resources increased by 23.75 million Euro compared to the first monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#).

Table 23

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Bologna Technopole - ECMWF Data Centre Lot B	55.00	62.60	62.60
Completion of Bologna Technopole (outdoor areas and wells)	10.00	10.16	10.16
Bologna Technopole - Lot A	57.00	63.39	67.39
International research centre Weather centre	40.00	45.00	45.60
TOTAL	162.00	181.15	185.75

Investments to support businesses. Investments to support businesses concern:

- The redevelopment, renovation, modernisation and renewal of equipment of hotel and open-air accommodations, seaside facilities, spas and public entertainment venues;
- An easier access to credit by businesses;
- The granting of non-refundable aids aimed at ensuring health safety related to [Covid-19](#) of accommodation and spa facilities and areas where food and beverages are served to the public;
- The provision of grants for the revitalisation of businesses in the historic centres of earthquake-prone areas;
- The redevelopment and enhancement of commercial and public business activities in its territory and the renovation and/or expansion of the facilities in which the activity takes place;
- Investment in launching new products and/or services to customers, including through the introduction of the latest information and digital technologies;
- Investment in research and innovation with reference to enterprises in mountain municipalities; financing R&D and industrial investments under national facilitation instruments directly managed by the Ministry of Economic Development MISE;
- The implementation of innovative projects by craft enterprises;

- Investment in innovative start-up companies;
- Investment for the digital transition of enterprises;
- Investment to support research and development;
- Investments to support female entrepreneurship;
- Investments to support innovation in tourism enterprises.

Compared to the previous monitoring, the resources allocated to this area of intervention increased by 211.85 million, while compared to the first monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#) resources have increased by 471 million Euro.

Table 24

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Investment for enterprises in tourism and hotel business	95.57	73.92	72.05
Investments for the restart of business in the hotel, restaurant, public establishment sectors	3.00	7.30	7.30
Grants for the business revitalisation in historic centres of earthquake-prone areas	60.00	82.64	78.65
Investments for the benefit of the trade sector	12.06	15.06	14.49
Business Research and Innovation	108.21	256.57	256.57
Investment for mountain enterprises	18.00	0.91	0.91
Innovation Agreements	208.60	228.51	228.51
Investment for craft enterprises. 1) Call for proposals related to the support and enhancement of artistic and traditional craft productions and initiatives aimed at conveying and promoting the identity and typicality of the regional territory		3.67	3.67
Investment for craft enterprises. 2) Call for proposals related to the digital transition of craft enterprises		22.98	19.65
Investment in Innovative Start-up Enterprises: call for proposals related to the attraction and consolidation of Innovative Start-up Enterprises		10.03	8.72
Investments for the digital transition of enterprises: call for proposals related to the support of the digital transition in Emilia-Romagna enterprises		63.00	130.03
Investment in innovative Start-up Enterprises: call for proposals related to the support of the development of Innovative Start-up Enterprises			12.37
Investment to support research and experimental development in companies: call for proposals related to research and experimental development projects			30.57
Investment for innovation, competitiveness and sustainable growth of companies, supply chains and professional activities. 1) Call for proposals related to Productive Investments for Business Innovation			75.95
Investment for innovation, competitiveness and sustainable growth of companies, supply chains and professional activities. 2) Call for proposals related to the Strengthening and Aggregation of Professional Activities			10.00
Investments in support of female entrepreneurship and the development of new female businesses: call for proposals related to Women's Entrepreneurship			7.00
Investment in support of innovation in tourism enterprises: call for proposals related to investment support addressed to tourism enterprises			20.00

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
TOTAL	505.44	764.59	976.44

It should be noted that:

Regarding the investments of mountain enterprises, the amount has been updated considering the expenses actually incurred and reported for the implementation of the interventions facilitated under the call for proposals of DGR 2350/2019 (final amount upon completed procedure).

Where there is a decrease in the planned amount, this is attributable to revocations/withdrawals of approved projects and/or the taking over of any bidding discounts and/or cost reductions ascertained at the reporting stage.

Resources for financial instruments to support businesses. The overall resources envisaged are intended to help:

- Access to credit
- The establishment and development of new companies and small enterprises
- Energy investments by enterprises
- The mitigation of credit risk
- Access to credit by cooperatives
- The acquisition of liquidity by small and medium-sized enterprises and professionals as a result of the health emergency
- Access to credit by tourism enterprises.

Compared to the previous monitoring, there is a change of +57 million Euro, while the contribution of resources increased by 356.53 million Euro compared to the first monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#).

Table 25

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
SPECIAL-ER Fund (Regional Section of SME Guarantee Fund)	445.08	500.00	500.00
EU.RE.CA. Fund (prod. equipment inv.)	126.79	126.79	126.79
Starter Fund	20.78	40.00	40.00
Energy Fund	105.08	90.00	90.00
Credit Risk Mitigation Fund	153.53	154.00	154.00
FONCOOPER	143.00	143.00	150.00
COVID-19 liquidity fund		140.00	190.00
EU.RE.CA. Fund Tourism		100.00	100.00
TOTAL	994.26	1,293.79	1,350.79

Environment. There are several interventions put in place in this area that concern territorial risk management, through the provision of various projects referring to soil, hydraulic system, hydrographic network, coastal nourishment, and civil protection. Other interventions concern air quality, including "Bike to work" as well as boiler replacement and polluting vehicle replacement projects for the PA. Interventions related to the remediation of polluted sites, seismic risk prevention and aimed at fostering water quality and reducing leakage in aqueducts through an integrated water system also find application here.

Compared to [2021 DEFR](#) there is an increase in financial resources of 721.75 million Euro, while the difference on the last monitoring with 2023 NADEFR is +154.75 million. In particular, over 61 million were allocated from the [PNRR](#) for civil protection interventions.

Table 26

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Territorial risk management interventions			
Territorial risk management and civil protection	523.00	523.00	523.00
New PA interventions (2020)		15.00	15.00
FSC 2014-2020 Environment Operational Plan (II addendum)		16.88	16.88
Maintenance Master Plan of the Authority for Po District Basin (year 2019)		1.27	1.27
2021 MITE Programming		20.91	20.91
DPCM of 18 June 2021 - Casa Italia Programming		17.23	17.23
2022 MITE Programming		26.00	26.00
FSC advance 2021-2027 - focus area "Climate risks and adaptation"		37.11	37.11
December 2020 weather events "Interventions aimed at reducing residual risk"		74.00	74.00
December 2020 weather events "Contributions to private individuals"		26.00	26.00
Territorial risk management interventions - compensation for 2020 and 2021-2023		21.09	21.09
Public interventions of hydraulic and environmental conservation and modelling (DGR 999/2021)		0.88	0.88
Territorial risk management interventions - coastal slopes, hydrographic network for 2020 and 2021-2023		23.52	28.62
Civil Protection for 2020 and 2021-2023		40.09	52.01
Sacca di Goro extraordinary maintenance		0.40	0.50
Grants to municipalities for mining activities		0.30	1.18
Coastal nourishment project for 2021		22.92	22.92
Civil Protection orders and plans		134.00	265.70
Development and update of information system software		1.80	1.80
Interventions for air quality: <i>Bike to work</i>			
<i>Bike to work</i>		1.20	1.20
<i>Bike to work</i> - completion of 2020 call for proposals		0.53	0.53
<i>Bike to work</i> 2021 for municipalities >50k		9.78	9.78
<i>Bike to work</i> 2021 for municipalities <50k		10.02	10.02
Interventions for air quality: 4.5 million trees			
Four and a half million more trees. Let us plant a tree for every inhabitant of Emilia-Romagna		11.83	12.28
Interventions for air quality: Call for proposals related to boiler replacement		11.50	11.50
Replacement of polluting PA vehicles		5.50	5.50
Technological adaptation and replacement of assets and equipment at ARPAE		0.30	0.30
Polluted site remediation			
Environmental remediation and restoration of orphan sites		5.37	5.37
Completion of Fidenza national site remediation		7.84	7.84
Asbestos removal work	8.79	8.79	8.79
Seismic risk prevention			

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Funding of seismic risk prevention interventions on strategic and relevant public buildings		23.74	23.74
Water quality and aqueduct leakage reduction - Integrated water system	30.00	30.00	34.60
TOTAL	561.79	1,128.80	1,283.55

Urban regeneration, inland areas and territorial interventions for the integrated development of local areas (LR 5/2018). Investments are currently planned that cover urban regeneration, maintenance and preservation of forest heritage, as well as the financing of specific interventions for mountain and inland area development.

Compared to the previous monitoring, there is a difference of +16.39 million Euro, whereas since the first monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#) resources have increased by 211.98 million Euro.

Table 27

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Urban regeneration			
Calls for proposals related to Urban Regeneration 2018, Urban Redevelopment and Urban Regeneration 2021	93.00	177.37	181.17
Protected areas and forestation			
Extraordinary maintenance of forest heritage		1.36	1.50
Funding of preservation interventions in the Comacchio valley complex		3.49	4.41
Investments related to ecological supervision functions		0.35	0.40
Call for proposals named "Sostegno al ripristino delle foreste danneggiate da incendi, calamità naturali ed eventi catastrofici" (Support for the restoration of forests damaged by fire, natural disasters and catastrophic events) - operation 8.4.01		3.00	3.00
New three-year parks investment programme		3.66	4.68
Mountain areas			
Financing of interventions for the development of mountain areas		24.39	29.39
Funding for special mountain interventions		1.50	7.72
Call for funding to enterprises in mountain municipalities		6.62	6.62
Grants for home purchase in mountain areas		25.00	25.00
Investment in inland areas	68.17	49.22	46.46
Local action programs under LR 5/2018	5.36	66.16	68.16
TOTAL	166.53	362.12	378.51

Agriculture. Action is planned on the land reclamation system, on the irrigation structures of the land reclamation consortia, for the recovery after the health emergency and the relaunch of the entire sector, through targeted interventions aimed at agricultural and agro-industrial companies and the entire supply chain.

The number of monitored resources also increased in this area. In particular, there is a positive difference of +1.027 billion compared to the first monitoring and a difference of +378 million

when comparing the current figures with those of the last monitoring. The resources used from the [PNRR](#) amount to 372 million Euro.

Table 28

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Interventions on the reclamation system	140.00	373.00	531.00
Interventions on irrigation facilities of land reclamation consortia	235.00	250.00	250.00
Investments for the prevention and restoration of damaged agricultural production potential		22.02	27.77
Investments in agricultural holdings in individual and system approaches. Investments targeting agro-industrial companies in individual and system approaches	17.80	134.63	166.86
Reservoirs and collective distribution networks		6.92	6.92
Investments in agricultural holdings for young farmers receiving first time settlement bonuses		30.00	48.17
Investments for greenhouse gas and ammonia reduction		10.12	42.31
Arboriculture for wood - Ordinary poplar cultivation		1.69	2.33
Prevention of forests damaged by fire, natural disasters and catastrophic events		4.30	4.30
Investments aimed at increasing the resilience and environmental value of forest ecosystems		4.30	4.30
Creation of markets reserved for the direct sale of agricultural products		1.00	1.00
Investments in agricultural holdings for diversification into non-agricultural activities			16.30
Non-production related investments in rural areas			12.00
Investments in agricultural production for the environment, climate and animal welfare			14.00
Non-production related agricultural investments to prevent damage by fauna and biodiversity			4.53
Support to investments for the modernisation and technological and organisational innovation in the framework of the fruit and vegetable CMO		111.17	167.28
Support for investments in the wine sector (CMO or Common Market Organisation in the wine-making sector)		80.37	107.02
Investment support for the bees CMO		0.56	1.16
EMFF - Sustainable development of fisheries, aquaculture, fishing and aquaculture areas (CLLD) and measures related to marketing and processing		11.23	11.68
Wildlife and hunting		0.95	1.39
TOTAL	392.80	1,042.26	1,420.34

Infrastructure. Currently, the total amount of investments sees an increase of 4.37 billion Euro compared to the [2021 DEFR](#) and by 2.52 billion Euro compared to the 2023 NADEFR. The resources used from [PNRR](#) and PNC amount to 165 million Euro.

The interventions cover the entire regional territory and involve the whole road system including local roads, highway sections, inland navigation infrastructure, port infrastructure and, finally, airport infrastructure (Forlì, Parma and Rimini airports).

Table 29

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Road infrastructure			
New roundabout in SS16 in the municipality of S. Giovanni in Marignano (RN)	0.62	0.62	0.62
Completion of via Brenta road system in the municipality of S. Giovanni in Marignano (RN)	0.88	0.88	0.88
1st and 2nd lot of the New Via Emilia between Forli bypass and Cesena intersecting road crossing the municipalities of Forlimpopoli and Bertinoro	7.00	7.00	7.00
Functional work on the northern access to Bologna Freight Village	2.00	2.00	2.61
Widening of Via Bondanello in the municipality of Castel Maggiore (BO)	1.00	1.00	1.43
Interventions in the Municipality of Rimini aimed at improving transit flows on state and provincial infrastructure	10.70	19.22	19.22
Connection of SS9 in S. Giovanni in Compito - A14 Valle del Rubicone toll booth	9.00	9.00	9.00
Rehabilitation and securing of the provincial road 513R in the section falling in the municipality of Vetto at km 41+600 - 1st lot (RE)	0.60	0.60	0.66
Fogliano bypass (RE) - SP467R 1st section	10.00	10.00	11.27
SP467R (MO) Pedemontana - 4th section 3rd lot - section B: SP17 - via Gualinga and 4th section 4th lot: via Gualinga - via Montanara	4.00	15.85	15.85
SP467RMO Pedemontana - 4th section 4th lot: via Gualinga - via Montanara	7.85	0.00	0.00
4th section of the new road system South of Fidenza for the A1 toll booth connection - SS9 Via Emilia - Vaio hospital - Salsomaggiore	2.00	2.80	2.80
New connection of SP5 - Co.Pro.B. sugar mill in Minerbio municipality and roundabouts in via Ronchi	2.00	2.60	2.91
Bridge rehabilitation over Taro River in the municipalities of Parma, Noceto and Fontevivo	2.00	2.00	2.00
SP72 PR Parma-Mezzani "Via Burla"- rehabilitation and safety works	3.00	3.00	3.00
SS16 - Safety works in SS16 at the crossing of the inhabited area of Rimini	5.27	5.27	5.27
Securing of SP18 Padullese with the construction of a roundabout	0.40	0.64	0.64
Castel Bolognese Ravenna line - level crossing removal in the municipality of Bagnacavallo	12.90	12.90	12.90
SP588R Provincial Road dei Due Ponti. Alternative road on a new area for the removal of level crossings in the municipality of Villanova sull'Arda	5.10	13.26	13.26
Provincial Road No. 587R in Cortemaggiore. Layout rectification between progressive km 4+200 and km 4+600	1.00	1.00	0.00
Extraordinary maintenance of the bridge over Rio Tresinaro stream	0.50	0.50	0.50
Rationalisation and securing with removal of critical points along the former SS302 Brisighellese (2nd lot)	2.07	2.07	2.07

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Rastignano junction as an alternative road to SP65 della Futa 2nd lot	31.00	31.00	31.00
Construction of Lot 2-bis of Lungo Savena Road Axis	11.83	11.83	14.53
Extraordinary maintenance of provincial roads - regional funding	4.96	16.28	19.98
SP73 PC Extraordinary maintenance of the construction Manufatto at km 0+300	0.20	0.20	0.20
SP109 PR of Fondovalle Stirone Securing the bridge over Utanella stream at km 2+800	0.18	0.18	0.18
SP513R Securing the bridge at km 55+700	0.21	0.21	0.21
SP34 MO Safety restoration of Fosso Macchiarelle Bridge at km 8+500	0.15	0.15	0.15
SP57 BO Restoration and consolidation of the wall vault in Rio Muro Bridge at km 1+990	0.15	0.15	0.15
SP58 FE Reconstruction work for the crossing of Gronda canal at km 4+085	0.19	0.19	0.19
SP254R Extraordinary maintenance work of the Bridge over Savio river at km 16 +970	0.18	0.18	0.18
SP19 FC Consolidation and safety work of the Bridge at km 2+500	0.25	0.25	0.25
SP22 RN Bridge renovation at km 3+650 and km 4+500	0.20	0.20	0.20
Extraordinary bridge maintenance on Enza stream between Montecchio (RE) and Montechiarugolo (PR)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Extraordinary maintenance for new Navicello bridge - underpass in via Maestra di Bagazzano	0.42	0.42	0.42
Extraordinary maintenance of the bridge over Po river between Guastalla (RE) and Dosolo (MN)	6.50	6.20	6.50
Extraordinary bridge maintenance on Enza stream between San Polo d'Enza and Traversetolo	1.30	1.30	1.30
Extraordinary maintenance of the bridge over Po Giuseppe Verdi	20.00	20.00	20.00
New bridge construction on Mozzola brooklet	3.50	3.50	3.50
Extraordinary maintenance of the bridge over the brooklet in Cavriago	0.40	0.40	0.40
Extraordinary maintenance of the bridge over Tresinaro stream	0.50	0.50	0.50
Extraordinary maintenance of Dosolo Bridge in Guastalla	3.79	3.79	3.79
Extraordinary maintenance of the bridge in Castelvetro Piacentino	7.57	7.57	7.57
Urgent safety work on some sections of SP8 Santagatese - 1st Lot	0.23	0.23	0.23
Construction of the interconnection of A14dir with SP253R San Vitale in the municipality of Bagnacavallo at Borgo Stecchi	5.80	5.80	5.80
SS12 Mirandola Bypass 2nd lot 1st section	10.00	10.00	10.00
SS727 bis Forlì Bypass - 3rd lot	102.61	172.85	172.85
SS9 Alternative road of Castel Bolognese	61.87	61.87	79.17
Scheduled maintenance: SS3bis (E45) Lake Quarto tunnel	36.90	36.90	36.90

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Scheduled maintenance: SS16 Ravenna bypass - upgrading of platform and structures (divided into 4 functional sections)	68.00	48.00	48.00
Casalecchio road junction - north road section	155.60	155.60	187.55
Reggio Emilia bypass	190.80	190.80	190.80
Rationalisation and adaptation works of the level intersections along SS309 "Romea" - 1st section from km 24+300 to km 52+800	4.80	4.80	4.80
Rationalisation and adaptation works of the level intersections along SS309 "Romea" - 2nd section	4.50	4.50	4.50
SS72 Securing between Rimini - S. Marino	14.00	25.00	25.00
SS67 modernisation between Classe - port of Ravenna (1st section)	20.00	43.00	43.00
SS67 modernisation between Classe - port of Ravenna (2nd section: bridge over united rivers)		23.00	24.60
SS16 Argenta alternative road 2nd lot	106.80	106.80	187.55
SS9 - Alternative road in the inhabited area of Santa Giustina in the municipality of Rimini	11.18	11.18	22.24
SS45 - Rio Cernusca - Rivergaro modernisation	60.00	133.00	191.36
SS62 Parma - Collecchio modernisation	13.20	13.20	13.20
SS16 Ravenna bypass extraordinary maintenance (bridges and structures)		33.35	33.35
South Complanare side road of Modena	52.00	52.00	52.00
San Cesario sul Panaro Bypass	25.60	25.60	25.60
Works related to the 3rd lane of the A14 highway between Rimini north and Cattolica	25.00	25.00	25.00
PREVAM works related to Variante di Valico	80.00	80.00	171.14
Lungo Savena Axis - 3rd lot	26.80	26.80	111.45
Noceto bypass as an alternative road to SP357	13.45	13.45	13.45
New Minerbio bypass connecting SP44 and SP5 - functional sections 4 and 5		3.30	3.30
Interventions for securing bridges		0.25	0.25
Interventions for securing municipal bridges			5.00
Guard rail maintenance of the regional road network		4.08	4.08
FSC 2021-2027: Road interventions for immediate work start		11.74	11.74
Highway infrastructure			
Campogalliano - Sassuolo motorway junction	514.00	514.00	514.00
Construction of the 3rd lane in A22	350.00	350.00	350.00
Cispadana Regional highway	1,308.00	1,650.00	1,700.00
4th lane in A14 Bologna section at Ravenna branch and adduction works	330.00	310.00	568.00
North Complanare side road between Ponte Rizzoli and San Lazzaro di Savena and Ponte Rizzoli toll booths	83.00	93.60	93.60
3rd lane of A13 Bologna Arcoveggio - Ferrara south section	492.00	492.00	996.00
Bologna ring road	594.75	1,600.00	2,918.00

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Infrastructure for inland navigation			
Class V adjustment work for free-flow regulation of Po river's low-water riverbed downstream of Foce Mincio (Mincio mouth)	15.00	15.00	15.00
Upgrading to class V of the Ferrara waterway - Lot 2 section 3 - Construction of Madonna bridge in Migliarino	2.71	2.71	2.71
Upgrading to class V of the Ferrara waterway - Lot 1 section 1 - Demolition and reconstruction of Bardella bridge over Boicelli canal	5.00	5.00	5.00
Upgrading to class V of the Ferrara waterway - completion of lot 2 section 1 Final di Rero	15.00	18.77	18.77
Upgrading to class V of the Ferrara waterway - Lot 1 section 2 - dredging of Po di Volano from Boicelli inlet to and including San Paolo dock and securing the banks	20.00	11.00	11.00
Upgrading to class V of the Ferrara waterway - Lot 3 - construction of a sea dam to secure the entrance of the canal port of Porto Garibaldi	5.00	10.00	10.00
Extraordinary maintenance		0.30	0.90
Free-flow water drainage of Po river's low-water riverbed for Class V CEMT vessels from Foce Mincio downstream to Ferrara. Completion of intervention between Revere and Ferrara / part 1		24.17	24.17
Ferrara waterway. Adaptation of bridges along Boicelli (Betto, Confortino, Mizzana and freight railway)		19.33	19.33
Ferrara waterway. Resectioning works of Ferrara waterway - Po di Volano		1.45	1.45
Ferrara waterway 1st lot - Dredging and upgrading of the stretch of navigable waterway of Boicelli canal from Conca di Pontelagoscuro to the inlet with Po di Volano		26.70	30.28
Ferrara waterway 1st lot - Redevelopment of the stretch of navigable waterway between Boicelli canal inlet and San Paolo dock in Ferrara		5.00	5.00
Ferrara waterway 2nd lot - Completion of works from Conca di Valpagliaro downstream of it to the 2750 progressive in Final di Rero - Additional resources		8.50	7.00
Adaptation of the Ferrara waterway to Class V waterway traffic - Section between Conca di Pontelagoscuro (navigation area) and the access to the sea in Porto Garibaldi. 1st Lot/1st Section - Pontelagoscuro (FE) hydraulic junction			3.00
Ferrara waterway 3rd lot - Conca di Valle Lepri		5.00	0.00
Port infrastructure			
Ravenna port hub - Deepening of Candiano and Baiona Canals, adaptation of existing operational docks, new Terminal in Peninsula Trattaroli and reuse of extracted material in implementation of the current P.R.P. 2007	235.00	235.00	235.00
Ravenna port hub - Deepening of Candiano and Baiona canals to - 14.50 m in implementation of the current P.R.P. 2007. Construction and operation of the excavation waste material treatment plant		130.00	130.00

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Ravenna port hub - Construction of a cold ironing station at Porto Corsini to serve the Cruise Terminal		35.00	35.00
Retro-port rail infrastructure to improve rail accessibility to Ravenna port hub: Molinetto canal underpass and PC80 gauge adjustment in Teodorico overpass	18.00	20.00	20.00
Ravenna port hub interventions for the port's freight rail junction, adaptation and upgrading of the port of call in the left side of Candiano canal	22.00	22.00	22.00
Ravenna port hub interventions for the port's freight rail hub, upgrading of the arrivals and departures hub in the right side of Candiano canal, lengthening and electrification of the side	45.00	27.00	27.00
Airport infrastructure			
Rimini Airport - Enhancement of airport infrastructure		3.50	3.50
Forlì Airport - Investment support measures for enterprises operating at the airport		4.00	4.00
Parma airport infrastructure interventions - Phase 1 and 2	20.85	20.85	20.85
TOTAL	5,348.80	7,199.69	9,720.56

Railways and public transportation. The planned interventions, which affect the entire regional territory, concern the regional railway system, the national network (RFI), the renewal of the railway and tramway rolling stock, as well as cycling and sustainable mobility through the construction of "Vento", "Sole", and "Adriatica" cycle routes.

Compared to the previous monitoring, there is a difference of +93.43 million Euro, while the financial resources recorded during the first monitoring increased by 761.66 million Euro with [2021 DEFR](#). More than 132.49 million resources have been earmarked for this area of intervention from the [PNRR](#) and the PNC.

Table 30

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Interventions on the regional rail system			
Completion of the electrification of Reggio Emilia - Guastalla railway line	8.00	11.43	11.43
Completion of the electrification of Sassuolo - Reggio Emilia railway line	10.80	13.38	13.38
Reggio Emilia - Ciano d'Enza railway line electrification	12.00	11.60	11.60
Electrification of the Ferrara-Codigoro railway line			39.00
Implementation of ACC (central computerised system) at Guastalla station in implementation of ANSF provision 9956/2016	4.55	4.55	4.55
Roof reconstruction and seismic improvement of the passenger building at Bagnolo (RE) station, Reggio Emilia - Guastalla railway line	0.25	0.33	0.33
Extension of Reggio Emilia central station underpass. Construction of an escalator system	0.35	0.35	0.35

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Closure of the level crossing at via Franchetti in Bibbiano (RE), Reggio Emilia - Ciano d'Enza railway line (agreement not yet signed)	4.00	4.00	4.00
Bassetta bridge rebuilding in Cavriago	2.50	2.50	2.50
Urban section undergrounding in Bologna - Bologna Portomaggiore LINE (PIMBO project)	57.37	75.87	75.87
Ferrara urban section undergrounding - connection of Ferrara-Ravenna line with Ferrara-Suzzara line	65.00	65.00	65.00
SCMT (Rail Traffic Management System) regional network completion	20.00	20.00	20.00
Extraordinary maintenance on regional rail network including completion of electrification		46.49	46.49
Modena - Sassuolo railway - removal of the level crossing at via Panni	3.00	6.76	6.76
Modena - Sassuolo railway - removal of the level crossing 28 in Formigine	7.00	14.40	14.40
Parma - Suzzara - Ferrara railway - electrification of Parma - Poggio Rusco section	40.00	58.00	58.00
Removal of the level crossings at Via Tiepolo in Zola Predosa (3.5 mln) and Via per Castelfranco in Bazzano (6.5 mln)	10.00	0.00	0.00
Removal of several level crossings	12.00	0.00	0.00
Bologna - Portomaggiore line 4) Budrio-Mezzolara section rehabilitation and replacement works for level crossing removal (6 mln)	6.00	6.00	6.00
Parma - Suzzara line 6) Removal of the level crossing in Parma-Suzzara line (3 mln)	3.00	4.20	4.20
Parma - Suzzara line 7) Underpass at Guastalla station, removal of the level crossing and PMR upgrade (2.5 mln)	2.50	9.30	9.30
Modena - Sassuolo line 9) Removal of the level crossing at Via Morane in Modena, with underpass (8 mln)	8.00	0.00	0.00
Miscellaneous lines 13) Technological upgrade and equipping of SCMT in Modena-Sassuolo and Ferrara-Codigoro line (12 mln)	12.00	12.00	12.00
Miscellaneous lines 14) Technological upgrade of regional lines (15 mln)	15.00	0.00	0.00
Interventions for the upgrading and safety of regional railway lines and rolling stock		87.95	130.95
Miscellaneous lines 5) Removal of 3 level crossings in the Municipality of Reggio Emilia (1 mln)	1.00	1.00	1.00
Interventions on the national network (RFI)			
Railway infrastructure upgrading at the Port of Ravenna; Pontremolese line upgrading: doubling Parma-Vicofertile section, upgrading Parma station	500.00	500.00	500.00
Ravenna-Rimini railway line upgrading		100.00	100.00
Investments for the renewal of rail and tramway rolling stock			
Purchase of 4 "ROCK" electric trains with 6 cars	47.00	47.00	47.00
Purchase of 3 electric trains		15.00	15.00
Technological upgrading of the rolling stock on loan to TPER-Trenitalia		1.00	1.00
Investment for the renewal of local public transport bus fleet	271.00	242.22	242.22

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Investment for the renewal of local public transport bus fleet - funding to cities		384.22	384.22
Purchase of trains (plan to be determined) with resources from the PNRR supplementary fund		10.06	10.06
Purchase of trains (plan to be determined) with resources from the PNRR supplementary fund		21.42	21.42
Interventions for cycling and sustainable mobility			
VENTO cycle route, 1st priority lot	2.00	2.00	2.00
SOLE cycle route, 1st priority lot	7.00	7.00	7.00
National cycle route and PNRR funds for the implementation of Sole and Vento cycle routes		22.88	22.88
Adriatic cycle route, 1st and 2nd priority lots		3.07	3.07
TOTAL	1,131.32	1,799.55	1,892.98

Housing. The investment framework is completed with housing policies. Compared to the previous monitoring, there is a difference of +4.34 million Euro, while there are 408.85 million additional resources compared to the first monitoring with [2021 DEFR](#).

The interventions put in place cover social housing, rehabilitation of public housing, urban redevelopment through social housing and public housing, removal of architectural barriers, the National Innovative Housing Quality Programme (PinQua or Programma innovativo nazionale per la qualità dell’abitare), and the Green and Social Programme.

Table 31

INTERVENTIONS	2021 DEFR	2023 NADEFR	2024 DEFR
Social housing	5.00	5.00	5.00
ERP public housing recovery	60.00	50.00	50.00
PIERS: urban redevelopment through ERS and ERP	65.00	65.00	65.00
Interventions for the removal of architectural barriers		16.59	20.93
National innovative programme for living quality (P.I.N.Q.U.A.)		274.11	274.11
Green and Social Programme: Redevelopment of public housing		123.81	123.81
TOTAL	130.00	534.51	538.85

1.1.3.6.1 Impacts

From the Study on the impacts resulting from the implementation of the Investment Plan, conducted by Prometeia³⁴ and covering the period of the current Regional legislative term, 2020-2024, a potentially very interesting development picture emerges.

The Investment Plan has now reached an amount of 23.67 billion Euro, a significant increase compared to the initial amounts (+76.2%) and to those included in the last NADEFR (+18.4%).

To assess, in relative terms, the Plan effects on the regional economy, a trend scenario was used, that is, a forecast of what the growth path of the Emilia-Romagna economy might be in the

³⁴ “L’impatto economico del Piano degli investimenti 2020–2024 della Regione Emilia-Romagna” (The economic impact of the Emilia-Romagna Region’s 2020-2024 Investment Plan), Prometeia, 5 June 2023.

absence of the Investment Plan. The trend scenario was therefore the benchmark against which the effects potentially resulting from the implementation of the Plan were assessed. In addition, projected expenditures were deflated to take into account price trends for the 2020-2024 period³⁵.

As a consequence, while the Plan's resources in nominal terms amount to 23.6 billion Euro, the Plan's expenditure at chain-linked 2015 based values is 20.1 billion Euro³⁶.

Table 32 shows the effects of the Plan's expenditures in absolute terms³⁷ and in relative terms. Taking into account direct and indirect effects, the 20.1 billion Euro in Plan expenditures result in an increase in output of 31.1 billion Euro with an expenditure multiplier of 155%. If induced effects (consumption multiplier) are also considered, the increase in output reaches 46.7 billion Euro and the expenditure multiplier 233%. Expenditure multipliers are relatively high because, as already reported, there is a high demand aimed at the construction and public works sector, which is met almost completely by regional production.

³⁵ Monetary aggregates are accordingly expressed in chain-linked volumes with 2015 as a base year. We used the deflators of gross fixed capital formation and current consumption expenditures of PAs in the benchmark scenario. The deflator forecasts incorporate the effects of the current international situation (the war in Ukraine, increase in energy prices, etc.) and thus the results of the impact analysis include the effects of a significant price increase, which largely absorbs the Plan's increased financial resources. The change in the gross fixed capital formation deflator between 2020 and 2024 increased from 12.4% in the 2023 NADEFR scenario to 13.9% in the current scenario.

³⁶ Therefore, a large part of the increase in the financial resources allocated to the Plan is absorbed by the price increase, which is particularly significant in the two-year period 2022-2023 and then diminishes in 2024. Price trends remain one of the main elements of uncertainty in the scenario and consequently also in the impact analysis. It is also difficult to assess the effect of price-indexing mechanisms on the amount of work that is for instance provided for in the PNRR and which may mitigate the effects of the increase in producer prices.

³⁷ Millions of Euro at chain-linked volumes with 2015 as a base year and thousands of work units.

Table 32³⁸

THE 2020-2024 INVESTMENT PLAN IMPACT ANALYSIS			
	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti
	Valori assoluti		
<i>Investimenti fissi lordi</i>	18.940		
<i>Spese per consumi finali delle AAPP</i>	1.121		
Consumi delle famiglie (indotti)	-	-	13.775
Produzione	15.044	31.059	46.713
Valore aggiunto	5.979	12.930	21.252
Unità di lavoro (000)	93,5	188,8	298,8
	Moltiplicatori effetti / spesa		
Produzione (%)	75,0%	154,8%	232,9%
Valore aggiunto (%)	29,8%	64,5%	105,9%
Unità di lavoro (occupati per milione di €)	4,7	9,4	14,9
	Effetto cumulato % sull'anno base (2019)		
Produzione (%)	4,6%	9,6%	14,4%
Valore aggiunto (%)	4,1%	8,9%	14,6%
Unità di lavoro (occupati per milione di €)	4,5%	9,1%	14,3%

N.B.: Millions of Euro at chain-linked volumes with 2015 as a base year; thousands of work units; % values.

Source: Prometeia, RSUT Emilia-Romagna Model

The impact of the Plan on added value (added value is 45% of production) is smaller but still significant with an expenditure multiplier reaching 106% (considering also induced effects).

Finally, the employment impact is 188,800 work units considering direct and indirect effects and 298,800 work units if induced effects are also considered.

The effects of the Plan are particularly intense due to two factors: the high level of committed resources (23.6 billion Euro at current values represent 2.7% of 2020-2024 cumulative regional GDP) and the concentration of expenditures in sectors that have significant production potential in the region (construction, machinery, transportation equipment, etc.).

Table 33 shows the cumulative effects on production³⁹ for those sectors that show a total impact greater than or equal to the average.

³⁸ *Initial effects, Direct and indirect effects, Direct, indirect and induced effects, Absolute values, Gross tangible investments, Expenses for final consumption of Pas, Household consumption (induced), Production, Added value, Labour units (thousand), Effect/expenditure multipliers, Production (%), Added value (%), Labour units (employed per million Euro), % cumulative effect on base year (2019), Production (%), Added value (%), Labour units (employed per million euro).*

³⁹ *Given the linear nature of the IO model, the sectoral ranking referring to added value and work units deviates only marginally from that referring to production.*

Table 33⁴⁰

THE 2020-2024 INVESTMENT PLAN			
% CUMULATIVE EFFECTS ON THE BASE YEAR (2019)			
Branche d'attività (NACE)	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti
<i>Produzione</i>			
Costruzioni	58,5%	77,7%	79,6%
Attività degli studi di architettura e d'ingegneria; collaudi e analisi tecniche	10,3%	20,4%	24,6%
Ricerca scientifica e sviluppo	6,4%	20,2%	21,0%
Fabbricazione di altri mezzi di trasporto	8,5%	16,3%	18,0%
Servizi di investigazione e vigilanza; attività di servizi per edifici e per paesaggio; attività amministrative e di supporto per le funzioni d'ufficio e altri servizi di supporto alle imprese	0,4%	13,0%	17,7%
Riparazione e installazione di macchine e apparecchiature	5,7%	15,9%	17,7%
Attività legali e contabilità; attività di sedi centrali; consulenza gestionale	0,8%	12,9%	17,5%
Altre attività professionali, scientifiche e tecniche; servizi veterinari	1,1%	12,0%	17,2%
Attività di noleggio e leasing	1,4%	12,0%	16,6%
Assicurazioni, riassicurazioni e fondi pensione, escluse le assicurazioni sociali obbligatorie	0,2%	4,8%	16,0%
Programmazione, consulenza informatica e attività connesse; attività dei servizi d'informazione	5,2%	12,6%	15,8%
Servizi di alloggio; attività di servizi di ristorazione	0,1%	3,6%	15,6%
Magazzinaggio e attività di supporto ai trasporti	4,7%	10,5%	15,4%
Attività immobiliari	1,2%	3,2%	15,2%
Industria del legno e dei prodotti in legno e sughero, esclusi i mobili; fabbricazione di articoli in paglia e materiali da intreccio	1,6%	11,5%	15,1%
Attività di famiglie e convivenze come datori di lavoro per personale domestico; produzione di beni e di servizi indifferenziati per uso proprio da parte di famiglie e convivenze	0,0%	0,0%	14,7%
Raccolta, trattamento e fornitura di acqua	5,9%	7,9%	14,4%
Commercio all'ingrosso e al dettaglio e riparazione di autoveicoli e motocicli	2,8%	7,2%	14,4%
TOTALE	4,6%	9,6%	14,4%

N.B.: Values in %. Source: Prometeia, RSUT Emilia-Romagna Model

⁴⁰ Sectors (NACE), Initial effects, Direct and indirect effects, Direct, indirect and induced effects, Production, Construction, Activities of architectural and engineering firms; Technical testing and analysis, Scientific Research and Development Manufacture of other transport equipment, Investigation and security services; building and landscape service activities; administrative and support activities for office functions and other business support services, Repair and installation of machinery and equipment, Legal and accounting activities; head office activities; management consulting, Other professional, scientific and technical activities; veterinary services, Rental and leasing activities, Insurance, reinsurance, and pension funds excluding compulsory social insurance, Programming, IT consultancy and related activities; information services activities, Accommodation services; Food services activities, Warehousing and transport support activities, Real estate activities, Wood industry and wood and cork products, except furniture, manufacture of items made of straw and weaving materials, Activities of households and cohabitations as employers for domestic staff; production of undifferentiated goods and services for use by households and cohabitations, Water collection, treatment and supply, Wholesale and retail trade and repair of motor vehicles and motorbikes, TOTAL

The construction sector has the strongest impact from the Plan, due to the fact that 13.7 billion Euro of spending (58.3% of the total) was attributed to construction and civil building works. In construction, the initial impact of the Plan would lead to a cumulative production increase of 58.5% of 2019 production levels. When indirect activation effects are also taken into account, the impact on the construction sector reaches 77.7% compared to the starting levels. The induced effects from the increase in household consumption are of marginal significance because the sector is poorly activated by consumption (repair work, etc.).⁴¹

In order of importance, the second sector is the Activities of architectural and engineering firms; Technical testing and analysis which is activated directly by the Plan's expenditures related to construction and civil building works and indirectly by enterprises operating in construction and other sectors and purchasing technical services. The initial effect is already significant (10.3% of the 2019 base level), the direct and indirect effect reaches 20.4% and with the induced effects it is close to 25%.

Other sectors (Scientific Research and Development, Programming, etc., Manufacture of other transport equipment, Repair and installation of machinery and equipment, etc.) have a similar distribution of Plan effects as Architectural and Engineering Firm Activities, i.e. significant initial effects (ranging from 5% to 8%), significant direct and indirect effects (ranging from 12% to 20%), and modest induced effects due to the low activation of household consumption.

All the sectors analysed so far show a similar structure with regard to the impact of the Plan: significant initial activation by the Plan, strong direct and indirect effects from integration with other sectors, and relatively modest induced effects since the production of these sectors is only marginally absorbed by household consumption.

A second group of sectors (Legal and accounting activities, etc.; Other professional, scientific and technical activities, etc.; Rental and leasing activities; Investigation and security services, etc.) record a different situation in that they have quite modest initial effects (around 1%), robust direct and indirect effects (between 9% and 12%) from purchases by other firms, and significant but less relevant induced effects.

The third group of sectors (Insurance, etc.; Real estate activities; Wood industry, etc.; Activities of households and cohabitations as employers for domestic staff, etc.; Accommodation services; Food services activities) is characterised by the significance of induced effects as it is mainly activated by household demand.

The distribution of the effects of the Plan on the sectors that are most activated shows that the Plan impacts not only the sectors to which the initial expenditure is directed, but also the regional production system through inter-firm exchanges (direct and indirect effects) and through the induced increase in household consumption.

1.1.3.6.2 The analysis by field

The Investment Plan, as we have seen, is divided into 17 fields relating to different areas of intervention affecting all sectors of social and productive life. An analysis of the distribution of financial resources, as per Table 14 - illustrating absolute values - shows that more than 41% of the resources are allocated to investments in infrastructure, 9.7% to the earthquake, 9.7% to

⁴¹ *In the national accounts, the construction of new residential housing is recorded in investment, not consumption.*

health, 8.0% to railways and public transportation and 6.0% to agriculture. These first 5 fields absorb 74.5% of the total resources.

In order to carry out the impact analysis, the financial resources allocated to the individual fields were attributed to two components of final demand: gross fixed capital formation and current consumption expenditure of PAs; they were then broken down by sectors⁴² of the regional input/output matrix. The following table shows the allocation to the two components of the final demand.

Table 34⁴³

EXPENDITURE BY FIELD OF INTERVENTION COMPONENT OF FINAL DEMAND				
Ambito di intervento	Investimenti fissi lordi	Spese per consumi finali delle AAPP	Totale	Investimenti fissi lordi %
	<i>Valori correnti</i>			
SANITA'	2.286,2	0,0	2.286,2	100,0%
AGENDA DIGITALE	33,0	0,0	33,0	100,0%
SISMA	2.288,4	0,0	2.288,4	100,0%
EDILIZIA SCOLASTICA E UNIVERSITARIA	775,8	0,0	775,8	100,0%
CULTURA	75,7	0,0	75,7	100,0%
IMPIANTISTICA SPORTIVA	115,9	0,0	115,9	100,0%
EFFICIENTAMENTO ENERGETICO	192,9	0,0	192,9	100,0%
TURISMO	150,5	0,0	150,5	100,0%
DATA VALLEY	185,8	0,0	185,8	100,0%
INVESTIMENTI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	976,4	274,6	1.251,1	78,0%
RISORSE PER STRUMENTI FINANZIARI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	1.350,8	1.060,8	2.411,6	56,0%
AMBIENTE	1.283,5	0,0	1.283,5	100,0%
RIGENERAZIONE URBANA, AREE INTERNE E INTERVENTI TERRITORIALI PER LO SVILUPPO INTEGRATO DEGLI AMBITI LOCALI (L.R.N.5/2018)	378,5	0,0	378,5	100,0%
AGRICOLTURA	1.420,3	0,0	1.420,3	100,0%
INFRASTRUTTURE	9.720,6	0,0	9.720,6	100,0%
FERROVIE E TRASPORTO PUBBLICO	1.893,0	0,0	1.893,0	100,0%
CASA	538,9	0,0	538,9	100,0%
TOTALE	23.666,0	1.335,4	25.001,4	94,7%

⁴² As shown in Table 34, in most cases the resources allocated to the fields are earmarked for gross fixed capital formation. Only part of the resources in Investments to support businesses and resources for financial instruments to support businesses are allocated to current consumption expenditure of PAs because these are subsidies to businesses which in the European System of Accounts (ESA) are included in this component of final demand.

⁴³ Field of intervention, Gross tangible investments, Final consumption expenditure of PAs, Total, Gross tangible investments %, Current values, HEALTHCARE, DIGITAL AGENDA, EARTHQUAKE, SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BUILDING, CULTURE, SPORTS FACILITIES, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, TOURISM, DATA VALLEY, INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, RESOURCES FOR FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, ENVIRONMENT, URBAN REGENERATION, INLAND AREAS AND TERRITORIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AREAS (LR 5/2018), AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, TOTAL.

*N.B.: Millions of Euro and values in %.
Source: Prometeia, RSUT Emilia-Romagna Model*

The allocation of expenditure to the input/output areas was carried out for each field by making use of the available information on the nature of the interventions in the Plan⁴⁴.

The effects on the regional economy of the individual Plan areas are presented in Tables 35, 36 and 37 with reference to three aggregates (production, added value and employment) for which two indicators are calculated:

- The % cumulative effect on the base year (2019), which indicates by how much the aggregate increases as a result of the expenditure financed by the Plan. This is a multi-year effect relating to the entire period of operation of the Plan.
- The effect/expenditure multipliers that indicate what the response of the regional economy is to each Euro of expenditure financed by the Plan. While the first indicator offers an assessment of the Plan's quantitative effects, the multipliers indicate the fields where each Euro of expenditure has the greatest effect.

Let us look in detail at Table 35 on production⁴⁵.

Infrastructure is the field with the most resources. Therefore, it has the greatest impact on the regional economy, with an effect of 4.1% considering direct and indirect effects and 6.1% considering also induced effects, compared to the base year. In terms of production activation capacity (effects/expenditure multipliers), the Infrastructure field is above average in that for every Euro of expenditure it generates 1.61 Euro of production considering direct and indirect effects and 2.39 Euro considering also induced effects. Such values are higher than the average ones (1.55 Euro and 2.33 Euro, respectively). The higher activation capacity of the Infrastructure field comes from the fact that its expenditure is largely oriented towards the construction sector, for which production is largely carried out by companies located in the region.

Among the fields with the greatest impact on the regional economy, those relating to the earthquake, agriculture, the environment and school and university buildings share an above-average capacity to activate production for reasons similar to those just mentioned for the infrastructure field. Taken together, they have a significant effect, reaching 2.4% of reference levels if induced effects are excluded and 3.6% if they are included.

The fields of intervention that are less oriented towards the construction sector, such as Healthcare, Railways and Public Transport, Investments in support of businesses and Resources for financial instruments to support businesses, still have a significant effect on the regional economy (2.4% and 3.6% without and with induced effects, respectively), but have a lower than average activation of production as there is a greater reliance on imports from other Italian regions and the rest of the world. For example, the demand multipliers for the railways and public transport field are 1.41 Euro considering direct and indirect effects and 2.08 Euro considering also induced effects. Such values are significantly lower than the average ones (1.55 and 2.33, respectively).

⁴⁴ *The impact analysis of the individual fields of the Plan is fully consistent with the aggregated results as it uses the same source data and the same multi-sectoral model.*

⁴⁵ *The results for value added and employment show a structure quite similar to that of production and therefore it is not considered necessary to comment on them separately.*

Table 35⁴⁶

IMPACT ON PRODUCTION BY FIELD OF INTERVENTION						
% CUMULATIVE EFFECT ON THE BASE YEAR (2019)						
Ambito di intervento	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti
	Effetto cumulato % sull'anno base (2019)			Moltiplicatori effetti / spesa		
SANITA'	0,4%	0,9%	1,3%	6,4%	13,9%	21,1%
AGENDA DIGITALE	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,2%
SISMA	0,5%	0,9%	1,4%	7,6%	15,3%	23,1%
EDILIZIA SCOLASTICA E UNIVERSITARIA	0,2%	0,3%	0,5%	2,5%	5,1%	7,7%
CULTURA	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,2%	0,4%	0,7%
IMPIANTISTICA SPORTIVA	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,3%	0,7%	1,0%
EFFICIENTAMENTO ENERGETICO	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,6%	1,3%	1,9%
TURISMO	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,5%	1,0%	1,5%
DATA VALLEY	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,6%	1,2%	1,9%
INVESTIMENTI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	0,2%	0,4%	0,6%	2,7%	5,8%	9,0%
RISORSE PER STRUMENTI FINANZIARI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	0,2%	0,5%	0,8%	4,0%	7,3%	12,1%
AMBIENTE	0,3%	0,5%	0,8%	4,4%	8,9%	13,3%
RIGENERAZIONE URBANA, AREE INTERNE E INTERVENTI TERRITORIALI PER LO SVILUPPO INTEGRATO DEGLI AMBITI LOCALI (L.R.N.5/2018)	0,1%	0,2%	0,2%	1,3%	2,7%	4,0%
AGRICOLTURA	0,3%	0,6%	0,9%	4,9%	10,0%	14,8%
INFRASTRUTTURE	2,0%	4,1%	6,1%	32,0%	66,2%	98,4%
FERROVIE E TRASPORTO PUBBLICO	0,3%	0,7%	1,0%	5,0%	11,2%	16,6%
CASA	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	1,9%	3,7%	5,6%
TOTALE	4,6%	9,6%	14,4%	75,0%	154,8%	232,9%

N.B.: Values in %.

Source: Prometeia, RSUT Emilia-Romagna Model

⁴⁶ Field of intervention, Initial effects, Direct and indirect effects, Direct, indirect and induced effects, % cumulative effect on base year (2019), Effect/expenditure multipliers, HEALTHCARE, DIGITAL AGENDA, EARTHQUAKE, SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, CULTURE, SPORTS FACILITIES, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, TOURISM, DATA VALLEY, INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, RESOURCES FOR FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, ENVIRONMENT, URBAN REGENERATION, INLAND AREAS AND TERRITORIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AREAS (LR 5/2018), AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, TOTAL

Table 36⁴⁷

IMPACT ON ADDED VALUE BY FIELD OF INTERVENTION						
% CUMULATIVE EFFECT ON THE BASE YEAR (2019)						
Ambito di intervento	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti
	Effetto cumulato % sull'anno base (2019)			Moltiplicatori effetti / spesa		
SANITA'	0,4%	0,8%	1,3%	2,6%	5,9%	9,7%
AGENDA DIGITALE	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%
SISMA	0,4%	0,9%	1,5%	3,1%	6,5%	10,6%
EDILIZIA SCOLASTICA E UNIVERSITARIA	0,1%	0,3%	0,5%	1,0%	2,1%	3,5%
CULTURA	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%
IMPIANTISTICA SPORTIVA	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,3%	0,5%
EFFICIENTAMENTO ENERGETICO	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,5%	0,9%
TURISMO	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,4%	0,7%
DATA VALLEY	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,5%	0,8%
INVESTIMENTI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	0,2%	0,4%	0,6%	1,2%	2,7%	4,4%
RISORSE PER STRUMENTI FINANZIARI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	0,3%	0,5%	0,9%	2,3%	4,0%	6,5%
AMBIENTE	0,2%	0,5%	0,8%	1,7%	3,6%	5,9%
RIGENERAZIONE URBANA, AREE INTERNE E INTERVENTI TERRITORIALI PER LO SVILUPPO INTEGRATO DEGLI AMBITI LOCALI (L.R.N.5/2018)	0,1%	0,1%	0,2%	0,5%	1,1%	1,8%
AGRICOLTURA	0,3%	0,6%	0,9%	1,8%	4,0%	6,6%
INFRASTRUTTURE	1,7%	3,7%	6,0%	12,1%	26,6%	43,8%
FERROVIE E TRASPORTO PUBBLICO	0,3%	0,6%	1,0%	1,9%	4,4%	7,3%
CASA	0,1%	0,2%	0,4%	0,8%	1,6%	2,6%
TOTALE	4,1%	8,9%	14,6%	29,8%	64,5%	105,9%

N.B.: Values in %.

Source: Prometeia, RSUT Emilia-Romagna Model

⁴⁷ Field of intervention, Initial effects, Direct and indirect effects, Direct, indirect and induced effects, % cumulative effect on base year (2019), Effect/expenditure multipliers, HEALTHCARE, DIGITAL AGENDA, EARTHQUAKE, SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, CULTURE, SPORTS FACILITIES, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, TOURISM, DATA VALLEY, INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, RESOURCES FOR FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, ENVIRONMENT, URBAN REGENERATION, INLAND AREAS AND TERRITORIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AREAS (LR 5/2018), AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, TOTAL

IMPACT ON EMPLOYMENT BY FIELD OF INTERVENTION
% CUMULATIVE EFFECT ON THE BASE YEAR (2019)

Ambito di intervento	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti	Effetti iniziali	Effetti diretti e indiretti	Effetti diretti, indiretti e indotti
	<i>Effetto cumulato % sull'anno base</i>			<i>Moltiplicatori effetti / spesa</i>		
SANITA'	0,3%	0,7%	1,2%	3,5	7,8	13,0
AGENDA DIGITALE	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	3,6	7,4	12,2
SISMA	0,4%	0,9%	1,4%	4,7	9,5	15,2
EDILIZIA SCOLASTICA E UNIVERSITARIA	0,1%	0,3%	0,5%	4,6	9,3	14,8
CULTURA	0,0%	0,0%	0,0%	3,6	7,8	12,9
IMPIANTISTICA SPORTIVA	0,0%	0,0%	0,1%	3,6	7,8	12,9
EFFICIENTAMENTO ENERGETICO	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	4,7	9,5	15,1
TURISMO	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	4,7	9,5	15,1
DATA VALLEY	0,0%	0,1%	0,1%	4,7	9,5	15,1
INVESTIMENTI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	0,1%	0,3%	0,5%	3,1	7,1	12,6
RISORSE PER STRUMENTI FINANZIARI A SOSTEGNO DELLE IMPRESE	0,3%	0,5%	0,8%	5,2	9,0	15,0
AMBIENTE	0,3%	0,5%	0,8%	5,3	10,5	16,2
RIGENERAZIONE URBANA, AREE INTERNE E INTERVENTI TERRITORIALI PER LO SVILUPPO INTEGRATO DEGLI AMBITI LOCALI (L.R.N.5/2018)	0,1%	0,2%	0,3%	5,3	10,5	16,2
AGRICOLTURA	0,3%	0,6%	0,9%	5,3	10,5	16,2
INFRASTRUTTURE	2,0%	4,0%	6,1%	5,0	10,0	15,5
FERROVIE E TRASPORTO PUBBLICO	0,3%	0,6%	1,0%	3,6	7,8	12,6
CASA	0,1%	0,2%	0,4%	5,4	10,3	16,2
TOTALE	4,5%	9,1%	14,3%	4,7	9,4	14,9

N.B.: Values in %.

Source: Prometeia, RSUT Emilia-Romagna Model

⁴⁸ Field of intervention, Initial effects, Direct and indirect effects, Direct, indirect and induced effects, % cumulative effect on base year (2019), Effect/expenditure multipliers, HEALTHCARE, DIGITAL AGENDA, EARTHQUAKE, SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY BUILDINGS, CULTURE, SPORTS FACILITIES, ENERGY EFFICIENCY, TOURISM, DATA VALLEY, INVESTMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, RESOURCES FOR FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS TO SUPPORT BUSINESSES, ENVIRONMENT, URBAN REGENERATION, INLAND AREAS AND TERRITORIAL INTERVENTIONS FOR THE INTEGRATED DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL AREAS (LR 5/2018), AGRICULTURE, INFRASTRUCTURE, RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING, TOTAL

1.1.3.7 Tax surpluses. Contribution to territorial solidarity

Within the framework of the Territorial Public Accounts project, coordinated by the Territorial Cohesion Agency, the budget data, expressed in terms of collections and payments carried out by the Public Administrations and the Enlarged Public Administration of the different regional territories, are aggregated and consolidated.

In the case of the Emilia-Romagna Region, this aggregation involves a plurality of public bodies such as municipalities, unions, provinces and metropolitan city, universities, companies and entities which are investee of and controlled by the Region or the system of Autonomies, companies of the regional health system, chambers of commerce, port authorities. Consolidation operations are performed by taking the financial statements of these bodies as a source. Instead, the revenue and expenditure shares of the state budget and other national public bodies are distributed over the different regions following a territorialisation analysis carried out by the central structures.

Revenues represent the set of resources produced by the regional territory, recorded in the budgets of the bodies concerned, appropriately consolidated to avoid duplication. Expenditures represent the set of resources from public sources destined for the same territory.

Primary expenditure is calculated by subtracting from total expenditure the items of interest and other financial charges, acquisition of financial assets, purchase of investments, capital injections and granting of loans.

The differential between revenue and expenditure can be taken, albeit prudently, as an indicator of fiscal residue, i.e. resources acquired by a territory and not returned to the same territory in the form of public interventions, services, transfers, works.

Table 38

Tax surpluses										
Regione	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	media 2018-2020
Piemonte	14.436,93	10.898,93	11.980,08	12.220,06	13.402,01	13.779,64	14.481,44	12.911,03	5.749,55	11.047,34
Valle d'Aosta	175,02	182,44	212,81	-144,56	-21,92	260,90	314,28	289,64	-65,83	179,36
Lombardia	64.258,75	70.730,93	64.969,98	68.554,22	64.738,85	70.225,12	71.173,41	70.728,94	53.662,09	65.188,15
Veneto	22.545,97	23.877,13	18.793,13	19.485,90	20.513,17	22.342,98	23.315,89	22.453,69	14.106,87	19.958,81
Provincia Autonoma di Trento	544,27	18,78	518,63	-1.219,75	-65,32	363,05	842,63	575,14	-173,95	414,60
Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano	1.094,14	1.233,86	1.783,41	429,31	1.875,76	2.181,85	2.818,48	2.779,72	1.426,77	2.341,65
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.693,49	1.314,16	1.267,45	-1.445,14	224,53	1.092,08	1.468,43	1.070,78	-370,36	722,95
Liguria	1.920,01	2.287,43	1.486,58	2.269,15	1.875,94	1.606,99	2.168,67	1.305,37	-1.719,00	585,01
Emilia Romagna	21.819,74	23.094,32	20.036,02	21.698,56	21.308,24	21.792,95	22.953,93	21.836,12	12.418,11	19.069,39
Toscana	10.915,88	11.339,32	8.416,91	8.312,48	9.194,72	8.906,70	10.334,12	10.390,13	3.206,20	7.976,82
Umbria	758,20	676,17	469,70	692,57	663,97	666,06	546,76	565,16	-758,16	117,92
Marche	3.355,53	3.469,90	2.319,96	2.548,62	2.534,11	2.237,01	2.207,03	1.884,96	-748,44	1.114,52
Lazio	15.292,79	17.162,89	11.267,80	14.506,47	17.762,75	18.290,19	17.275,89	25.671,51	11.366,19	18.104,53
Abruzzo	1.179,49	2.858,79	333,79	-381,70	-128,36	-307,13	-327,00	-444,55	-2.194,61	-988,72
Molise	-128,79	-364,12	-370,01	-317,38	-539,46	-457,86	-541,63	-314,35	-663,90	-506,63
Campania	-640,54	-2.939,85	-1.829,07	-1.293,20	-565,88	-309,00	-95,77	-1.234,55	-7.388,21	-2.906,18
Puglia	-1.403,17	-3.051,73	-3.216,79	-3.480,02	-4.311,67	-4.216,68	-4.048,64	-4.058,49	-8.958,55	-5.688,56
Basilicata	-129,35	-557,25	-610,63	-528,15	-513,14	-437,50	-522,66	-494,88	-967,84	-661,79
Calabria	-4.278,00	-4.703,26	-5.171,39	-3.573,96	-4.346,22	-3.699,02	-3.501,17	-3.331,17	-5.603,25	-4.145,19
Sicilia	-6.536,85	-7.865,90	-6.784,26	-13.201,07	-7.502,27	-7.064,47	-7.822,20	-7.861,84	-13.599,66	-9.761,23
Sardegna	-3.256,43	-3.580,39	-4.323,27	-6.590,34	-4.052,36	-3.101,86	-2.991,36	-3.059,13	-4.983,19	-3.677,89

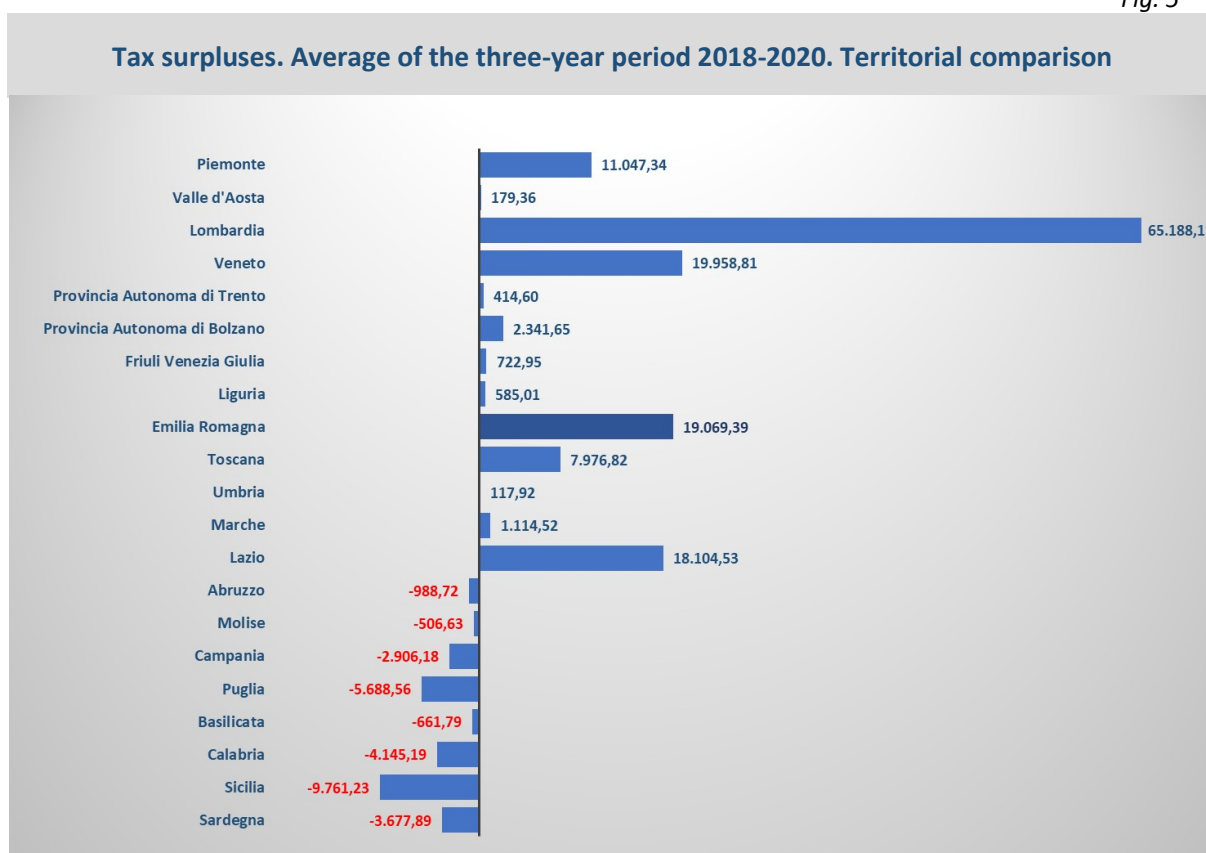
Source: Internal processing on Open CPT data - figures in thousands of Euro

Data on tax surplus are of particular interest and, above all, can serve as an information framework to support decision-making processes centred on the distribution of competences between the different governmental levels and on paths to strengthen the autonomy of the regions within the opportunities offered by Article 116 of the Constitution.

In general terms, where the tax surplus is positive, it can be considered a **solidarity contribution to the support of public services aimed at different territories.**

The analysis of the differential over the last 9 years (2012-2020 period) shows a consistently positive tax surplus for the Emilia-Romagna Region, being lower only than the ones of Lombardy and Veneto.

Fig. 5



The other territories that positively contribute to public spending on an ongoing basis during the period considered are Piedmont, Marches, the Autonomous Province of Bolzano and Tuscany.

In contrast, Molise, Campania, Apulia, Basilicata, Calabria, Sicily and Sardinia regions show consistently negative tax surpluses with the highest values, in absolute terms, for Sicily.

Table 39

Tax surpluses (per capita values)										
Regione	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	media 2018-2020
Piemonte	3.300,58	2.456,49	2.707,69	2.774,61	3.051,09	3.149,01	3.324,17	2.982,75	1.333,63	2.546,85
Valle d'Aosta	1.369,00	1.418,74	1.658,69	-1.135,36	-172,74	2.067,35	2.500,93	2.305,08	-526,50	1.426,50
Lombardia	6.560,68	7.091,96	6.495,30	6.849,70	6.461,50	6.997,14	7.074,49	7.065,24	5.351,44	6.497,06
Veneto	4.618,41	4.846,36	3.813,85	3.964,48	4.179,94	4.555,11	4.752,67	4.596,84	2.891,27	4.080,26
Provincia Autonoma di Trento	1.036,89	35,03	965,08	-2.266,35	-121,28	672,43	1.557,25	1.057,78	-318,93	765,37
Provincia Autonoma di Bolzano	2.146,95	2.392,53	3.439,43	824,18	3.577,94	4.134,25	5.306,08	5.241,66	2.678,65	4.408,80
Friuli Venezia Giulia	1.385,99	1.068,97	1.032,87	-1.183,36	184,36	898,44	1.208,36	884,64	-307,04	595,32
Liguria	1.226,75	1.436,88	938,94	1.444,35	1.198,45	1.032,12	1.398,57	851,52	-1.127,34	374,25
Emilia Romagna	4.984,54	5.193,99	4.501,96	4.878,11	4.789,62	4.894,40	5.147,23	4.896,59	2.781,76	4.275,19
Toscana	2.955,97	3.023,41	2.242,92	2.219,98	2.456,88	2.383,40	2.770,81	2.807,12	868,29	2.148,74
Umbria	855,52	754,03	524,94	777,14	746,95	752,92	619,89	646,82	-871,28	131,81
Marche	2.171,65	2.234,12	1.495,98	1.650,92	1.647,60	1.460,42	1.446,98	1.239,84	-494,78	730,68
Lazio	2.751,85	2.923,61	1.912,25	2.463,54	3.011,59	3.101,77	2.938,54	4.446,77	1.974,77	3.120,02
Abruzzo	898,65	2.143,12	250,67	-287,75	-97,08	-233,52	-249,32	-341,79	-1.696,06	-762,39
Molise	-411,02	-1.156,94	-1.180,82	-1.017,15	-1.737,69	-1.484,18	-1.772,24	-1.034,76	-2.209,21	-1.672,07
Campania	-111,02	-500,83	-312,05	-221,03	-96,91	-53,03	-16,51	-215,07	-1.293,42	-508,33
Puglia	-346,39	-746,10	-786,48	-853,54	-1.060,97	-1.041,61	-1.004,86	-1.020,87	-2.266,09	-1.430,61
Basilicata	-224,48	-963,45	-1.058,99	-920,61	-899,67	-771,45	-928,57	-885,96	-1.749,36	-1.187,96
Calabria	-2.184,62	-2.374,75	-2.616,26	-1.813,71	-2.211,67	-1.890,45	-1.798,12	-1.742,22	-2.958,25	-2.166,20
Sicilia	-1.307,39	-1.543,87	-1.332,32	-2.601,57	-1.483,65	-1.405,31	-1.564,47	-1.601,66	-2.789,51	-1.985,21
Sardegna	-1.985,17	-2.151,86	-2.599,23	-3.974,54	-2.451,32	-1.882,00	-1.824,46	-1.885,72	-3.092,03	-2.267,40

Source: Internal processing on Open CPT data

The analysis of per-capita values, neutralising the size factor of the different regional territories, further highlights the relevance of the Emilia-Romagna Region's contribution to horizontal solidarity.

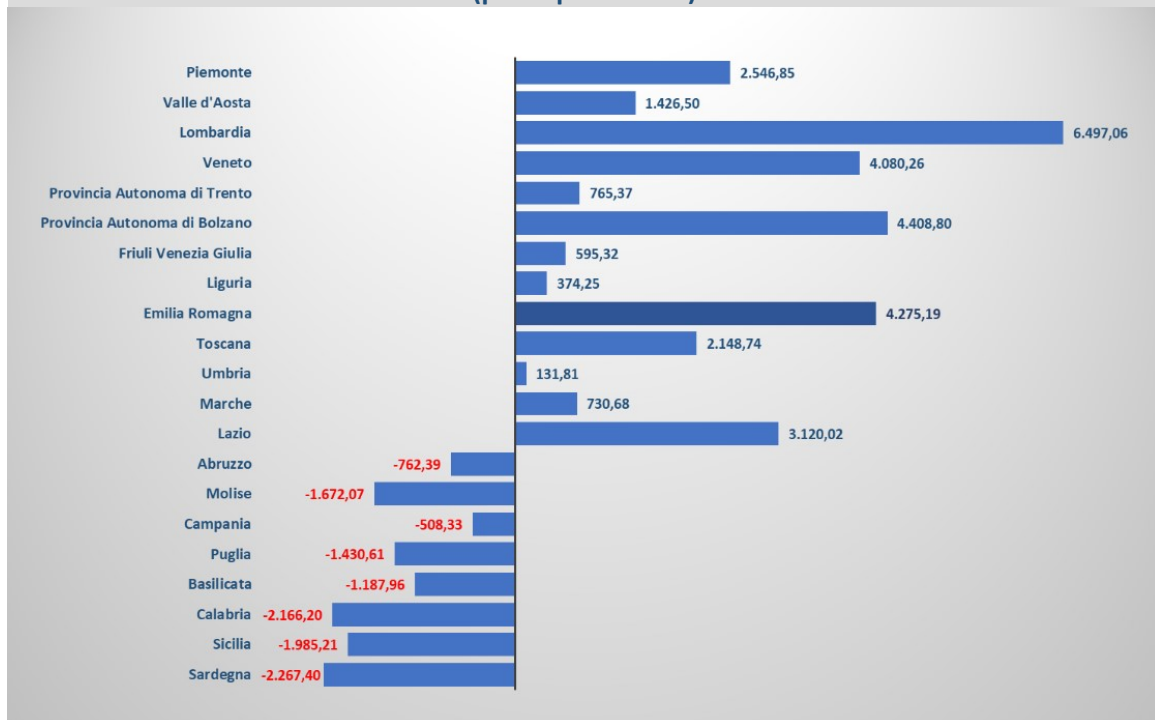
In terms of per capita value, values shorten the distance to Lombardy.

It is the southern regions, particularly Sardinia, Calabria and Sicily, that benefit the most from the solidarity distribution of public expenditure, continuously throughout the period under review.

The following figure represents the average per capita values for the three-year period 2018-2020 for the different territories.

Fig. 6

Tax surpluses. Average of the three-year period 2018-2020. Territorial comparison (per capita values)



Source: Internal processing on Open CPT data

1.1.4 Regional economic scenario

The labour market



In 2022, the employment situation stabilised again, after the sharp contraction caused in 2020 by the effects of the health emergency and the slow recovery in 2021.

From the second quarter of 2022 onwards, employment started to increase again, remaining regularly above 2 million until the end of the year. In particular, in the fourth quarter, the number of people employed in Emilia-Romagna was 2.27 million. Such a figure is very similar to the one recorded in the same period of 2019, i.e. the last pre-pandemic quarter.

In the annual average, in Emilia-Romagna there is an increase in the number of employed people of 23 thousand over 2021 (+1.2%), accompanied by a significant reduction in the number of unemployed people, 8 thousand less compared to 2021 (-7.4%), and by a decisive contraction in the inactive population, which had remained substantially stable between 2021 and 2020. However, the recovery in employment did not make it possible to go back to 2019 level, which is the peak since 2004, highlighting the continuing impact of the abrupt interruption of the positive employment trends caused by the pandemic. However, the 2018 level was exceeded.

In Emilia-Romagna, 2.1 million people are estimated to be employed in 2022, 1.103 thousand males and 898 thousand females (44.9% of the total number of employed persons). There were 105,000 jobseekers, of whom 46,000 were males and 59,000 females (55.9%).

While the self-employed continue to decline (-1.7%), albeit to a lesser extent than in the previous year, female and young people's employment shows clear signs of recovery: employed women increase more than men (+1.9% vs. +0.5%) and employed young people between 15 and 24 years of age reverse the negative trend with a strong increase (+18.3%).

The trends described are reflected in the growth of the employment rate in 2022, which is associated with a decrease in unemployment and inactivity rates.

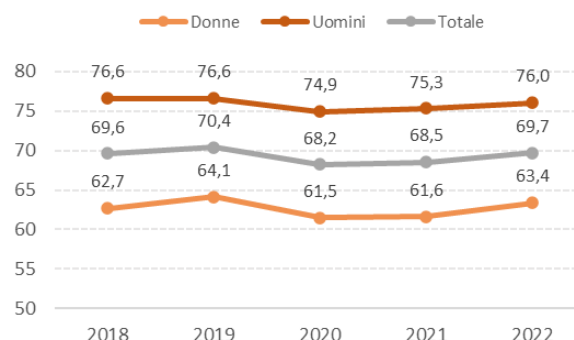
The regional employment rate rose to 69.7%, 1.2 percentage points higher than the previous year, partly recovering the decline recorded in 2020 (-2.2 percentage points). The recovery is more pronounced for female employment: the employment rate for men stands at 76%, up 0.7 percentage points from 2021 and still 0.6 points below the 2019 figure, while the employment rate for women stands at 63.4%, 1.8 percentage points higher than in 2021 and 0.7 percentage points below the 2019 figure. As a result, the gender gap, which had increased at the most critical time of the labour market crisis and in the first phase of recovery, narrowed to the disadvantage of women. The decrease in the gender gap is also confirmed by the trend in the unemployment rate (15-74 years of age), which falls to 5% in 2022 (0.5 percentage points lower than in 2021), thanks to the contraction of the female component alone. In fact, the unemployment rate for men is 4.1%, broadly stable compared to 2021 (-0.6 percentage points compared to 2019), while the unemployment rate for women decreases by one percentage point to 6.2% (-0.4% percentage points compared to 2019).

**Table 40 Employed people by category of workers
E-R 2022/2021 variations**

	a. v. (thousands)	%
Self-employed	-7	-1.7
Subordinate	+30	+1.9
Permanent	+15	+1.2
Fixed-term	+15	+6.0
Women	+17	+1.9
Men	+5	+0.5
15-24 years of	+15	+18.3

Source: ISTAT

**Fig. 7 E-R Employment rate trend
15-64 years of age (%)**



Source: ISTAT

Social safety nets

During 2022, in Emilia-Romagna a total of slightly less than 31 million hours of wage guarantee fund payments were authorised: 20.71 million hours of ordinary wages guarantee fund, 9.13 million hours of extraordinary interventions and 1.13 million hours of derogatory wages guarantee fund. Although still higher than the 2019 level, this is significantly lower (-76.9%) than the amount authorised in 2021 and, for the first time since the start of the pandemic, also significantly below the value recorded in 2010.

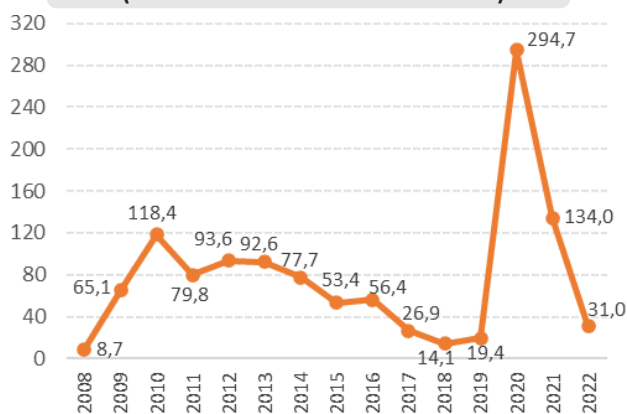
August and September are the months with the lowest number of hours authorised, respectively 4.1% and 5.4% of the total hours in 2022, while November, March and May record the highest percentages, all around 11%.

In the first three months of 2023, the authorised hours of wage guarantee fund payments totalled 8.8 million, which is slightly more (+3.2%) than the one in the same period of 2022.

Industry is by far the sector with the largest number of total hours authorised (7.93 million), followed at a considerable distance by construction (683 thousand) and the service sector (189 thousand). With only 975 hours authorised, the small weight of agriculture in the total number of hours (0.01%) is further reduced.

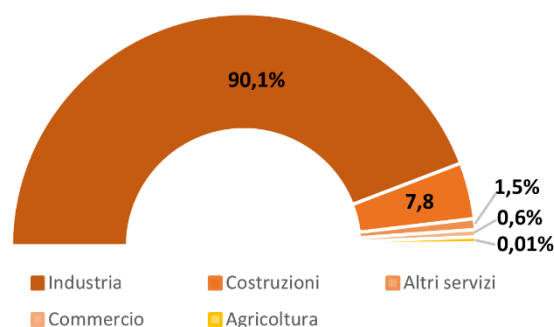
Compared with the same period in 2022, services show the largest declines in authorised hours of wage guarantee fund (-93.7% for trade and -90.8% for other services), followed by agriculture (-57.7%). On the other hand, construction and industry recorded an increase in authorised hours of 55.9% and 37.9%, respectively.

Fig. 8 Wage guarantee fund - E-R (total hours authorised in millions)



Source: INPS

Fig. 9 Total hours of Wage guarantee fund by sector - E-R (Jan-Mar 2023)



Source: INPS

Active undertakings



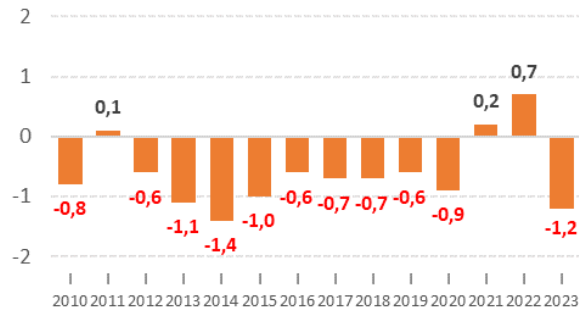
As at 31 March 2023, the number of active undertakings in Emilia-Romagna was 395,219, with a contraction of 4,887 units (-1.2%) compared to the same period of the previous year, being the largest loss since the end of 2014. Thus, the multi-year downward trend in the regional entrepreneurial base, which had been temporarily interrupted by an expansion phase between the first quarter of 2021 and the second quarter of 2022, resumed.

The trend by macro-sector of activity shows a strengthening of the negative trend for the regional entrepreneurial base in agriculture (-2.1%), a sharp acceleration in the decline of enterprises active in trade (-2.5%) and even more so in those operating in industry (-2.9%). There was also a reversal of the positive trend that had characterised construction companies since the third quarter of 2020, thanks to the benefits of government incentive measures, with a decrease of 688 units (-1.0%).

Only the total number of enterprises active in services other than trade continued to increase, albeit at a markedly reduced rate (+0.2%). In fact, the negative result of services (-0.8%) is entirely attributable to the trade sector.

Data on the flow of registered businesses in the first quarter of the year showed a slight increase in registrations, compared to the same period in 2022, and a much larger increase in terminations. This results in a negative balance, typical of the first quarter, which is broadly in line with the values prevailing before the pandemic.

Fig. 10 Trend in the number of active undertakings in Emilia-Romagna First quarter variations (%)



Source: Infocamere

Table 41 Active undertakings in Emilia-Romagna (First quarter 2023)

Macro-sectors	Num.	% Var. Q1 2023/Q1 2022
Agriculture	52,253	-2.1
Industry	42,130	-2.9
Construction	66,628	-1.0
Services	234,208	-0.8
<i>Trade</i>	84,901	-2.5
<i>Other services</i>	149,307	0.2
Total	395,219	-1.2

Source: Infocamere

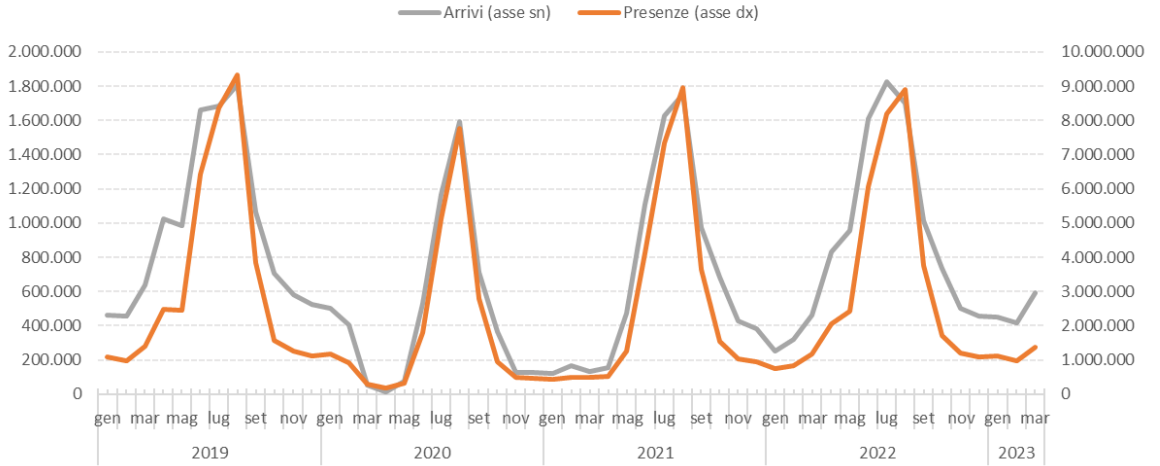
Tourism

In 2022, regional tourism continued its positive trend and showed a marked increase compared to the previous year, although it did not recover to 2019 levels. Overall, the year ended with nearly 10.7 million arrivals and more than 38.1 million visitors, representing a growth by 33.4% and 23.8% over 2021, respectively, reducing the gap with pre-pandemic levels to 8% and 5.5%.

Almost all months of 2022 recorded higher levels of arrivals and visitors than those of 2021, and in some cases positive variations could also be observed compared to 2019. July and October were the months characterised by the best performance compared to 2019: +8% of arrivals in July and +4% of arrivals and +8.6% of visitors in October. In the period between May and September, the tourist movement in the region was nevertheless close to pre-pandemic values, with rather small differences compared to 2019.

The first quarter of 2023 was at significantly higher levels than in 2022 (+41.2% of arrivals and +25.8% of visitors) and further reduced the distance from 2019 (-6.1% of arrivals and -0.9% of visitors). While arrivals remained below pre-Covid levels for all three months under consideration, visitors in January and February were slightly higher, exceeding, respectively, the values recorded in the same months of 2019 by 0.9% and 0.4%.

Fig. 11 Arrivals and visitors in Emilia-Romagna (from January 2019 to March 2023)



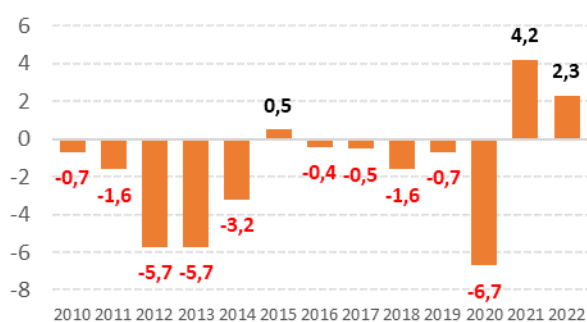
Source: E-R Region (2023 provisional data)



In 2022, the economic survey on retail trade, carried out by the Chambers of Commerce and Unioncamere Emilia-Romagna, showed a further recovery in the value of sales at current prices of 2.3% for the retail businesses steadily based in the region. While this was the second fastest growth recorded since the survey began, after 2021, it did not allow the figures to completely catch up with 2019 levels.

The recovery in sales was driven, also in 2022, by non-food speciality, followed by hypermarkets, supermarkets and department stores, but did not extend to food speciality sale stores. In particular, sales of specialised food retailers achieved only a very slight increase (+0.1%) compared to 2021 and were still 2.7% below the 2019 level. On the other hand, sales of specialised non-food businesses increased fairly, exceeding the previous year's sales by 2.8%, but this growth was not enough to bring sales back to pre-pandemic levels (-4.1% compared to 2019), due to the magnitude of the setback suffered in 2020. Hypermarkets, supermarkets, and department stores, which had benefited from the difficult contingency in 2020, after the slowdown in growth observed in 2021, recorded a further and stronger increase in sales of 2.4%, bringing growth over 2019 to 11.2%.

**Fig. 12 Retail trade trends in Emilia-Romagna
trend changes in sales (%)**



Source: Unioncamere E-R



In 2022, regional exports grew by 14.6% compared to 2021, also influenced by widespread price increases. At national level, growth was even stronger, reaching 20%.

With an export value of slightly lower than 84.1 billion Euro, corresponding to 13.5% of Italian exports, Emilia-Romagna is confirmed as the second exporting region, after Lombardy and ahead of Veneto. All major exporting regions showed a positive trend, but lower than the national average.

The recovery is the result of the performance of the strategic macro-sectors of regional exports: the machinery and mechanical equipment sector, which accounts for more than a quarter of regional foreign sales, recorded a good increase by 11.1%, albeit lower than the average for regional exports, due to the moderate growth recorded in the first six months of the year; the transport equipment sector also greatly contributed with a 25.5% growth; there was also a strong increase (18.5%) for foreign sales in the chemical, pharmaceutical and plastics industries, which was achieved thanks to the exceptional performance recorded in the first quarter of 2022 (+68.7%) and linked to exports of pharmaceutical products and preparations.

Results also exceeded the regional average for foreign sales in the food and beverage industry, which closed the year with an increase of 16.2%, and for exports in the textile and fashion industry, with year-on-year growth of 16.3%, supported by tailoring.

Substantially in line with the regional average figure was the increase (14.5%) recorded by the non-metallic mineral processing sector, i.e. ceramics and glass.

The metallurgy and metal products industry achieved a 12% increase in exports, reflecting the good results of the first two quarters of 2022 and the difficulties encountered in the last quarter, with metallurgy exports burdened by a significant increase in costs.

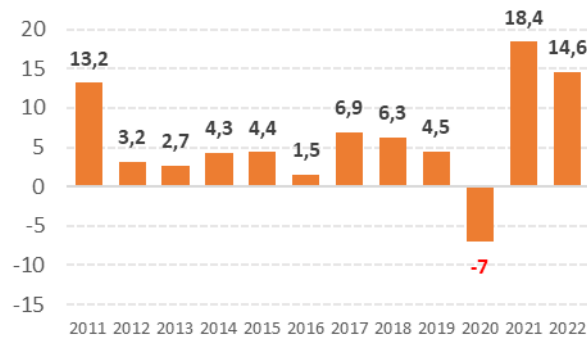
The growth in foreign sales of electrical, electronic, optical and medical equipment (5.6%) was more moderate.

All other macro-sectors, whose weight on regional exports is less decisive than the ones we have just examined, still registered positive changes.

In terms of outlet markets, there was a strong expansion of exports to America (+28.9%), while sales to European countries absorb 64.6% of regional exports and grew by 13.3%. Sales to Asia grew at a much lower than average rate (5.8%). Germany (with exports amounting to 10.6 billion Euro; +11.5% over 2021), the United States (nearly 10.5 billion Euro; +31.2%) and France (nearly 8.8 billion Euro; +10.5%) are confirmed as Emilia-Romagna's main foreign partners, accounting, overall, for more than a third of regional exports.

Sales to Japan, down 19.6%, and, as a result of international sanctions, sales to Russia (-15.1%) are against the trend.

Fig. 13 Emilia-Romagna export evolution trend changes (%)



Source: ISTAT

Consumer prices



The inflationary tension, which gradually emerged over the course of 2021, already escalated in the first two months of 2022, with price increases of over 5%, compared to January and February 2021, reaching values not seen since the end of 1995 (a period of fluctuating exchange rates and devaluation of the lira). After the episodic slowdown of price increases in April 2022, the summer saw a resumption of the inflationary run.

The peak of such price acceleration occurred in October 2022, with trend increases (i.e. compared to the same month of the previous year) exceeding double digits: +12.5% in Emilia-Romagna and +11.8% in Italy. Such high monthly inflation in Italy had not been reached since March 1984 (+11.9%).

It was the energy bill that pushed up inflation: energy commodities were up 80.9% in Emilia-Romagna in October 2022, compared to the same month of the previous year. Rising energy commodity prices spread to many other commodity sectors. In the last two months of 2022, inflation remained more or less stable, i.e. prices continued to rise by more than 10% year-on-year. The year 2022 closed with an average annual increase over 2021 of 8.4% in Emilia-Romagna and 8.1% in Italy. At the national level, such high annual inflation had not been recorded since 1985.

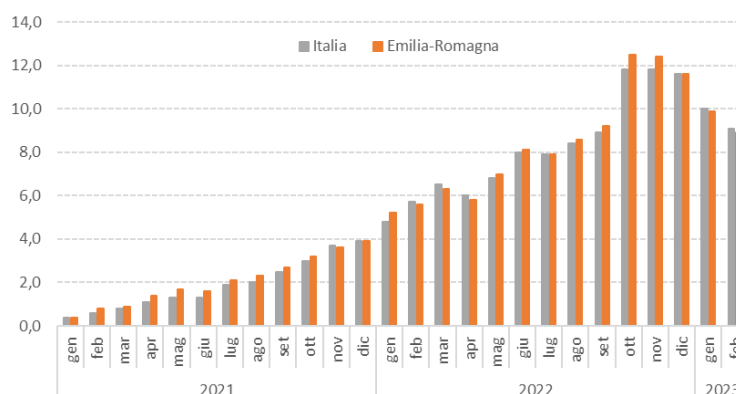
However, the spending divisions that, at a regional level, showed decreases compared to 2021 were communications (-3.8% in Emilia-Romagna, -3.1% in Italy) and education (-0.2% in Emilia-Romagna, 0% in Italy). On the contrary, price indexes for the following expenditure divisions turned out to be on the rise: housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels (+36.3% in Emilia-Romagna and +35.0% in Italy; the previous year this division recorded +7.1% in the region and +7.0% nationally); food and non-alcoholic beverages (+9.1% both in Emilia-Romagna and in Italy; in 2021 the changes in this division were at +0.4% and +0.6%, respectively); transportation (+9.1% in Emilia-Romagna, +9.7% in Italy); accommodation and food services (+6.6% in Emilia-Romagna, +6.3% in Italy); furniture, household goods and services (+5.6% in Emilia-Romagna, +5.2% in Italy); clothing and footwear (+2.5 in Emilia-Romagna, +1.9% in Italy); other goods and services (+2.2% in Emilia-Romagna, +2% in Italy).

The other expenditure divisions, although increasing, still showed changes ranging between +1.4% and +1.7% for the region and between +0.8% and +1.5% nationally.

The first figures for 2023 seem to mark the beginning of the downsizing of the entire inflationary phenomenon. Trend increases are still particularly strong, but fall below 10%. Such values seemed huge a year ago but compared to the last months of 2022 they take on a different meaning. In

Emilia-Romagna, January 2023 recorded +9.9% on January 2022, and February seems to confirm the trend, with a further slowdown in price growth, +8.9%.

Fig. 14 Consumer price index in Emilia-Romagna monthly trend changes (%)



Source: Emilia-Romagna Region processing of ISTAT data

Students

In the school year 2022/23, there were about 540.5 thousand students enrolled in state schools of Emilia-Romagna, in slightly less than 25 thousand classes.

The enrolments were distributed as follows for the different school levels: 46.6 thousand in pre-school, 173.4 thousand in primary schools, 117.5 thousand in middle schools and 203 thousand in high schools.

Students with disabilities numbered about 20.6 thousand (3.8% of the total) and accounted for 2.3% of those attending kindergarten, 4.4% in primary and middle school and 3.4% in high school.

Foreign students were 18.4% of the total (estimated figure). Their presence was higher in kindergarten, where it exceeded 27%, and in the first cycle of education (primary and middle schools), with almost 21% of those attending, while the percentage dropped to 12.8% in high schools. The students enrolled in the 965 state-recognised schools in Emilia-Romagna were just under 69.8 thousand (s. y. 2021/22) and were mostly concentrated in kindergarten (68.5%).

In terms of choice of study path, in the region 44% of high school students attended "liceo" or classical type high schools, 35.7% attended technical schools and 20.3% attended vocational schools. Early data on new online enrolments for the 2023/2024 school year show that "liceo" or classical type high schools were chosen by 47.9% of new enrollees, technical schools by 36.5%, and vocational schools by 15.6%.

Online enrolment also concerned the first classes of primary school, for which information on school time requirements has been disseminated. 62.6% of the newly enrolled families applied for full-time (40 hours per week), followed by the choice of 27 hours per week, with 19.3% of requests.

A total of 169.4 thousand students enrolled at the four universities in Emilia-Romagna (a. y. 2021/22), of whom more than 96 thousand were women (56.7%). The number of young people who enrolled for the first time in universities in the region (registered) in the same academic year was just under 33 thousand. Women accounted for 56.4% of the registered students.

There were a total of 13.5 thousand foreign enrolled students, accounting for 8% of the total students enrolled in universities.

There were approximately 36.7 thousand graduates in 2021, of whom more than 21 thousand were women (57.5%).

Table 42 State schools in Emilia-Romagna (school year 2022/2023)

School level	Students	Classes
Kindergarten	46,551	2,175
Primary schools	173,444	8,686
Middle schools	117,454	5,322
High schools	203,005	8,805
Total	540,454	24,988

Source: Miur (Ministry of Education, University and Research)

Life expectancy

After the drop in life expectancy at birth due to the pandemic shock, with a regional decline of more than a year in 2020 compared to 2019 (from 83.6 years to 82.5 years), there was a partial recovery in 2021, reflecting the lower negative impact of the pandemic on mortality in the year: the average life expectancy at birth rose to 83 years (+0.5 compared to 2020). However, the provisional figure for 2022 does not show any further recovery, with the overall estimate remaining broadly in line with that of the previous year at 83.1 years (+0.1).

Life expectancy at birth in 2022 is estimated at 81.2 years for men and 85.2 years for women. For men alone, compared to 2021, there is an increase of 0.3 years (or about 3.5 months). However, for women the life expectancy at birth remains unchanged from the previous year.

The 2022 survival levels in Emilia-Romagna are still lower than in the pre-Covid period, with values six months lower than in 2019 for both men and women.

Based on provisional estimates, in 2022, none of the regions will restore the expected average life expectancy levels of 2019.

Table 43 Life expectancy at birth in E-R (estimated for 2022 and 2022/2021 var.)

	2022	Abs. var.
Total	83.1	0.1
Men	81.2	0.3
Women	85.2	0.0

Source: ISTAT



At the end of April, the Finance Department of the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) released the data on income tax returns for Irpef purposes filed in 2022 by Italian citizens and covering the 2021 tax year. The total income declared for Irpef purposes by people in Emilia-Romagna amounts to about 83 billion Euro or an average value of 24,790 Euro, which is 2,250 Euro higher than the average income declared in Italy. Emilia-Romagna is confirmed to rank third among Italian regions for the highest total average income, after Lombardy (26,620 Euro) and the Autonomous Province of Bolzano (25,680 Euro). Compared to 2020, the average income declared in 2021 in Emilia-Romagna will increase by 4.7%, slightly more than that recorded at national level (4.5%).

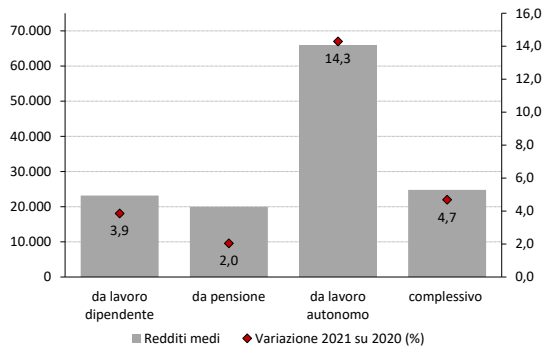
As for the main types of income reported, most of total income stems from subordinate employment (53.8%) and pensions (29%), while only 3.3% of taxpayers report income from self-employment. The average income from subordinate employment is about 23,160 Euro, the average income from pensions about 19,960 Euro and the average income from self-employment, which is the highest, reaches 65,810 Euro.

Compared to 2020, in Emilia-Romagna, in 2021 the income of employees increased by 3.9%, (with an average increase of 860 Euro), that of the self-employed increased by 14.3% (+8,230 Euro on average) and the average income of pensioners increased by 2% (+400 Euro on average). These changes are partly attributable to a rebound effect observed in 2021 compared to 2020, a year in which, as a consequence of the economic crisis triggered by the Covid-19 pandemic, the changes compared to 2019 had been opposite for all income types analysed, with the exception of pension income. Specifically, if one compares the values for 2021 with those for 2019 - in order to adjust the change due to the pandemic effect as much as possible - with respect to the pre-Covid period, smaller increases are remarked for average income from subordinate employment (+2.2%), from self-employment (+3.9%) and for total income (+3.5% on average), while the opposite occurs for pension income, which shows a larger increase on average (+4.1%).

Inequalities in income distribution had increased in 2020 compared to the previous year due to the pandemic crisis, and in 2021 they were reduced. In Emilia-Romagna, in 2021, the share of taxpayers having a total income below 10 thousand Euro decreased by more than one percentage point compared to 2020 (from 24.5% to 23.1%), while the share of those declaring more than 50 thousand Euro increased (from 6.4% to 7.1%).

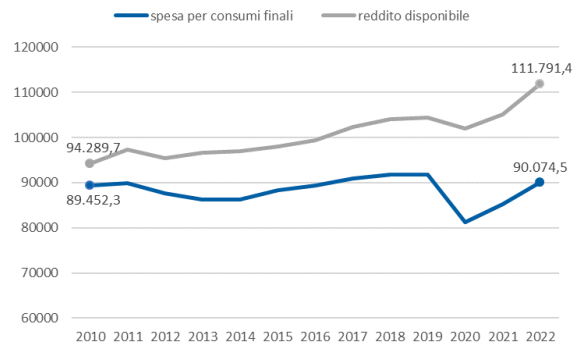
To get a timely picture of household income and spending trends, national accounts data can be analysed. For Emilia-Romagna, Prometeia's April estimates indicate a further recovery, in real terms, equal to 5.6% in household final consumption expenditure in 2022, compared to the previous year, in which a 5% increase was recorded. Disposable income positive trend is expected to accelerate even more, with an estimated growth of 6.3% over 2021.

Fig. 15 Average income for some types and 2021-on-2020 variation in E-R



Source: Emilia-Romagna Region processing of MEF data

Fig. 16 Final consumption expenditure and income available to households (million Euro) - E-R



Source: Prometeia - Scenari per le economie locali (Scenarios for local economies), April 2023

Air and port transportation

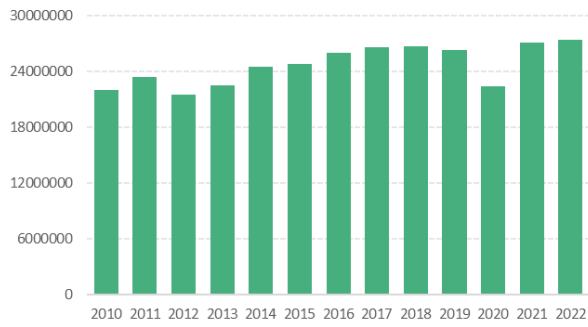


Handling in the Port of Ravenna totalled 27.4 million tonnes in 2022, up 1.1% from the previous year. This is a new historical record, following that of 2021, which was achieved despite the heavy impact on maritime traffic caused by the conflict in Ukraine.

In the first two months of 2023, the goods transited amounted to 4,191,817 tonnes, decreasing by 4% (over 175,000 tonnes less) compared to the excellent result recorded in the same period of 2022. As far as air transport is concerned, after the years 2020 and 2021 characterised by great difficulties for the entire sector, there have been clear signs of recovery since spring 2022. Bologna airport saw a progressive decrease in the gap from pre-Covid volumes: while in January 2022, 316.6 thousand passengers were transported, still down 50.6% compared to the same month in 2019, in June they reached 884.7 thousand, exceeding the pre-Covid level for the first time (+2.4% compared to June 2019). The upswing continued throughout the summer season, then subsided in the last two months of the year. Overall, 2022 recorded just under 8.5 million passengers, an increase of 107.1% compared to 2021, but still down 9.7% compared to 2019. In particular, passengers on domestic flights were also up compared to 2019 (+13.2%), while passengers on international flights showed a slower recovery, more influenced by global trends, and, although they had a strong increase over 2021 (+144.8%), they remained 15.7% lower than in 2019.

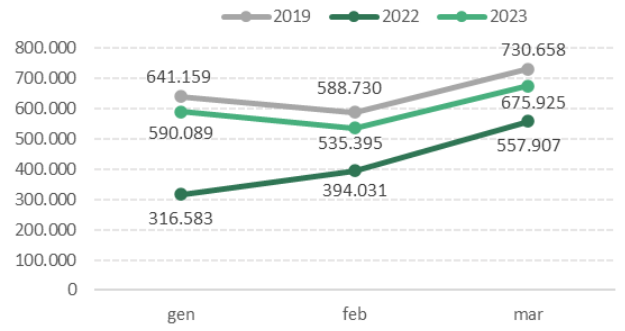
In the first three months of 2023, Bologna Airport continued its recovery, recording 1.8 million passengers, up 42.0% on 2022, but still down 8.1% on 2019.

Fig. 17 Ravenna Port handling (tonnes)



Source: *Autorità sist. portuale Mare Adriatico centro-settentrionale (Authority of the harbour system for Northern Central Adriatic Sea)*

Fig. 18 Passengers of Bologna Airport (commercial tot.) January-March



Source: *Assaeroporti*



ARPAE's report, which analyses the values detected by the regional air quality measurement network, shows the 2022 average concentrations for almost all pollutants in line with those observed over the last five years.

The annual average values of PM10 and PM2.5 are found to be well within the legal limits.

The weather conditions favourable to the accumulation of pollutants in the winter period, particularly in January, February and March, influenced the exceeding of the daily PM10 limit value ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$), which happened for more than 35 days in 2022 at 12 of the 43 stations in the regional network measuring it. The annual average limit instead is respected everywhere.

The annual average of PM2.5 in 2022 was below the regulatory limit value ($25 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) everywhere, with values in line with the previous five years.

With regard to the annual average of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), the annual limit value of $40 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ was complied with at all stations (in 2020, no exceeding values had been recorded, partly as a result of lockdown, and in 2021 it had been exceeded at one station).

Critical conditions remain with regard to ozone (O₃): the detected concentrations and the number of stations exceeding thresholds continue to fall short of statutory targets. The presence of this pollutant is significant in most suburban and rural areas in summer conditions, with more critical values in the western part of the region. The summer of 2022 continued to record widespread values exceeding both the long-term objective for the protection of human health and the information threshold, up from 2021, with 18 stations exceeding the reference value out of the 34 that detect the pollutant. The alert threshold ($240 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) was not exceeded at any station.

Values of other pollutants (sulphur dioxide, benzene, and carbon monoxide) remained within legal limits at all survey stations.

Table 44 Number of stations that detected exceeding values - E-R

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
PM10 daily value	7	17	25	11	12
NO₂ annual average	2	4	0	1	0
O₃ information threshold	16	25	18	4	18

Source: ARPAE

1.1.5 Context indicators: values and position of Emilia-Romagna vs. Italy

Institutional area - Context indicators: values for Emilia-Romagna and Italy

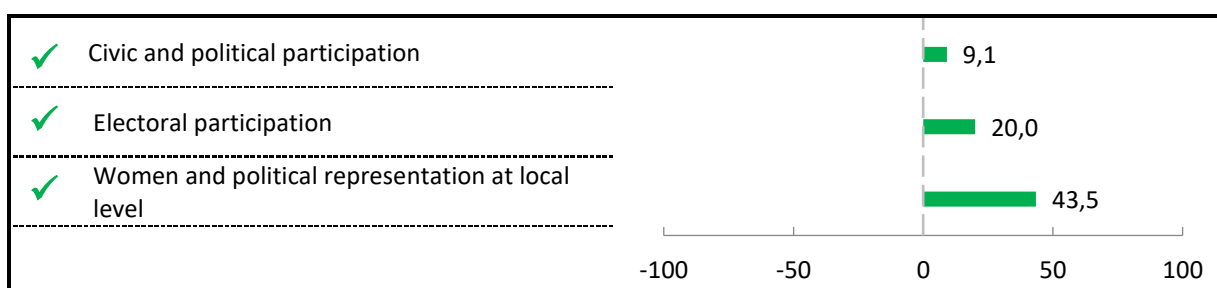
	Indicator	year	E-R	IT
bes	Civic and political participation (% of people aged 14 and over engaging in at least one civic and political participation activity* out of the total number of people aged 14 and over)	2022	69.3	63.5
bes	Electoral participation (% of people who voted in the last European Parliament elections out of the total eligible voters)	2019	67.3	56.1
bes	Women and political representation at local level (% of women elected to regional committees out of the total elected)	2022	32.0	22.3

bes tells that the indicator is among those used by ISTAT as a measure of Fair and Sustainable Well-being



















points out that the indicator is among those currently identified by Europe 2030 Agenda

*The activities considered are: talking about politics at least once a week; having participated online in consultations or votes on social or political issues at least once in the past 3 months; having read or posted opinions on social or political issues on the internet at least once in the past 3 months.


Institutional area: Emilia-Romagna positioning with respect to Italy (relative deviation in %)



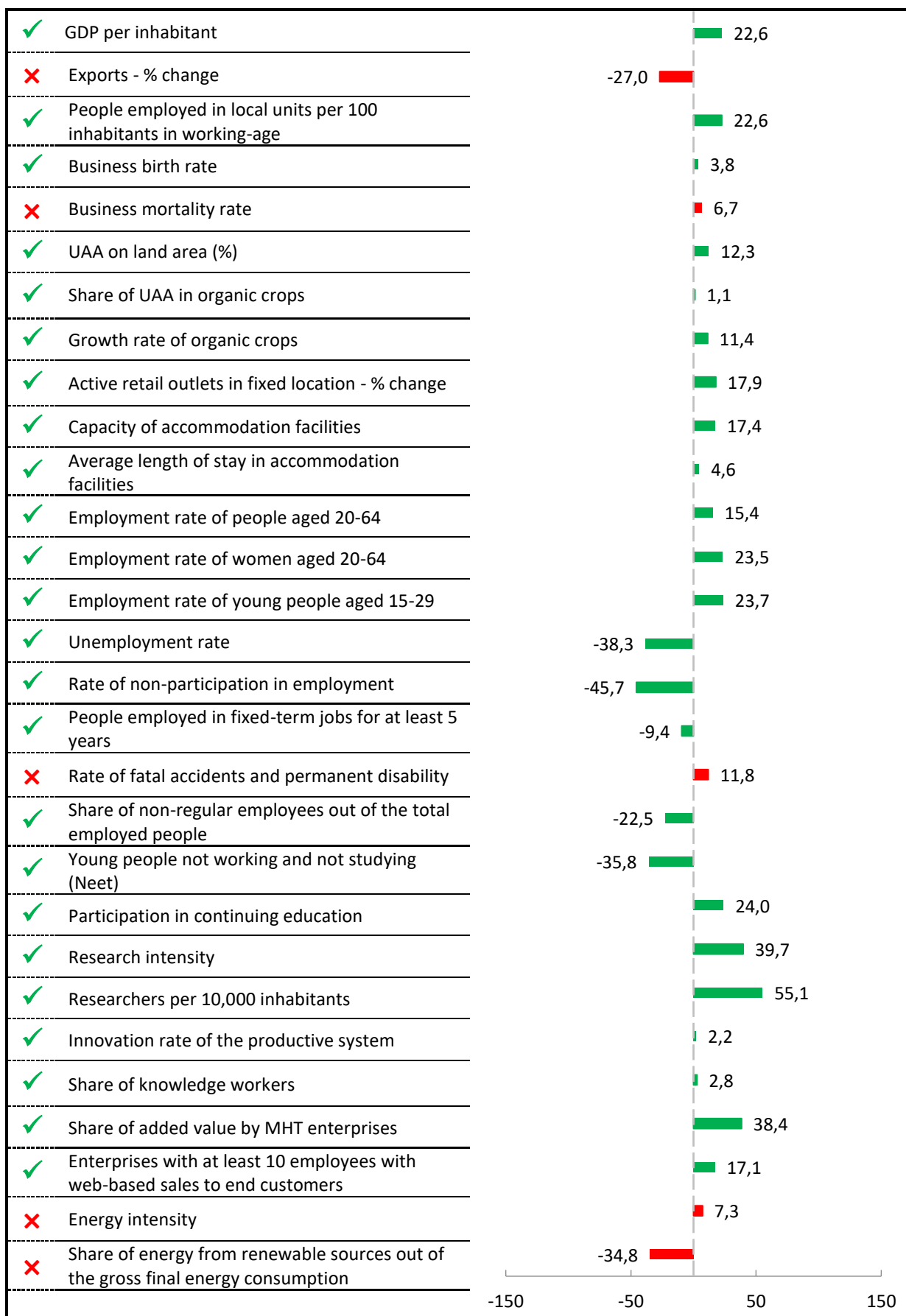
Economic area - Context indicators: values for Emilia-Romagna and Italy

Indicator	year	E-R	IT
GDP per inhabitant (thousands of Euro - current values)	2021	36.9	30.1
Exports (percentage change compared to the previous year)	2022	14.6	20.0
People employed in local units per working-age population (people employed in local units per 100 residents aged 15-64)	2020	60.8	49.6
Business birth rate (percentage ratio between the number of enterprises created in the year and the total number of enterprises registered in the same year)	2022	5.4	5.2
Business mortality rate (percentage ratio between the number of enterprises closed in the year and the total number of enterprises registered in the same year)	2022	6.4	6.0
UAA over land area (percentage ratio between the utilised agricultural area - UAA - and the land area)	2020	46.6	41.5
 Share of UAA in organic crops (%)	2021	17.6	17.4
 Growth rate of organic crops (percentage change)	2021	4.9	4.4
Active retail outlets in fixed location (percentage change)	2022	-2.3	-2.8
Capacity of accommodation facilities (number of beds per 1,000 inhabitants)	2021	101.4	86.4
Average length of stay in accommodation facilities (ratio between the number of nights spent in accommodation facilities and the number of registered customers in the period)	2021	3.85	3.68
 Employment rate of people aged 20-64	2022	74.8	64.8
Employment rate of women aged 20-64	2022	67.9	55.0
Employment rate of young people aged 15-29	2022	41.8	33.8
 Employment rate (15-74 years of age)	2022	5.0	8.1
 Rate of non-participation in employment (% of unemployed aged 15-74 + potential labour force aged 15-74 - not looking for work but willing to work - out of the total labour force aged 15-74 + potential labour force aged 15-74)	2022	8.8	16.2
 Employed in fixed-term jobs for at least 5 years (% of fixed-term employees and collaborators who started their current job at least 5 years ago out of the total)	2022	15.4	17.0
 Rate of fatal accidents and permanent disability (number of fatal accidents and permanent disability over the total of employed people, excluding armed forces, per 10,000)	2021	11.4	10.2
 Share of non-regular employees out of the total employed people (%)	2020	9.3	12.0
 Young people not in employment or education - Neet (% of young people aged 15-29 neither in employment nor in education or training)	2022	12.2	19.0
 Participation in continuing education (% of people aged 25-64 who participated in education and training activities)	2022	11.9	9.6
 Research intensity (% of R&D expenditure on the GDP)	2020	2.11	1.51
 Researchers (in equivalent full-time per 10,000 inhabitants)	2020	40.8	26.3
 Innovation rate of the productive system (% of enterprises that have introduced technological innovations of product and process, organisation and marketing in the three-year period of reference on the total of enterprises with at least 10 employees)	2020	52.0	50.9
 Share of knowledge workers over the people employed (% of employees with university education in science and technology jobs out of the total number of people employed)	2022	18.3	17.8
 Share of added value by MHT enterprises (% of total manufacturing added value)	2019	43.6	31.5
 Enterprises with at least 10 employees with web-based sales to end customers (%)	2021	16.4	14.0
 Energy intensity (ratio between the gross available energy and the gross domestic product - tonnes of oil equivalent TOE per million Euro)	2019	98.07	91.43
 Share of energy from renewable sources out of the gross final energy consumption (%)	2020	13.3	20.4

 tells that the indicator is among those used by ISTAT as a measure of Fair and Sustainable Well-being


 points out that the indicator is among those currently identified by Europe 2030 Agenda

Economic area: Emilia-Romagna positioning with respect to Italy (relative deviation in %)




Health and social area - Context indicators: values for Emilia-Romagna and Italy

	Indicator	year	E-R	IT
bes	Life expectancy at birth* (average number of years)	2022	83.1	82.6
bes	Healthy life expectancy at birth* (average number of years)	2022	59.9	60.1
bes	Life expectancy without activity limitations at 65* (average number of years)	2022	10.6	10.0
	Probability of death under 5 years of age (per 1,000 live births)	2021	3.1	3.0
	Probability of death between 30 and 69 from cancer, diabetes, cardiovascular and respiratory diseases (%)	2019	7.76	8.71
bes	Standardised mortality rate for dementias and diseases of the nervous system (standardised mortality rates within the age group of 65 years and over, per 10,000 residents)	2020	35.1	35.7
	Influenza vaccination coverage for people aged 65+ (%)	2022	65.1	58.1
bes	Overweight (standardised ratio of people aged 18 and over who are overweight or obese out of the total number of people aged 18 and over)	2022	44.7	44.5
bes	Smoking (standardised ratio of people aged 15 and over who state they are currently smoking out of the total number of people aged 15 and over)	2022	22.4	20.2
bes	Alcohol (standardised ratio of people aged 14 and over who have at least one risk behaviour in alcohol consumption out of the total number of people aged 14 and over)	2022	16.2	15.5
bes	Sedentary lifestyle (standardised ratio of people aged 14 and over who do not engage in any physical activity out of the total number of people aged 14 and over)	2022	26.7	36.3
bes	Adequate nutrition (standardised ratio of people aged 3 and over who consume at least 4 portions of fruit and/or vegetables daily out of the total number of people aged 3 and over)	2022	21.4	16.8
	Beds in ordinary hospitalisation for acute cases (per 1,000 inhabitants)	2020	2.67	2.55
bes	Beds in residential social welfare and social healthcare facilities (per 10,000 inhabitants)	2020	94.1	69.6
bes	Elderly treated in integrated home care (% over the total population aged 65 and over)	2021	3.6	2.9
bes	Physicians (practising physicians per 1,000 inhabitants)	2022	4.6	4.2
bes	Nurses and midwives (practising nurses and midwives per 1,000 inhabitants)	2021	6.6	6.5
bes	Gross disposable income per capita (Euro)	2021	23,288.3	19,753.1
bes	Disposable income inequality index (ratio between the total equivalent income received by 20% of the population with the highest income and that received by 20% with the lowest income)	2020	4.4	5.9
	Relative poverty rate (% of households with average monthly consumption expenditure at or below the poverty line)	2021	6.0	11.1
bes	Severe material deprivation (% of people living in households with at least 4 of the 9 problems considered** out of the total residents)	2021	0.8(a)	5.6
bes	Low work intensity (% of people living in households where people of working age - aged 18-59 excluding students 18-24 - worked for less than 20% of their potential in the previous year)	2021	3.9	11.7
bes	Ratio between the employment rate of women aged 25-49 with pre-school children and women aged 25-49 without children (%)	2022	82.4	72.4
	Anti-violence centres and shelters (rate per 100,000 women aged 14 and over)	2020	3.26	1.87
bes	Physical violence against women (% of women aged 16-70 who experienced physical violence in the last 5 years)	2014	8.2	7.0
bes	Sexual violence against women (% of women aged 16-70 who experienced sexual violence in the last 5 years)	2014	6.7	6.4
bes	Couple violence (% of women aged 16-70 who experienced physical or sexual violence from a partner or ex-partner in the last 5 years)	2014	5.9	4.9
bes	Social participation (% of people aged 14 and over who engaged in at least one social participation activity in the last 12 months)	2022	25.2	25.4

	Indicator	year	E-R	IT
bes	Voluntary activities (% of people aged 14 and over who did free work for voluntary organisations or groups in the last 12 months)	2022	9.0	8.3
bes	Non-profit organisations (share of non-profit organisations per 10,000 inhabitants)	2020	62.1	61.2
bes	Children aged 0-2 enrolled in the nursery school (% out of the total number of children aged 0-2 - Three-point moving average. The year indicated is the central point)	2021	37.6	29.5
	Participation rate in educational activities for kids aged 5 (kindergarten and first year of primary school)	2020	94.3	96.3

bes tells that the indicator is among those used by ISTAT as a measure of Fair and Sustainable Well-being

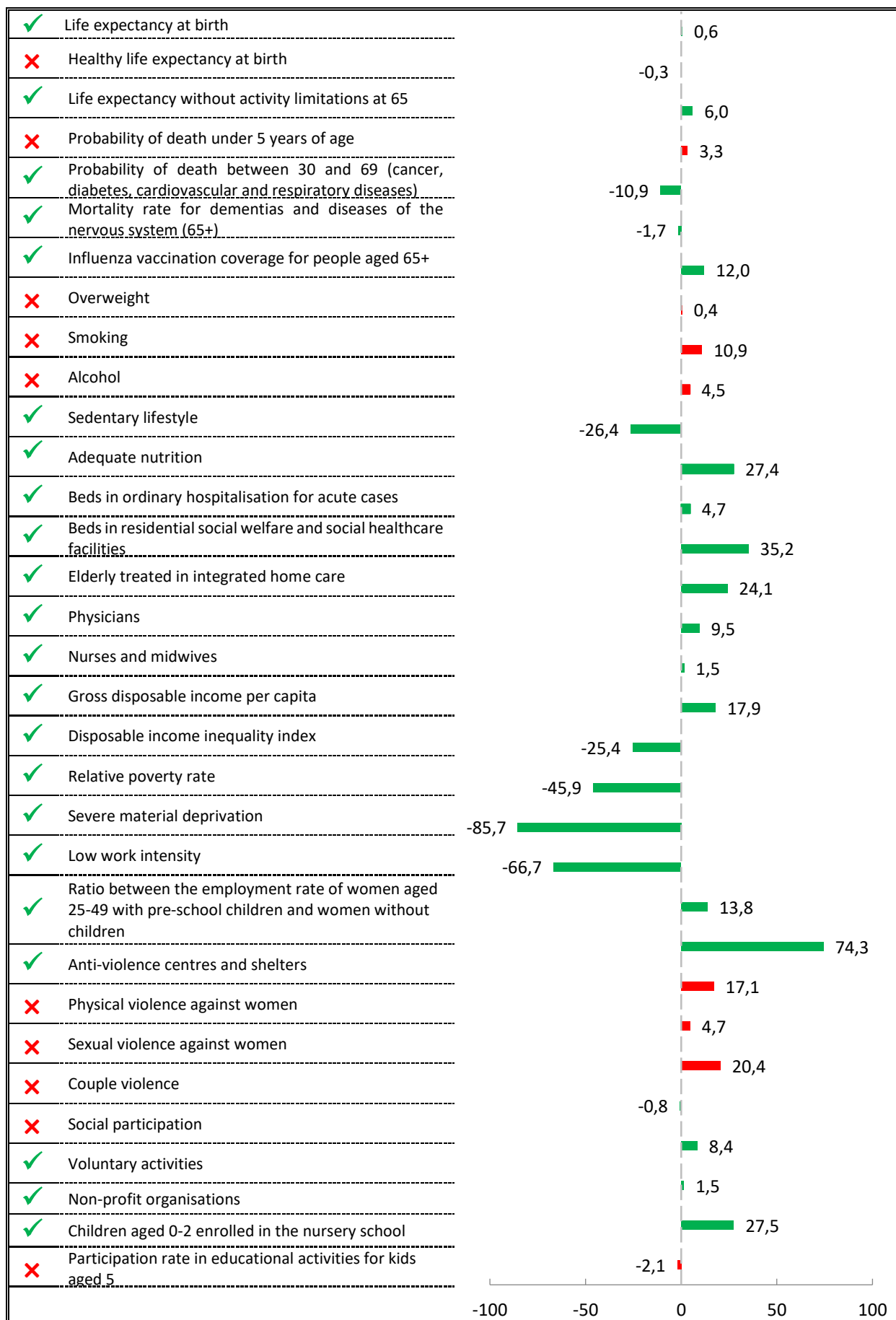
 points out that the indicator is among those currently identified by ISTAT for Europe 2030 Agenda

*Provisional data





**The problems considered are: not being able to afford unexpected expenses of 800 Euro; not being able to afford a week-long holiday a year away from home; being in arrears on the mortgage, rent, utility bills or other debts such as shopping on instalments; not being able to afford a proper meal every other day; not being able to heat your home adequately; not being able to afford a washing machine, a colour television, a telephone, a car.

(a) Statistically insignificant data due to the low sample size.


Health and social area: Emilia-Romagna positioning with respect to Italy (relative deviation in %)



Cultural area - Context indicators: values for Emilia-Romagna and Italy

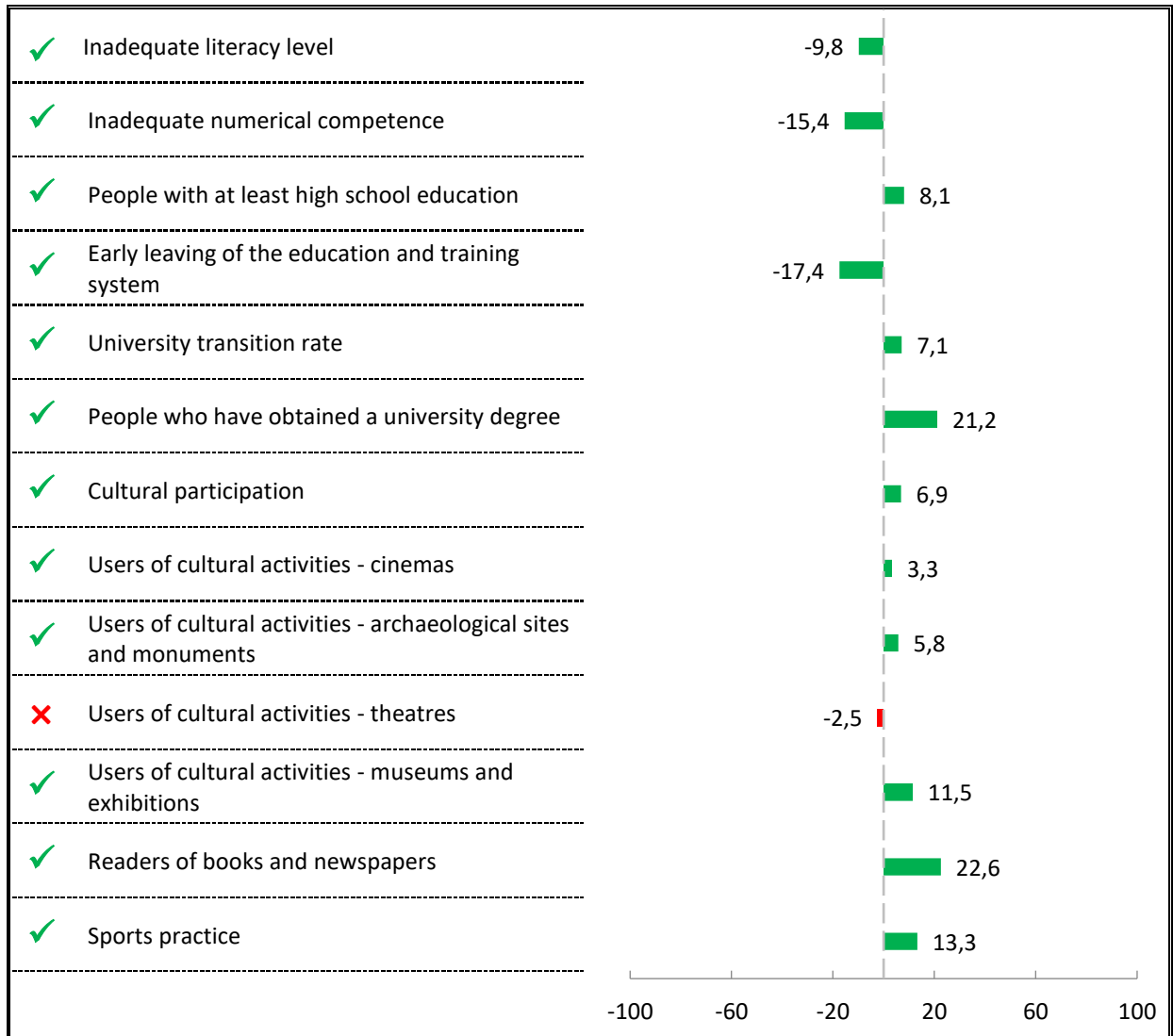
Indicator	year	E-R	IT
bes  Inadequate literacy level (% of students in class III of middle school who do not reach a sufficient level of literacy)	2022	34.8	38.6
bes  Inadequate numerical competence (% of students in class III of middle school who do not reach a sufficient level of numerical competence)	2022	36.9	43.6
bes People with at least high school education (% of people aged 25-64 who have completed at least high school)	2022	68.1	63.0
bes  Early leaving of the education and training system (% of people aged 18-24 with only middle school education and not in a training programme)	2022	9.5	11.5
bes University transition rate (% of new graduates enrolling in university for the first time in the same year as graduation)	2020	55.6	51.9
bes  People who have obtained a university degree (% of people aged 30-34 who have obtained a university degree)	2022	33.2	27.4
bes Cultural participation (% of people aged 6 and over who engaged in two or more cultural activities in the last 12 months*)	2022	24.7	23.1
Users of cultural activities - cinemas (% of people aged 6 and over who went to the cinema at least once in the last 12 months)	2022	31.6	30.6
Users of cultural activities - archaeological sites and monuments (% of people aged 6 and over who visited archaeological sites or monuments at least once in the last 12 months)	2022	21.9	20.7
Users of cultural activities - theatres (% of people aged 6 and over who went to the theatre at least once in the last 12 months)	2022	11.8	12.1
Users of cultural activities - museums and exhibitions (% of people aged 6 and over who visited museums and exhibitions at least once in the last 12 months)	2022	25.2	22.6
bes Readers of books and newspapers (% of people aged 6 and over who read at least 4 books per year and/or newspapers at least three times per week)	2022	44.0	35.9
Sports practice (% of people aged 3 and over who play sports on a continuous or occasional basis)	2022	39.2	34.6

bes tells that the indicator is among those used by ISTAT as a measure of Fair and Sustainable Well-being

 points out that the indicator is among those currently identified by Europe 2030 Agenda


*The activities considered are: going to the cinema at least 4 times; going to theatre, museums and/or exhibitions, archaeological sites, monuments, classical music concerts, opera, concerts of other music genres at least once.

Cultural area: Emilia-Romagna positioning with respect to Italy (relative deviation in %)




Territorial area - Context indicators: values for Emilia-Romagna and Italy

	Indicator	year	E-R	IT
bes	Protected areas (% of terrestrial protected areas that are included in the official list of protected areas - EUAP- and in Natura 2000 network)	2021	12.1	21.7
bes	Unauthorised building index (number of unauthorised buildings per 100 buildings authorised by the Municipalities)	2022	4.2	15.1
	Fragmentation of natural and agricultural land (share of natural and agricultural land with high/very high fragmentation)	2020	57.2	44.4
bes	Soil sealing by artificial cover (% of soil sealed over the total land area)	2021	8.95	7.21
	Households living in owner-occupied housing (%)	2021	79.9	79.5
bes	Housing cost overload (% of people living in households where the total cost of the house where they live represents more than 40% of their net household income)	2021	4.3	7.2
	People living in houses with structural or moisture problems (% of people living in houses with at least one of the following problems: a) structural problems: roofs, ceilings, floors, etc. b) moisture problems: walls, floors, foundations, etc.)	2021	15.5	17.6
bes	Wastewater treatment (% of pollutant loads entering secondary or advanced systems, in population equivalents, compared to the total urban loads generated)	2015	67.7	59.6
	Efficiency of drinking water distribution networks (% of volume of water supplied to users compared to that supplied to the network)	2018	68.8	58.0
bes	Urban air quality - PM2.5 (% of valid measurements above the WHO health reference value of 10 µg/m ³ out of the total valid measurements of annual average concentrations of PM2.5 for all station types)	2021	87.2	71.7
	Urban green areas rate (% ratio between urban green areas and urbanised areas in the cities)	2020	11.8	8.5
bes	Landfilling of urban waste (% out of the total urban waste collected)	2021	7.5	19.0
	Separate collection of recyclable urban waste (% out of the total urban waste)	2020	72.2	63.0
	Motorway network (km of motorway network per 10,000 cars)	2020	2.0	1.8
	Operational railway network (km of railway network per 100,000 inhabitants)	2020	29.7	28.2
	Students using public transport (% of students under 35 who usually travel to their place of study by public transport only)	2021	24.8	21.5
	People who travel to work by private means (% of people aged 15 and over who usually travel to work by private means only)	2021	79.6	76.2
bes	Satisfaction with mobility services (% of users aged 14 and over who gave a rating of 8 or higher for all means of transport they regularly use - several times a week)	2022	26.7	23.9
	Road accident mortality rate (road accident deaths per 100,000 inhabitants)	2021	5.9	4.7
	Road injury index (% ratio between the total road injuries and the total number of accidents)	2021	128.8	134.8
bes	Homicide rate (number of intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants)	2021	0.7	0.5
bes	Home burglary rate** (number of home burglaries per 1,000 households)	2022	10.6	7.6
bes	Pickpocketing rate** (number of pickpocketing reports per 1,000 inhabitants)	2022	5.1	4.6
bes	Robbery rate** (number of robberies per 1,000 inhabitants)	2022	1.3	1.0
	Length of civil proceedings (actual average length in days of proceedings in ordinary courts)	2021	266	426
	Crowding of detention facilities (% of prisoners present in detention facilities out of the total number of available places defined by the regulatory capacity)	2021	108.8	106.5
	People with high levels of digital competence (% of people aged 16-74 with advanced skills in all 4 domains identified by the "Digital competence framework"*)	2019	25.0	22.0

	Indicator	year	E-R	IT
	Broadband coverage (% of households with fixed and/or mobile broadband connection)	2021	83.2	79.5

 tells that the indicator is among those used by ISTAT as a measure of Fair and Sustainable Well-being

 points out that the indicator is among those currently identified by Europe 2030 Agenda

*The domains identified are: information, communication, content creation, problem solving

** Provisional data

Territorial area: Emilia-Romagna positioning with respect to Italy (relative deviation in %)



1.1.6 Provincial scenarios

Proceeding to a greater disaggregation on a geographical basis, the following tables and graphs illustrate sectoral added values by Province, showing historical data for 2019, 2020, 2021, and 2022 as well as forecasts for 2023, 2024, 2025, and 2026. For this section, data in millions of Euro are taken from Prometeia's "Scenari per le economie locali" (Scenarios for local economies) (April 2023).

Table 45

Added value for Piacenza Province										
	agriculture	%	industry	%	construction	%	services	%	total	%
2019	282.21	-0.64	2,069.35	0.89	336.72	10.04	5,748.40	0.52	8,436.68	0.92
2020	279.40	-0.99	1,938.96	-6.30	313.56	-6.88	5,433.11	-5.48	7,965.03	-5.59
2021	264.37	-5.38	2,188.45	12.87	394.95	25.96	5,646.21	3.92	8,493.98	6.64
2022	279.15	5.59	2,163.94	-1.12	440.00	11.41	5,914.35	4.75	8,797.43	3.57
2023	282.24	1.11	2,157.90	-0.28	453.94	3.17	5,962.89	0.82	8,856.97	0.68
2024	287.77	1.96	2,187.13	1.35	444.42	-2.10	6,004.10	0.69	8,923.43	0.75
2025	289.56	0.62	2,223.20	1.65	432.47	-2.69	6,063.22	0.98	9,008.45	0.95
2026	291.72	0.75	2,260.59	1.68	432.14	-0.08	6,126.77	1.05	9,111.22	1.14

Fig. 19

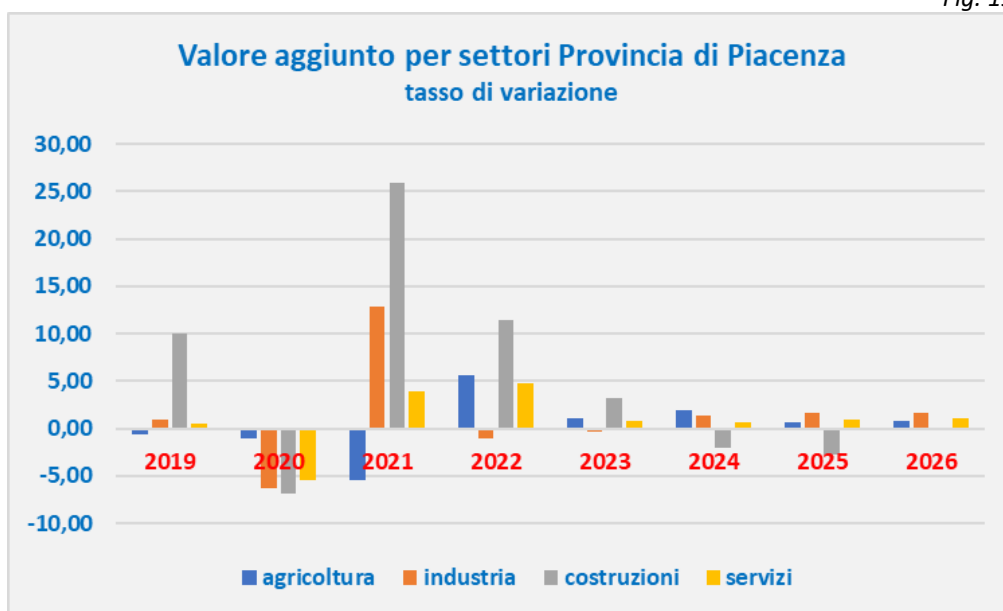


Table 46

Added value for Parma Province										
	agriculture	%	industry	%	construction	%	services	%	total	%
2019	356.85	0.01	4,964.53	3.10	689.45	-8.79	9,350.47	0.10	15,361.31	0.60
2020	351.88	-1.39	4,706.21	-5.20	703.80	2.08	8,630.38	-7.70	14,392.27	-6.31
2021	329.43	-6.38	5,410.20	14.96	875.40	24.38	9,034.08	4.68	15,649.12	8.73
2022	324.95	-1.36	5,440.41	0.56	926.81	5.87	9,587.37	6.12	16,279.54	4.03
2023	316.91	-2.47	5,446.91	0.12	940.43	1.47	9,727.73	1.46	16,431.98	0.94
2024	317.01	0.03	5,510.63	1.17	915.75	-2.62	9,825.84	1.01	16,569.23	0.84
2025	315.77	-0.39	5,578.61	1.23	889.56	-2.86	9,938.04	1.14	16,721.98	0.92
2026	316.42	0.21	5,646.18	1.21	888.37	-0.13	10,049.78	1.12	16,900.75	1.07

Fig. 20

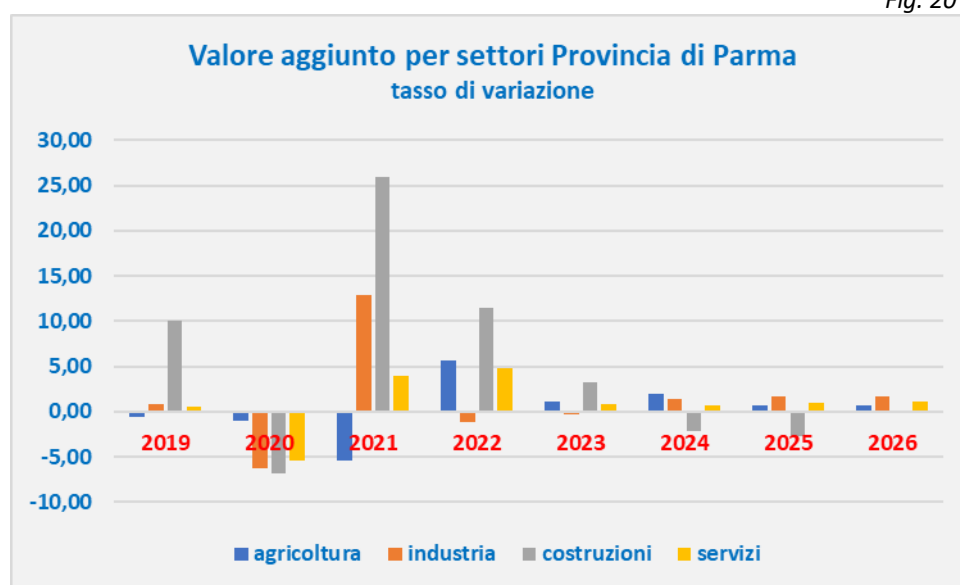


Table 47

Valore aggiunto Provincia di Reggio-Emilia										
	agricoltura	%	industria	%	costruzioni	%	servizi	%	totale	%
2019	398,10	-1,32	5.969,09	-4,04	655,88	19,58	10.103,74	2,91	17.126,81	0,80
2020	391,60	-1,63	5.344,73	-10,46	578,44	-11,81	9.518,74	-5,79	15.833,51	-7,55
2021	379,96	-2,97	6.023,88	12,71	731,40	26,44	9.933,99	4,36	17.069,23	7,80
2022	375,90	-1,07	6.117,56	1,56	822,50	12,46	10.503,17	5,73	17.819,14	4,39
2023	367,17	-2,32	6.166,55	0,80	851,15	3,48	10.643,13	1,33	18.028,00	1,17
2024	367,59	0,11	6.268,77	1,66	834,14	-2,00	10.745,71	0,96	18.216,20	1,04
2025	366,31	-0,35	6.368,34	1,59	811,98	-2,66	10.866,92	1,13	18.413,54	1,08
2026	367,15	0,23	6.462,22	1,47	811,44	-0,07	10.988,80	1,12	18.629,61	1,17

Fig. 21

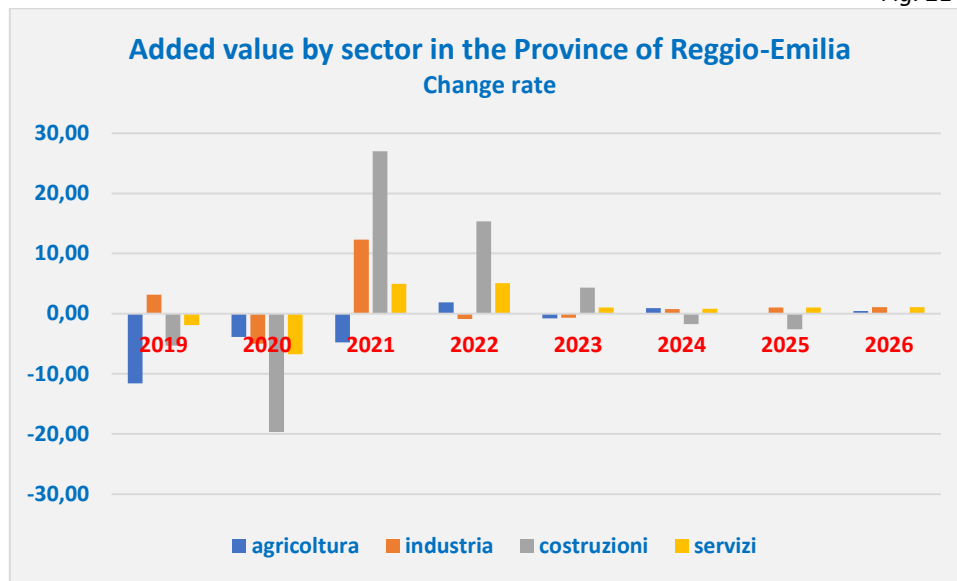


Table 48

Valore aggiunto Provincia di Modena										
	agricoltura	%	industria	%	costruzioni	%	servizi	%	totale	%
2019	369,57	-1,32	8.273,02	-4,04	1.024,61	19,58	13.759,99	2,91	23.427,19	0,80
2020	377,23	-1,63	7.239,26	-10,46	978,97	-11,81	13.036,73	-5,79	21.632,19	-7,55
2021	354,37	-2,97	8.331,39	12,71	1.268,63	26,44	13.468,60	4,36	23.422,98	7,80
2022	354,77	-1,07	8.511,68	1,56	1.371,05	12,46	14.176,52	5,73	24.414,02	4,39
2023	348,71	-2,32	8.607,40	0,80	1.400,55	3,48	14.326,60	1,33	24.683,27	1,17
2024	350,27	0,11	8.765,13	1,66	1.366,78	-2,00	14.442,63	0,96	24.924,81	1,04
2025	349,67	-0,35	8.912,56	1,59	1.328,64	-2,66	14.593,40	1,13	25.184,27	1,08
2026	350,80	0,23	9.048,41	1,47	1.327,16	-0,07	14.750,53	1,12	25.476,91	1,17

Fig. 22

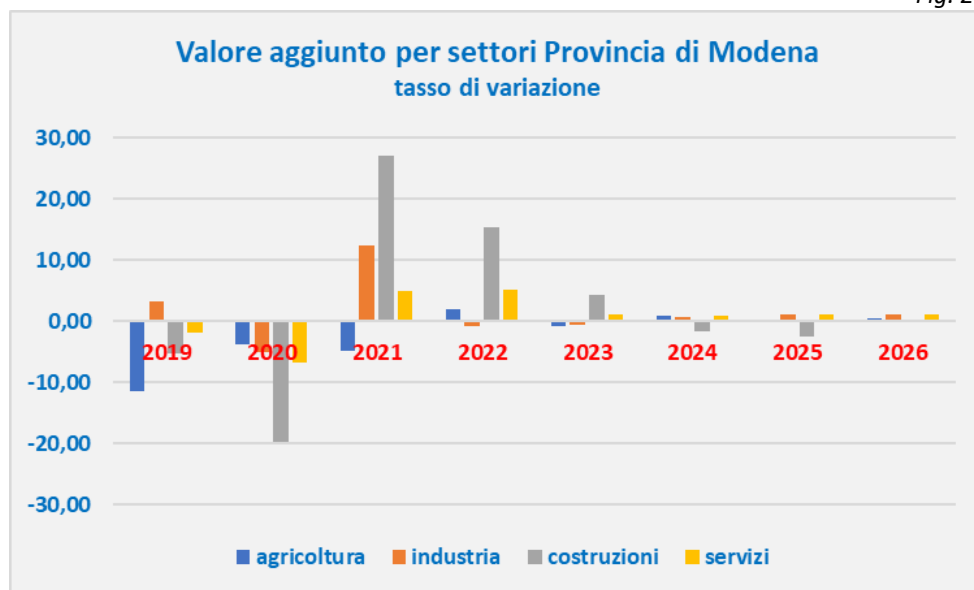


Table 49

Valore aggiunto per settori Provincia di Bologna										
	agricoltura	%	industria	%	costruzioni	%	servizi	%	totale	%
2019	357,23	-5,82	9.482,87	3,35	1.179,72	-4,29	26.429,77	1,61	37.449,58	1,77
2020	354,14	-0,86	8.643,79	-8,85	1.123,82	-4,74	24.132,37	-8,69	34.254,12	-8,53
2021	332,69	-6,06	9.766,88	12,99	1.383,05	23,07	25.251,30	4,64	36.733,91	7,24
2022	320,18	-3,76	9.653,51	-1,16	1.559,97	12,79	26.735,04	5,88	38.268,70	4,18
2023	308,20	-3,74	9.586,60	-0,69	1.615,88	3,58	27.107,99	1,39	38.618,67	0,91
2024	306,17	-0,66	9.664,84	0,82	1.584,08	-1,97	27.376,27	0,99	38.931,37	0,81
2025	303,86	-0,76	9.772,39	1,11	1.542,16	-2,65	27.687,68	1,14	39.306,08	0,96
2026	303,90	0,01	9.889,74	1,20	1.541,19	-0,06	27.998,92	1,12	39.733,75	1,09

Fig. 23

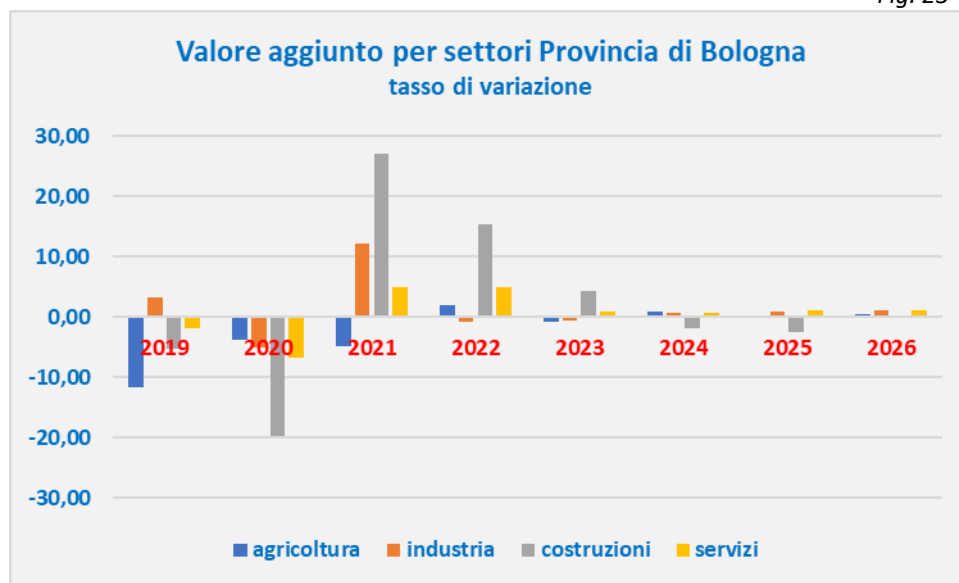


Table 50

Valore aggiunto per settori Provincia di Ferrara

	agricoltura	%	industria	%	costruzioni	%	servizi	%	totale	%
2019	405,87	-14,43	1.824,07	-0,01	307,27	-1,68	5.540,87	-2,18	8.078,08	-2,39
2020	423,99	4,46	1.505,73	-17,45	266,63	-13,23	5.194,38	-6,25	7.390,72	-8,51
2021	400,83	-5,46	1.705,15	13,24	333,71	25,16	5.415,87	4,26	7.855,56	6,29
2022	403,01	0,54	1.695,83	-0,55	386,79	15,91	5.673,38	4,75	8.159,01	3,86
2023	397,04	-1,48	1.693,98	-0,11	404,22	4,51	5.722,41	0,86	8.217,65	0,72
2024	399,30	0,57	1.716,60	1,34	397,42	-1,68	5.763,97	0,73	8.277,28	0,73
2025	398,87	-0,11	1.743,21	1,55	387,26	-2,56	5.821,98	1,01	8.351,32	0,89
2026	400,29	0,36	1.770,40	1,56	387,14	-0,03	5.883,67	1,06	8.441,51	1,08

Fig. 24

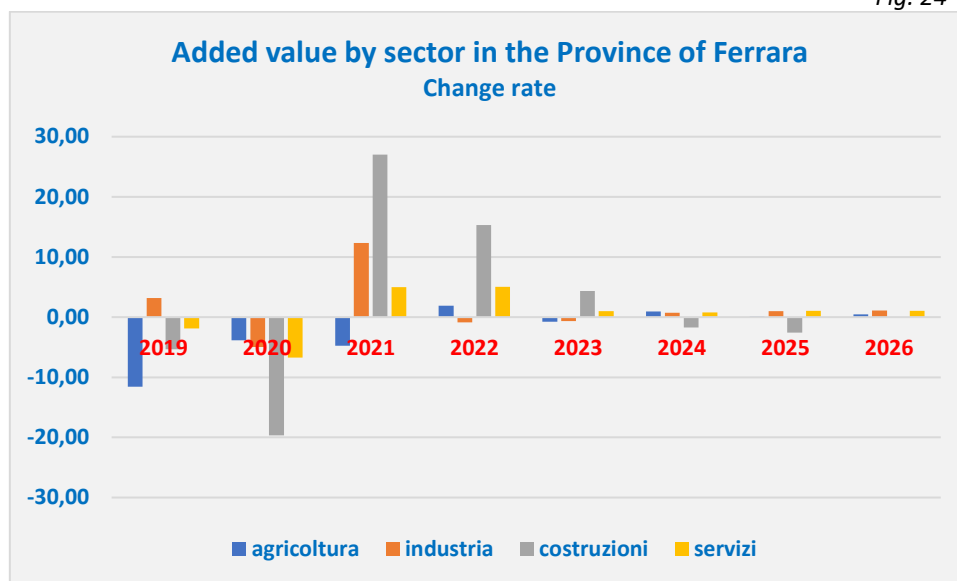


Table 51

Valore aggiunto per settori Provincia di Ravenna

	agricoltura	%	industria	%	costruzioni	%	servizi	%	totale	%
2019	493,23	-11,56	2.368,14	3,19	473,28	-5,33	7.557,79	-1,90	10.892,44	-1,48
2020	474,22	-3,86	2.250,31	-4,98	380,17	-19,67	7.049,39	-6,73	10.154,08	-6,78
2021	451,58	-4,77	2.527,29	12,31	482,85	27,01	7.399,82	4,97	10.861,54	6,97
2022	460,17	1,90	2.505,34	-0,87	556,85	15,32	7.774,46	5,06	11.296,81	4,01
2023	456,58	-0,78	2.489,05	-0,65	581,00	4,34	7.852,92	1,01	11.379,55	0,73
2024	460,90	0,95	2.507,68	0,75	570,91	-1,74	7.915,37	0,80	11.454,86	0,66
2025	461,32	0,09	2.532,88	1,00	556,22	-2,57	7.997,44	1,04	11.547,87	0,81
2026	463,47	0,46	2.560,40	1,09	556,01	-0,04	8.083,11	1,07	11.662,99	1,00

Fig. 25

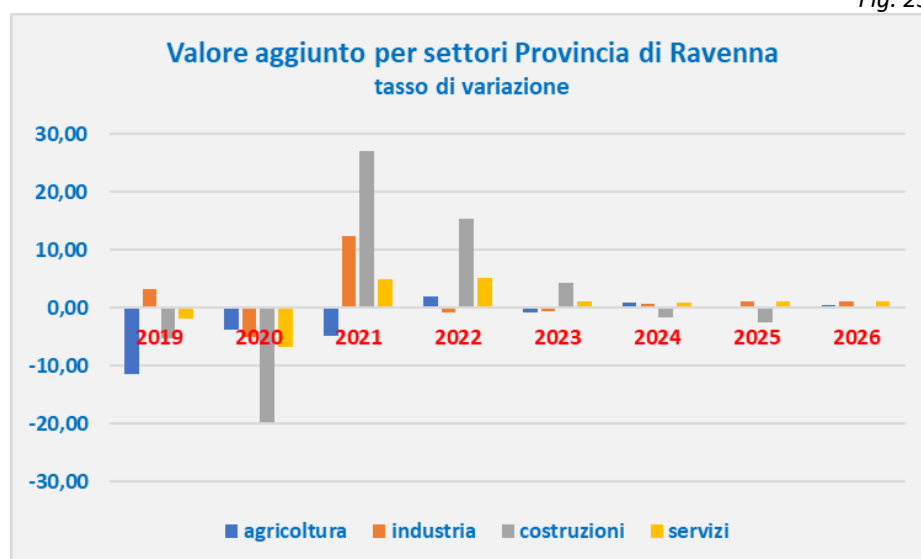


Table 52

Valore aggiunto per settori Provincia di Forlì-Cesena										
	agricoltura	%	industria	%	costruzioni	%	servizi	%	totale	%
2019	495,66	-3,62	2.814,82	2,49	520,01	-6,31	7.587,92	0,13	11.418,41	0,21
2020	464,92	-6,20	2.484,51	-11,73	515,71	-0,83	7.171,61	-5,49	10.636,75	-6,85
2021	433,80	-6,69	2.778,67	11,84	664,35	28,82	7.486,23	4,39	11.363,05	6,83
2022	444,77	2,53	2.786,75	0,29	719,83	8,35	7.867,74	5,10	11.819,09	4,01
2023	442,74	-0,46	2.792,51	0,21	735,93	2,24	7.944,25	0,97	11.915,43	0,82
2024	447,70	1,12	2.831,62	1,40	718,38	-2,39	8.004,77	0,76	12.002,47	0,73
2025	448,52	0,18	2.874,13	1,50	698,39	-2,78	8.086,21	1,02	12.107,26	0,87
2026	450,82	0,51	2.916,32	1,47	697,64	-0,11	8.172,12	1,06	12.236,89	1,07

Fig. 26

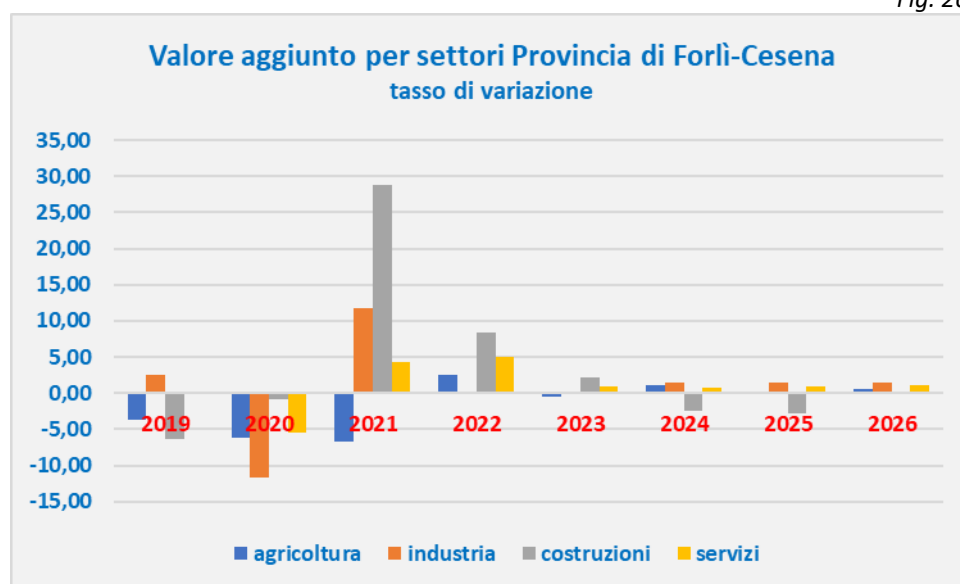
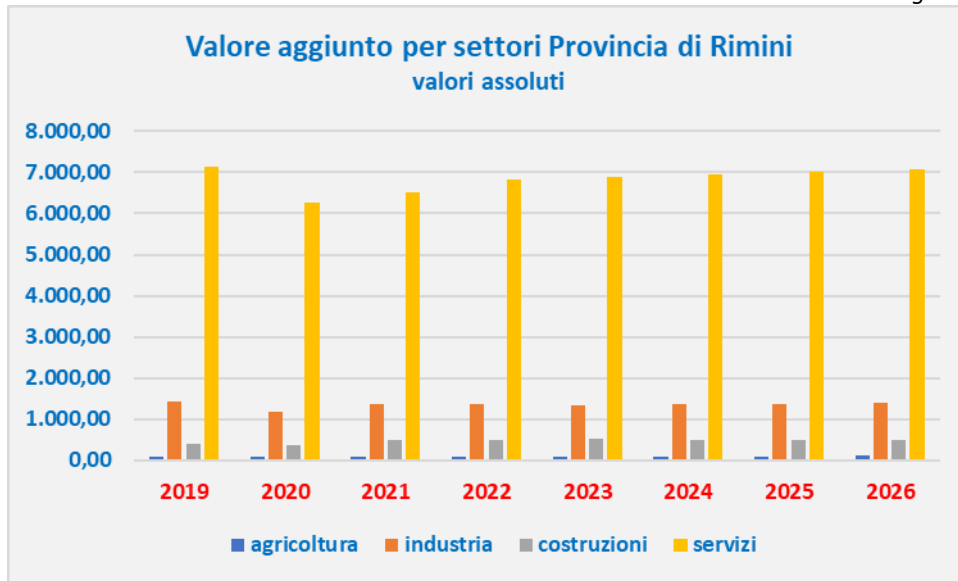


Table 53

Added value by sector in the Province of Rimini										
	agriculture	%	industry	%	construction	%	services	%	total	%
2019	101.77	-	1,441.61	1.67	383.06	7.47	7,133.35	0.71	9,059.79	1.07
2020	99.52	2.21	1,189.60	-17.48	378.81	-1.11	6,256.90	-12.29	7,924.82	-12.53
2021	92.38	7.18	1,373.09	15.42	479.34	26.54	6,507.62	4.01	8,452.42	6.66
2022	97.62	5.68	1,357.26	-1.15	502.52	4.83	6,837.14	5.06	8,794.54	4.05
2023	98.75	1.15	1,347.83	-0.69	508.27	1.14	6,899.72	0.92	8,854.56	0.68
2024	100.71	1.98	1,358.77	0.81	494.41	-2.73	6,949.12	0.72	8,903.00	0.55
2025	101.35	0.63	1,373.80	1.11	480.11	-2.89	7,017.66	0.99	8,972.92	0.79
2026	102.11	0.75	1,390.22	1.19	479.41	-0.15	7,090.82	1.04	9,062.56	1.00

Fig. 27



1.2 Institutional context

1.2.1 The Integrated Activity and Organisation Plan (PIAO)

[Article 6 of DL 80/2021](#), converted by Law 113/2021, introduced the PIAO into our legal system as a measure to simplify and optimise public planning as part of the process of strengthening the administrative capacity of the public administration.

The PIAO places the concept of Public Value at the centre of its planning, namely the impact generated by the body's policies on the overall and multidimensional (economic, social, environmental and/or health, etc.) level of well-being of citizens and businesses, achieved by governing performance in this direction, starting with the care of the body's organisational health and resources.

Based on this assumption, the PIAO objective from 2023 is to ensure:

- Greater focus on the creation, protection and generation of Public Value
- A more effective integration and policy consistency both in the vertical dimension (from the Public Value, to the three-year strategies for its creation, to the annual operational objectives functional to the strategies, to the annual and infra-annual actions to improve organisational health) and in the horizontal dimension, overcoming policy silos
- The improvement of the appropriateness of objectives and indicators

To achieve this, the PIAO from 2023 absorbs and integrates the following planning documents:

- Staff Requirement Plan (PFP)
- Performance Plan (PdP)
- Positive Action Plan;
- Prevention of Corruption and Transparency Plan (PTPCT)
- Organisational Plan for Agile Work (POLA)
- Training Plan
- Digital Transformation Plan.

The Emilia-Romagna Region comes from a long-term path of continuous improvement of planning systems both in the logic of content improvement (in terms of quality and transparency) and in the dimension of quality of systems and tools for performance measurement and monitoring. Moreover, since the beginning of this legislative term, efforts have been made to ensure increasing *ex-ante* and *in itinere* integration of programming, namely from the definition of strategies and objectives to the implementation of specific related actions.

This effort was reflected both at the strategic level (with the integration of the DEFR's strategic planning with the 2030 Agenda objectives) and at the level of organisational performance through the continuous alignment, also during the year, between political and strategic objectives and the levers of organisation, agile work, training, needs management, digital transformation measures, prevention of corruption and transparency.

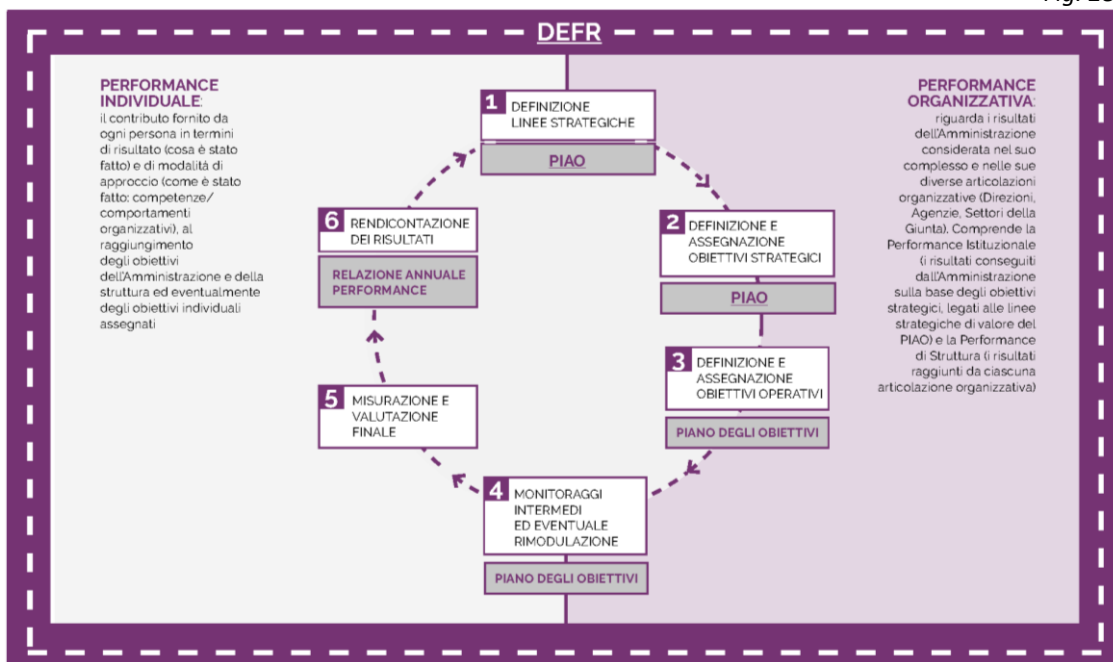
The PIAO's adoption started in 2023 in an extremely positive context where it is now possible to graft an important qualitative leap that takes the form of the definitive overcoming of the specific planning lines towards a single document that finalises and further integrates the contents around objectives and indicators. The latter are constructed starting from the definition of the Public Value objectives and in full alignment with the strategic planning defined by the DEFR.

Even in a fertile context, such as the one currently present in the Administration, it is nevertheless essential to create a path that fosters a profound adherence to the new programmatic approach, also in order to ensure its full use as a daily tool for guiding administrative action and further strengthening accountability.

For this reason, the PIAO 2023-2025 represents the first step of a path that will develop in the coming years in a more comprehensive manner and that, starting from the synergistic elements already present in the current planning, will at the same time initiate a path of further continuous improvement. The Administration will strive to ensure that the PIAO is a living tool, constantly enriched and updated in order to intercept changes in the external and internal context so as to be able to incorporate them and manage their impact in terms of generating public value.

Below is a summary diagram showing the integration between the DEFR and the performance cycle as modified by the PIAO⁴⁹.

Fig. 28



INDIVIDUAL PERFORMANCE: the contribution made by each person in terms of result (what was done) and approach (how it was done: organisational skills/behaviour) to the achievement of the objectives of the Administration and entity and, where appropriate, of the individual objectives assigned

ORGANISATIONAL PERFORMANCE: this concerns the results of the Administration considered as a whole and in its various organisational articulations (Directorates, Agencies, Sectors of the Council). It includes Institutional Performance (the results achieved by the Administration on the

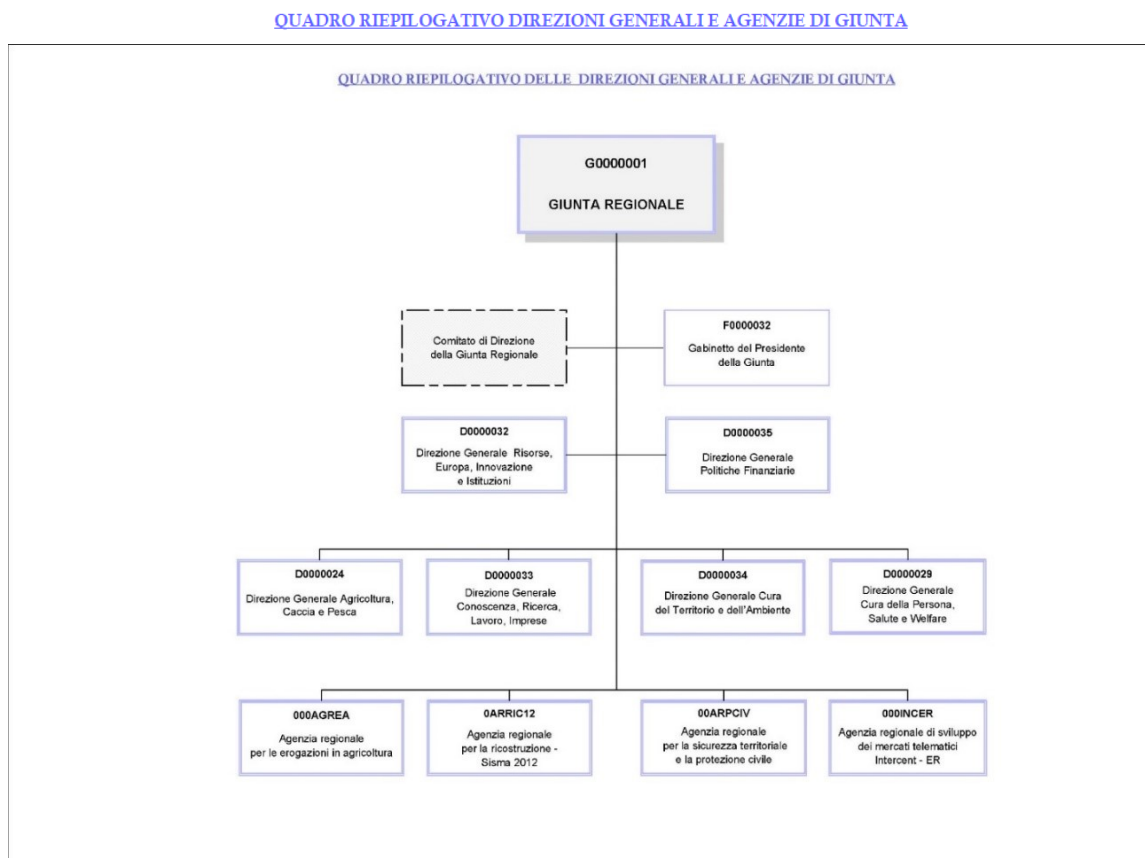
⁴⁹ DEFINITION OF STRATEGIC LINES, PIAO, DEFINITION AND ASSIGNMENT OF STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES, DEFINITION AND ASSIGNMENT OF OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES, PLAN OF OBJECTIVES, INTERIM MONITORING AND POSSIBLE ADJUSTMENT, FINAL MEASUREMENT AND EVALUATION, REPORTING OF RESULTS, ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT.

basis of the strategic objectives, linked to the strategic value lines of the PIAO) and Entity Performance (the results achieved by each organisational articulation).

1.2.2 Organisation and personnel

The new organisational structure of the Regional Council is active from 01/04/2022⁵⁰. As from 1 January 2023, the structure has the following configuration⁵¹:

Fig. 29



The Region exercises its functions through two bodies: the Legislative Assembly, which has mainly legislative and political-administrative functions and the Council, which has mainly implementing tasks.

The Legislative Assembly is a body made up of councillors elected by universal suffrage, which is entrusted with the legislative functions provided for by the Constitution, the functions of control over the work of the regional government of the Council, the functions of general policy

⁵⁰ DGR 325/2022 "Consolidation and strengthening of administrative capacity: reorganisation of the body following the new organisation and personnel management model."

⁵¹ OVERVIEW OF THE COUNCIL'S DIRECTORATES GENERAL AND AGENCIES REGIONAL COUNCIL, Regional Council's Steering Committee, Staff of the Council's President, Directorate General for Resources, Europe, Innovation and Institutions, Directorate General for Financial Policies, Directorate General for Agriculture, Hunting and Fishing, Directorate General for Knowledge, Research, Labour, Enterprises, Directorate General for Environmental and Land Care, Directorate General for Personal Care, Health and Welfare, Regional Agency for investments in agriculture, Regional Agency for reconstruction – 2012 Earthquake, Regional Agency for territorial risk management and civil protection, Regional Agency for the development of telematic markets Intercent-ER, Regional Health and Social Agency.

and planning and all the functions and services of regional guarantee. The Presidency constitutes the self-governing body of the Legislative Assembly to which all administrative functions in support of legislative activity and the regional guarantee bodies are entrusted. The Legislative Assembly is divided into special structures with staff directly attached to the political bodies, and ordinary structures assigned to the Directorate General, which are divided into three sectors that perform administrative functions in support of the political body and the guarantee services.

The Regional Council is the regional executive body, responsible for promotion, initiative and administration activities, and consists of the President and Councillors, one of whom assuming the role of Vice-President.

The Staff of the Council's President performs functions of support to the direction and coordination of the political-administrative activities of the Council, linking the operational activities carried out in the Directorates General responsible for the subject matter; it presides over relations with state, supranational and inter-institutional bodies; it performs functions of coordination, monitoring and design of regional policies of governance and strategic control; and it presides over institutional communication activities.

Embedded in its structure are the Information and Communication Agency, 3 Sectors for ordinary structures and 3 Sectors for special structures.

Supporting the political bodies are the special structures consisting of the Presidency Affairs Service, the Institutional Reforms Service, the Relations with the Conference of Regions and Coordination of Legislation and the Press Office Service, the special secretariats of the President, the Under-secretary to the Presidency, the Vice-President and the Councillors.

The ordinary structure of the Council is divided into 6 Directorates General, 2 of which are transversal with tasks of coordination and boost of cross-cutting activities to the Administration, one inherent in the management of financial resources, the other in the management of regional assets, personnel, organisational aspects, information systems and digital transformation and legal/legislative aspects, the coordination of European policies and liaison activities with European Union bodies.

Alongside these, there are 4 thematic Directorates, which address the areas that refer to personal care, health and welfare, knowledge, research, work and enterprise, care of the environment, land and transport, as well as agriculture, hunting and fishing; and 4 regional Agencies, as you can see from the graphic representation of the Regional Council's organisation chart.

The new structure of the Regional Council's organisational macro-structure was launched in April 2022 and is still being adjusted, with a final revision implemented in January 2023. The Directorates General and Regional Agencies are divided into Sectors, namely management structures that are hierarchically and functionally subordinate to the Director-General or Agency Director. In total, there are 41 operational Sectors as at 01/01/2023, of which 9 are allocated to the transversal Directorates General and 32 to the line Directorates General. An additional 10 Sectors are allocated at the Agencies. Therefore, the overall number of Ordinary Sectors is 51. In addition to the Sectors, the regional organisational structure provides for Executive Work Areas, to carry out and oversee the assigned activities. With reference to the 6 Directorates General and 4 Agencies, as at 01/01/2023, there are 137 Executive Work Areas established.

At the same time, the organisational change was supported by the revision of the organisational disciplines, and with Resolution No. 474 of 27/03/2023 the Regional Council adopted the organic discipline on the organisation of the Authority and personnel management. This has entailed both a revision of all the disciplines contained in a fragmented manner in various Regional Council resolutions and a substantial change to the functions of the management structures, changing the paradigm of responsibilities and acted leadership, bringing about a cultural change in the way the organisational system is understood.

The new organisational model is based on different levels of managerial responsibility, Directors

General and Agency Directors, Sector Managers and Executive Area Managers, overcoming, in particular, the Professional managerial positions in favour of a clearer enhancement and empowerment of the Executive Work Areas in order to identify new synergies between line and central structures to improve the planning and management of work processes, also due to the changes brought about by the digital and organisational transformation as well as the challenges imposed by the [PNRR](#) and the new European programming cycle for 2021-2027.

The Sector or the Directorate/Agency includes Work Areas assigned to managerial responsibilities and non-managerial positions, defined as Highly Qualified, on the basis of areas of competence related to the activities carried out; the Executive Work Area, on the other hand, represents an aggregate of functions, activities and staff that are functionally homogeneous and whose complexity requires supervision by a manager.

The organisational structure is based on the principle of flexibility and constitutes an effective management tool thanks to distributed leadership with responsibility for managing resources and work groups and ensuring maximum collaboration as well as exchange of information and experience between the Body's organisational units.

The new model orients the exercise of managerial responsibility towards a participative and systemic leadership that allows, externally, to preside over organisational boundaries and to look at outcomes and impacts in order to orient the system to generate public value; and, internally, to shorten relational distances by enhancing teamwork, participating directly in decision-making processes and identifying and solving problems, while developing an empowered organisational culture.

More information on the competences of the Directorates General and organisational structures can be found in Transparent Administration under Organisation.

Staff-related figures. As at 01/01/2023, the total number of employees working at the Emilia-Romagna Region is 3,823 broken down within the various structures as follows:

Table 54

Regional Structures	Total Employees as at 01/01/2023	% distribution out of the total
Regional Council	3,266	85.43%
Regional Legislative Assembly	186	4.87%
Special Structures of the Council and Assembly	275	7.19%
Unavailable personnel (*)	96	2.51%

Source: RER Personnel Information System

* Unavailable personnel are regional employees seconded/assigned to other bodies or on leave

The table below describes the composition and number of staff in the sector and management broken down by Directorate or Agency of the Council as at 01/01/2023.

Table 55

Distribution of managerial and departmental staff by Directorates/Agencies			
Directorate/Agency	Compartment	Executives	Grand total
Directorate General Legislative Assembly	179	7	186
Directorate General for Agriculture, Hunting and Fisheries	751	15	766
Directorate General for Knowledge, Research, Labour, Enterprises	486	20	506
Directorate General for Environment and Land Care	323	15	338
Directorate General for Personal Care, Health and Welfare	220	31	251
Directorate General for Resources, Europe, Innovation and Institutions	500	18	518
Directorate General for Financial Policies	100	6	106
Staff of the Council's President	38	3	41
Intercent-ER - Regional Agency for the Development of Telematic Markets	44	4	48
Regional Agency for Reconstruction - 2012 Earthquake	83	3	86
Regional Agency for territorial risk management and civil protection	521	13	534
AGREA - Regional Agency for Agricultural Grants	69	3	72
Special Structures of the Council and Legislative Assembly	260	15	275
Unavailable personnel	89	7	96
Grand total	3,663	160**	3,823

***Including the 11 Directors General, Agency Directors, Chief of Staff of the Council's President and managers assigned to special structures.*

Personnel expenditure. In the 2020/2022 three-year period, the amount of personnel expenditure, as certified by the Court of Auditors, was:

Table 56

	Accounts 2020	Accounts 2021	Accounts 2022
Personnel expenditure (Art. 33, Paragraph 1 of DL 34/2019)	168,669,649	175,343,797	190,603,236

The personnel expenditures from the financial year 2022 incorporate the effects of the entry into force of the Local Functions Collective Labour Agreement 2019/2021 on 16 November 2022 and the related payment of arrears in December 2022.

As envisaged when the financial budget of the Region was approved, the personnel expenses for the 2023/2025 three-year period will be subject to the following dynamics:

Table 57

	Forecast 2023	Forecast 2024	Forecast 2025
Personnel expenditure (Art. 33, Paragraph 1 of DL 34/2019)	198,547,731	197,810,936	196,844,500

1.2.3 The system of Investee Companies

The Region's Investee Companies. As at 31 December 2022, the Emilia-Romagna Region is present in **20 companies** operating in different sectors, first and foremost the transport and mobility sector where 4 companies perform services related to air, sea, rail and road transport. Within the exhibition sector, there are four shareholdings concentrated in as many companies located in Bologna, Parma, Piacenza and Rimini.

There are 3 companies operating in the agri-food sector, which are based in Bologna, Parma and Rimini, while 2 companies are active in the spa sector and 1 company provides services in the health care field. The remaining 5 companies operate in sectors such as tourism, technology, telematics, and financial instruments.

Please find below the regional investee companies for which disposal is planned, the proceedings of which were also conditioned by the previous effects of the Covid-19 pandemic:

- FBM S.p.A. in liq. Pending the end of the liquidation process
- Infrastrutture Fluviali s.r.l. Pending the end of the divestment procedure
- Terme di Castrocaro S.p.A. Pending the end of the divestment procedure
- Società di Salsomaggiore s.r.l. in liq. pending the end of the divestment procedure

With respect to shareholdings, the Region is a majority shareholder in 4 companies qualified as in-house companies, has shareholdings between 20 and 50% in 3 companies, while in 13 cases it holds smaller stakes, sometimes less than 1%, as in Banca Popolare Etica.

There are three listed companies: Aeroporto Guglielmo Marconi di Bologna S.p.A. and Italian Exhibition Group S.p.A. listed on the stock market, while TPER S.p.A. issued bonds on the Dublin market.

As at 31/12/2012, there were 29 Region's investee companies; thus, in ten years the number of shareholdings has been reduced by 9 units (-31%).

Table 58

Region's investee companies as at 31/12/2022	
Company name	Shareholding
Aeroporto Guglielmo Marconi di Bologna S.p.A.	2.04000%
Art-ER S.c.p.A.	65.12000%
Apt Servizi Società a responsabilità limitata	51.00000%
Banca Popolare Etica - Società cooperativa per azioni	0.05920%
Bolognafiore S.p.A.	9.44000%
Cal - Centro Agro-Alimentare e Logistica s.r.l. consortile	11.07600%
Centro Agro-Alimentare di Bologna S.p.A.	6.12011%
Centro Agro-Alimentare Riminese S.p.A.	11.08120%
Ferrovie Emilia-Romagna - Società a responsabilità limitata	100.00000%
Fiere di Parma S.p.A.	5.08417%
Finanziaria Bologna Metropolitana S.p.A. in liquidation	1.00000%
IRST s.r.l.	35.00000%
Lepida S.c.p.A.	95.64120%
Piacenza Expo S.p.A.	5.61507%
Porto Intermodale Ravenna S.p.A. S.A.P.I.R.	10.45585%
Italian Exhibition Group S.p.A.	4.69800%
Terme di Castrocaro S.p.A.	2.74340%
Società di Salsomaggiore s.r.l. in liquidation	23.42999%
TPER S.p.A.	46.13000%
Infrastrutture fluviali	14.26415%

Source: RER

Investee foundations. The number of foundations in which the Region holds an interest in 2022 is 14, exactly the same as in the previous year.

Table 59

Region's investee foundations as at 31/12/2022	
Company name	
Fondazione Nazionale della Danza (National Dance Foundation)	
Emilia-Romagna Teatro Fondazione (Theatre Foundation)	
Fondazione Arturo Toscanini (Arturo Toscanini Foundation)	
Fondazione Teatro Comunale di Bologna (Bologna Municipal Theatre Foundation)	
Fondazione Emiliano-romagnola per le Vittime dei Reati (Emilia-Romagna Foundation for Victims of Crime)	
Fondazione Istituto sui Trasporti e la Logistica (ITL or Institute of Transport and Logistics)	
Fondazione Scuola di Pace di Monte Sole (Monte Sole Peace School Foundation)	
Fondazione Scuola Interregionale di Polizia Locale (Interregional School of Local Police Foundation)	
Fondazione Centro Ricerche Marine (Marine Research Centre Foundation)	

Italy China Council Foundation
 Fondazione Marco Biagi (Marco Biagi Foundation)
 Fondazione Collegio Europeo di Parma (European College of Parma
 Foundation)
 ATER Fondazione (ATER Foundation)
 Fondazione Museo Nazionale dell'Ebraismo Italiano e della Shoah
 (National Museum of Italian Judaism and the Shoah)

Source: RER

The only change is represented by Italy China Council Foundation, which was created through the integration of the Italy China Foundation and the Italy-China Chamber of Commerce.

Agencies, Companies, Institutes and Phyto-sanitary Consortia. For the production and delivery of specialised services, the Region operates through the 12 agencies, companies, institutes and consortia listed in the tables below.

Table 60

Agencies, Companies, Regional Institutes as at 31/12/2022
Company name
ARPAE Regional Agency for territorial risk management and Civil Protection
AGREA
AIPO
ER.GO
Intercent-ER
Agenzia Regionale per il Lavoro (Regional Employment Agency)
Ente Parco Interregionale del Sasso Simone e Simoncello (Sasso Simone and Simoncello Interregional Park Authority)

Source: RER

Table 61

Phyto-sanitary provincial consortia as at 31/12/2022
Company name
Phyto-sanitary provincial consortium of Piacenza
Phyto-sanitary provincial consortium of Parma
Phyto-sanitary provincial consortium of Reggio Emilia
Phyto-sanitary provincial consortium of Modena

Source: RER

Control system on investee companies. The Emilia-Romagna Region has been putting in place careful oversight of its investee system since 2016. By [Resolution no. 1015 of 28 June 2016](#), the Regional Council approved the first Administrative Model of similar control to be applied to its in-house companies. The resolution outlines both the monitoring process, with the definition of managerial competencies and responsibilities (Annex A), and the contents of monitoring and supervisory activities (Annex B). It thus represents the operational tool by which the Region implements a unified centralised system of monitoring and control over its in-house companies. The Administrative Model of similar control is structured dynamically, so that it can be adapted to changing control requirements as imposed by continuous regulatory developments, or by the need to refine certain aspects of the control process.

Therefore, the first Model was followed by constant annual updates, aimed at both incorporating regulatory updates and perfecting the control process. Lastly, [by DET 1658 of 30 January 2023](#) we enriched the monitoring and control contents for the year 2022, previously established by [DGR 99 of 31 January 2022](#).

The changes, introduced in the update of the Control Model, were provided in order to incorporate the regulatory changes made pertaining to the provisions listed below and for greater accuracy of the controls performed.

- DLGS 33/2013, Art. 19 paragraph 1;
- DL 77/2021 "Governance of the National Recovery and Resilience Plan and initial measures to strengthen administrative structures and accelerate and streamline procedures", converted with amendments by Law 108/2021
- DLGS 82/2005 "Digital Administration Code", as amended and supplemented;
- DGR 1704/2021 "Update note to the Regional Economic and Financial Document (DEFER) 2022".

For the purpose of the control, the areas considered are as follows:

- 1) Compliance of the statutes with the regulatory provisions
- 2) Obligations regarding the prevention of corruption, transparency and public access
- 3) Constraints on staff recruitment and assignment of tasks
- 4) Guidelines on remuneration policies
- 5) Public contracts for the acquisition of supplies and services and for the procurement of works
- 6) Obligations regarding appointments and compensation of administrative bodies
- 7) Asset, economic, accounting and financial profiles
- 8) Compliance with data protection regulations
- 9) Compliance with the relevant regulations of the Digital Administration Code
- 10) Controls over any companies in which the in-house companies hold a stake.

Controls are carried out, as for the competence, with the managers of the Directorate General for Resources, Europe, Innovation and Institutions responsible for prevention of corruption, transparency, personnel, assignment of tasks, assets, budget, accounting and finance, public contracting and personal data protection and the Litigation Sector of the Staff of the Council's President for the scope related to defence assignments, legal representation and legal advice.

The Control Model also provides, since its first version, for the implementation of second - or subsequent - level controls, the contents of which are defined by determination of the Head of the

Financial Planning, Management Control and Investee Companies Sector. By [DET 2019 of 2 February 2023](#), concerning "Subsequent similar control of administrative compliance in respect of in-house companies - financial year 2022," the procedures through which subsequent controls are to be carried out were defined, with the precise indication of how the companies are to be selected for each control area, the control procedure, and the types of actions and

controls to be carried out.

Rationalisation of the Region's companies and stakes. One of the key plan objectives of the last legislative term was the rationalisation of the Region's investee companies, as an autonomous political choice, and also to implement the Consolidated Law on Public Companies (DLGS 175/2016). In fact, these regulations introduced a fundamental framework for governing investee companies, and, in particular, the obligation to carry out the auditing of all direct and indirect stakes held on the date of the decree's entry into force.

In this sense, particularly with the 2017 extraordinary rationalisation plan and subsequently with LR 1/2018, "Rationalisation of in-house companies of the Emilia-Romagna Region", two important mergers of in-house companies were carried out.

Specifically, LR 1/2018 provided for:

- a) The establishment of an entity specialised in the support of regional policies in the field of territorial planning and enhancement and research, through the merger of Aster S.c.p.A. and Eret S.p.A., after the acquisition of the regional business unit of FBM S.p.A., with the establishment of the new company ART-ER S.c.p.A.
- b) The establishment, in line with the Digital Agenda objectives, of an entity specialised in the design and development of ICT and digital platforms and applications on a regional scale, through the merger by incorporation of Cup2000 S.c.p.A. into Lepida S.p.A., with the creation of the new Lepida S.c.p.A.

Therefore, on the one hand, Eret S.p.A., Aster S.c.p.A., and business unit of FBM S.p.A. have originated ART-ER S.c.p.A., a company dedicated to research, innovation, internationalisation and knowledge of enterprises and the territory. On the other, there was the merger by incorporation of Cup 2000 S.c.p.A. into Lepida S.p.A., which has now become Lepida S.c.p.A., the common centre of regional information and communication technology development.

Next came the planned divestments of Reggio Children - Centro Internazionale per la difesa e la promozione dei diritti dei bambini (International Centre for the Defence and Promotion of Children's Rights).

The Five-Year Plan of the new legislative term is particularly focused on monitoring the directions to the companies. As for rationalisation, reference is made to an "Update of the rationalisation path... monitoring the effects of the rationalisation plan of the investee companies... updating and completing it where necessary".

The new rationalisation plan - approved by DGR 2379 of 27/12/2022 "Reorganisation plan for the rationalisation of the stakes held by the Emilia-Romagna Region for the year 2022, pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 2, of DLGS 175/2016" - is in the wake of the action taken by the Emilia-Romagna Region starting from the last legislative term and developed in the current one, with the fundamental objective of rationalising the system of the Region's investee companies.

The guidelines and directions, both strategic and operational, of the review of the stakes held by the Region have been outlined in order to define a virtuous path, such as to ensure an overall structuring of absolute quality of the system of shareholdings, and not a mere adaptation to the relevant regulations. On the other hand, as of 2020, the action and strategies to be followed, even in this area, were inevitably affected by the pandemic that required recalibrating plans and goals of individual companies.

Just like in the previous year, the plan adopted had to take into account the Covid-19 health emergency, which had profound effects even on the activities and businesses of the companies, in addition to the entire community. These impacts entailed the need to review, sometimes drastically, the industrial planning and policy of some companies, even in light of the closure of some activities.

A specific focus on the matter concerns exhibition companies, and among them the Piacenza Expo company. Initially held for sale, it is undergoing a review of the choices made prior to the Covid-19 emergency.

With the continuing health emergency, the Region felt it had to make every effort to support the fair sector, which has been severely affected by the great crisis. The policies on the fair system are inextricably directed toward two major actions: - Securing the exhibitions districts and supply chains, as well as the jobs involved, - And, at the same time, promoting the potential of an integrated system of fairs.

Therefore, at the current stage, it is of primary interest for the Region to support the whole set of economic activities, including services at the territorial level, thus enhancing the exhibition centres and the supply chain present at the regional level.

Therefore, it was decided to also authorise an increase in the Region's stake in the company, by LR 1/2021, having as its subject-matter: "Increased regional stake in the company Piacenza Expo S.p.A." In order to contribute to the revitalisation of Piacenza exhibition centre, through the financing of the business plan and the related planned investments, during 2021 the Emilia-Romagna Region subscribed 600,000 new shares as part of the capital increases launched by the company, and still being executed.

Therefore, it intends to exercise its newly acquired rights for the promotion of its institutional purposes and the revitalisation of the company to serve the production chains of our region. In particular, it is monitoring the proper and substantial execution of the business plan focusing on investment in the redevelopment of the exhibition districts.

With regard to BolognaFiere S.p.A., the LR 13/2022, "Authorisation to increase the regional shareholding in BolognaFiere S.p.A.", was approved in order to adhere to the cash capital increase totalling 20 million Euro decided by the extraordinary shareholders' meeting of 19 May 2022. This transaction is part of a broader set of initiatives prepared by the company in its business plan aimed at achieving the following objectives:

1. Increasing the financial and capital strength of the company;
2. Providing coverage for the investment plan envisaged over the plan period.

As for the Agri-Food Centres (Centro Agro Alimentare di Bologna S.p.A., Centro Agro Alimentare Riminese S.p.A., Centro Agro Alimentare e Logistica s.r.l in Parma), a process of organisational and operational grouping was underway, with the aim of improving their economic-management efficiency. A first memorandum of understanding concluded in 2019 was followed by another in 2021.

The role of the Region in this path has been to coordinate the work. This is due to the fact that, although it does not hold the majority shareholdings of the companies involved, it was strongly motivated by the need to provide for the identification of rationalisation solutions. However, the Centres have asked the Region for additional time to evaluate the actual aggregation.

The Agri-Food Centres have thus formed a Business Network in order to carry out activities of common interest, and to capitalise on the collaborative pathway initiated with the integration project. With respect to the original aggregation project - having recognised that all the necessary conditions for its finalisation have not yet matured - at the moment the Region and the Centres have decided to focus on the Network with the explicit intention of keeping alive the interest in a future aggregation. However, this is without prejudice to the possibility that, in the event that the Network does not evolve into the more comprehensive aggregation project, the Region will not proceed with the previous divestment projects.

Regarding Spa Centres, for Terme di Salsomaggiore and Tabiano S.p.A. we are waiting for the conclusion of the insolvency proceedings underway in order to obtain the liquidation of the pertaining share; as for Terme di Castrocaro S.p.A., the sale procedure is currently suspended. In

fact, the Region has acknowledged that the risk that the evaluation of the stake, if done under a health emergency and in the absence of certainty about the timing of full resumption of the spa-hotel business, could lead to underestimate the value of the regional stake because of temporary and contingent reasons. The procedure was suspended until 30 June 2022. In November 2022, the Region submitted a request to the company to liquidate its share pursuant to Article 24 of TUSP.

Further developments took place with regard to Infrastrutture fluviali s.r.l. The process provided for in Article 24 paragraph 5 of DLGS 175/2016 was started in order to obtain the liquidation of its shares. After a series of negotiations with the Basin Authority and the Municipality of Boretto, in the current situation the Basin Authority is committed to continue and support, also economically, the R.O.B.I.N. project for the enhancement of the Po river; the Municipality of Boretto is willing to directly purchase the motorboat Padus so as to carry out the project in cooperation with all the riparian municipalities.

Consistent with the provisions of the regional decisions adopted as a result of the needs related to the current pandemic, based on the provisions of LR 1/2018, the DEFR (and relative Update Note) are meant to define and specify the guidelines as well as the strategic objectives. This also refers to in-house companies, with specific details of the expected results, the positioning with respect to the reference sector, as well as the connection with the strategic objectives that the Council assumes as its own.

1.3 The territory

1.3.1 The demographic picture

The regional survey⁵² of resident population from registry sources results in a count of 4,460,030 residents in Emilia-Romagna as at 01/01/2023. Compared with the same date in 2022, this shows an increase of 2,024 residents or +0.05%.

After the slight contraction observed during 2021 (-0.04% or just under 2,000 residents), 2022 shows an increase that, albeit minimal, is distinctive compared to the overall national trend. ISTAT data, which are provisional and obtained using a different methodology, show that, in the face of a country-wide decrease in population, Trentino Alto-Adige, Lombardy and Emilia-Romagna are the only regions that show a positive change compared to the previous year.

During 2022 there was a positive population variation in 192 of the 330 municipalities of the Emilia-Romagna Region. Such changes range from less than 5 units (16 municipalities) to more than 100 units (24 municipalities) and are correlated to the demographic size of the municipality. The highest increase, equal to 1,180 units, is found in the municipality of Parma.

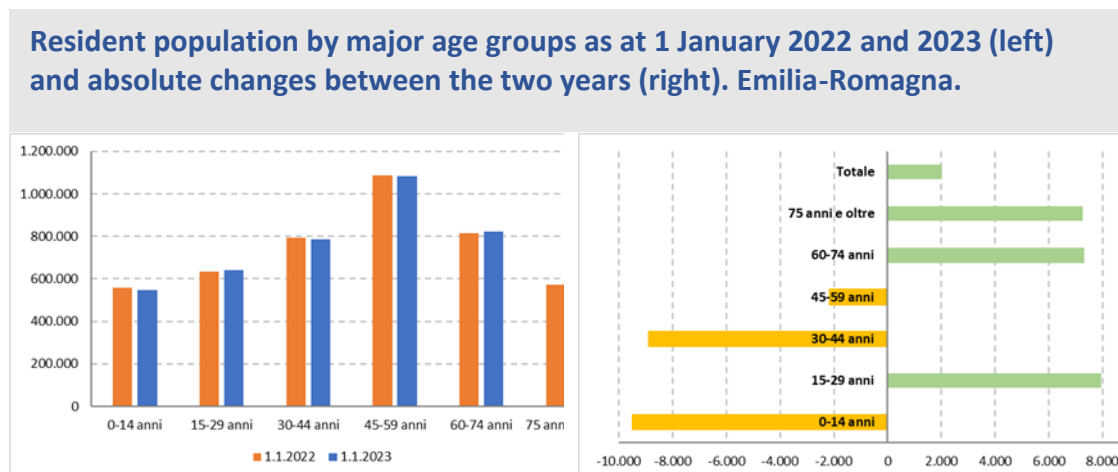
The analysis at the provincial level shows that the increase recorded at the regional level is led by the Province of Parma, which recorded almost 2,000 more residents (+0.44%) and by the Province of Modena (+0.12% equal to +840 residents). On the contrary, for the Province of Ferrara, the now decade-long trend of population decline continues (-845 units, -0.25%) and a decrease is observed for the Metropolitan City of Bologna (-999 units; -0.1%) and the Province of Forlì-Cesena (-135 units; -0.03%).

The overall increase in population is differentiated by gender with the female population decreasing (-1,836) and the male population increasing (+3,860). Even with differentiated trends, we can confirm that more than half of the resident population (51.2%) is female and the rate increases as age increases: among the elderly aged 80 and over, women account for 61.2%.

The analysis by age group shows a continuation of some trends already noted in recent years, particularly the decrease in children and adolescents up to 14 years of age, which over the past year shows a loss of more than 10,000 units. The decrease is concentrated in the 0-10 age group, and the predominant cause is the declining birth rate that has been affecting the region, and the country, for more than a decade now.

On the contrary, the population of young people in the 15-29 age group appears to be increasing, particularly the range of 15-24 benefiting from the rising birth rate from the mid-1990s to the mid-2000s.

⁵² *The data in this paragraph - unless otherwise indicated - come from the municipal registry population survey conducted by the Digital Innovation, Data, Technology and Archival Hub Sector - Statistics Area in close collaboration with the Provincial and Metropolitan City statistical offices and municipal registry offices.*



Source: Emilia-Romagna Region

Still shrinking is the population of young adults (30-44 years of age) due to the well-known structural effects of the drop in the birth rate of the 1980s that limits turnover within the age group; during 2022 the rate in this age group decreased by about 9 thousand concentrated in the 35-44-year-old range, while the 30-34 age group recorded a slight increase. The trend in the number of young adults aged 30-44 has to be carefully considered both for its effects on the working-age population and for its depressive effects on the birth rate. The average age at delivery is estimated to be 32.4 years, and in 2021 71.1% of those born had a mother being 30 or older. In a low birth rate context like the regional one, the decrease in potential mothers has important effects on the potential number of births.

When comparing with 2021, the 2022 data confirm the increase in adult and elderly population, particularly in the 75 and over age group.

A positive demographic contribution to the youth population is made by residents of non-Italian citizenship who continue to show a significantly younger age than residents with Italian citizenship.

As at 01/01/2022, there were 568,804 residents with citizenship of a foreign country registered in the region's municipal registry offices. The non-Italian community accounts for 12.8% of total residents and during 2022 experienced a slight decrease (-656 units) against an increase (+2,680) of residents with Italian citizenship. This is not the first time that there has been a more or less marked contraction in the population of non-Italian citizenship, which is to be correlated with several factors: first and foremost, the difference in numerical terms between new entries, represented by new foreign immigrants per year, and exits from the foreign population group determined not so much by emigration as by their shift to the population with Italian citizenship after citizenship acquisition. The provisional estimate is that over 18,000 foreign residents in the region will have acquired Italian citizenship by 2022.

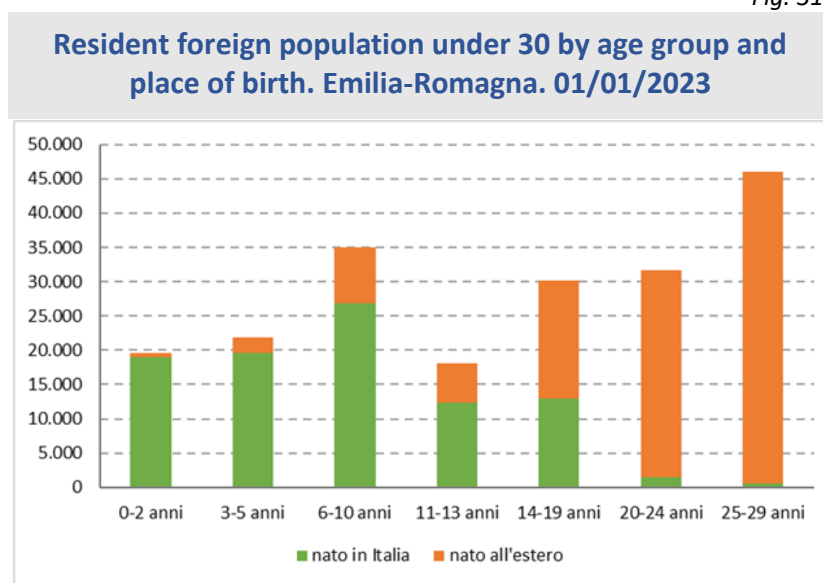
The foreign resident population was confirmed to be a younger population group than overall residents, and also showed an increasing level of ageing: the change over the last year sees the foreign population under 45 years of age losing weight in favour of the adult and elderly population.

Over the past decade, the average age of foreigners has increased from about 31 years to the current 36.2 years, while remaining significantly lower than the one of residents with Italian citizenship (48.4 years). As the foreigners already in the territory advance on the age scale, both the birth rate and the turnover given by new inflows decrease. In addition, acquisitions of Italian citizenship mostly involve young people and adults under the age of 45.

By virtue of the different age structure of foreign residents compared to the overall population, the foreigners' incidence of 12.8% out of the total is greatly exceeded in young age groups. The share of non-Italian citizens is the highest among young people in the 35-39 age group (24.6%) and 30-34 age group (23.3%) as well as among children aged 0-4 (22%), it declines to less than 10% among adults being 50-64 years old, to reach a low of just 1.3% among the elderly aged 80 and over.

Integrating the consideration of a citizenship formally held with citizenship by place of birth, a picture emerges of young generations who are foreign by birth but not immigrants.

Fig. 31



Source: Emilia-Romagna Region

The share of foreigners born in Italy, averaging 16.5%, declines as age increases: it is the highest among kindergarten children (97% in the 0-2-year-old class and about 90% in the 3-5-year-old class) and then declines to about 77% among primary school children (6-10 years old), 68% among middle school students (11-13 years old) and almost 43% in high school. Above the age of 20, the percentage of foreigners born in Italy drops significantly to about 5% in the 20-24 age group and just over 1% in the 25-29 age group.

Foreign residents show high heterogeneity with respect to demographic variables. There are 175 different countries of origin represented but with wide differences in numbers. In Emilia-Romagna, 77.4% of foreigners belong to one of the 14 communities with at least 10 thousand residents in the region. Almost 50% are concentrated in the top five most represented communities (Romania, Morocco, Albania, Ukraine, China) and over 38% in the first three alone. About 130 countries are represented by fewer than 1,000 residents and more than half of these by fewer than 100 residents.

48.3% of foreign residents are citizens of a state in the European continent: 22.8% of another EU27 state and 25.5% of a non-EU state. Among EU nationals, 76.2% are from Romania, while among non-EU nationals there are predominantly people from Albania, Ukraine and Moldova, gathering nearly 82% of non-EU27 foreign residents. After a three-year period of substantially

constant figures at around 33,400, the number of Ukrainian citizens residing in the region increased to over 35,200, probably also as a direct consequence of the ongoing conflict⁵³.

As with the overall population, there is a prevalence of women (52.5%) among foreign residents, but there is a high degree of heterogeneity among the different origins. Focusing on the countries of origin with at least 10 thousand presences in Emilia-Romagna, communities from Ukraine (78.4% being women) and Moldova (67.1%) are found to be distinctly female-dominated, while we find Senegal (27.8%), Pakistan (32.9%) and Bangladesh (34.4%) to be decidedly male-dominated.

The estimation of demographic indicators and the analysis of demographic trends shows once again that the slight growth observed during 2022 is entirely attributable to migration trends, while the natural one remains profoundly negative.

The natural growth rate of -5.7 per thousand indicates the loss of more than 25,000 people due to the surplus of deaths (almost 55,000) over births (around 29,500). In a framework of generalised decrease in birth rates that is common to all areas of the country, it can be observed that in the 2021-2022 two-year period the decrease in the birth rate in Emilia-Romagna is more contained than at a national level. In terms of average number of children per woman, excluding Trentino-Alto Adige (1.51), the regional value of 1.27, which is also found in Veneto, is the highest among the northern regions.

Table 62

Demographic indicators - ISTAT estimates on provisional data			
	Emilia-Romagna	Italy	North-East
Natural growth rate ¹ (2022)	-5.7	-5.4	-5.2
Foreign migration growth rate ² (2022)	4.8	3.9	3.9
Old-age index ³ (01/01/2023)	199.4	193.3	195.6
Structural dependency index ⁴ (01/01/2023)	58.1	57.6	58.3
Working-age population structure index ⁵ (01/01/2023)	147.5	142.9	147.5

1: Ratio of the natural balance (number of live births minus number of deaths in the year) to the average amount of resident population, per thousand.

2: Ratio of foreign migration balance (enrolled from abroad minus cancelled from abroad in the year) to the average amount of resident population, per thousand.

3: Percentage ratio of the population aged 65 and over to the population aged 0-14.

4: Percentage ratio of the population of non-working age (aged 0-14 and 65 and over) to the population of working age (15-64 years of age)

5: Percentage ratio of the oldest portion (40-64 years old) to the youngest one (15-39 years old) of the working-age population

After the drop in migratory movements observed in 2020, which was strongly affected by the restrictions introduced as a measure to control contagions, the signs of recovery in 2021 are consolidated in 2022. At the regional level, the foreign migration balance is estimated at 4.8 per

⁵³ See for example the note [“Cittadini non comunitari in Emilia-Romagna: nuovi permessi di soggiorno in crescita nel 2021” \(Non-EU citizens in Emilia-Romagna: new residence permits on the rise in 2021\)](#) with a paragraph expressly dedicated to the Ukrainian community in Emilia-Romagna.

thousand (about 21,000), exceeding the value of 3.8 per thousand in 2019. In terms of internal migration, which persists in the South-North direction of the country, Emilia-Romagna is the most attractive region with an internal migration rate of 3.9 per thousand.

Divergent trends in the figures related to the various age groups result in further deterioration of some structural indices. As at 1 January 2022, the old-age index indicates there are about 195 elderly people aged 65 or more for every 100 young people under the age of 15, or in other words, it indicates that the weight of the elderly in the total population (24.3%) is about twice that of young people aged 0-14 (12.5%). The ageing level in the region persists above the Italian and distribution average.

The past decade has seen a worsening of the numerical imbalance between young people (15-39 years old) and adults (40-64 years old) in the working-age population (15-64 years old). With young people trending downward and adults increasing, the ageing level within this age group has increased, and the working population structure index currently detects 148 people aged 40-64 for every 100 young people being 15-39, compared with 143 for the Italian average.

The total dependency ratio measures a particularly relevant imbalance by indirectly providing a measure of the economic and social sustainability of a population structure. Albeit being purely demographic, it offers insight into the ratio of the share of the inactive population (aged 0-14 and 65 and over) to the active population (15-64 years of age) that should bear the burden. Moreover, broken down into the two components of youth and senile dependency, it provides additional insights since the increase in the dependency ratio due to the youth population has different significance than the increase due to the senile component. In the region, this indicator is currently 58.1, and in recent years it has shown little change due to compensation between the decrease in the youth dependency component and the increase in the senile dependency component.

The characteristics of the age structure of the population are reflected in the demographic characteristics of household members that increasingly include the elderly and in which the presence of minors shows a correlation with the presence of foreigners.

In the registry offices of regional municipalities, as at 1 January 2023, there were 2,052,144 active household sheets identifying as many registry families, in which 99.24% of the population resides. The remaining 0.76%, just under 34 thousand people, have their residence in a collective facility (convents, barracks, penal institutions, nursing homes, etc.).

The downward trend in average household size (2.16 members) continues, reflecting a distribution by number of members that is increasingly concentrated on a small size. At the end of 2022, 67.4% of the registered households consisted of one (39.4%) or two (27.9%) members, almost 12% had 4 members while only 4.4% had at least 5 members.

About 285 thousand households included the presence of at least one member with non-Italian citizenship (13.9% of total households) and among them in almost 200 thousand cases all members were foreigners. Consistent with the different levels of fertility and the greater propensity for cohabitation, the presence of foreign members in households increases as family size increases: while at least one foreigner is present in 8.5% of households with 2 members and in about 13% of those with 3 members, the same condition can be found in 37.6% of households with 5 members and 60.3% of those with 6 or more members.

The larger average size of households with at least one foreign member is related to the greater presence of minors: households with at least one foreign member are found to have at least one child under the age of 18 in 37% of cases compared with 16% when the household consists of all Italian citizens. Overall, households with at least one underage member number about 435 thousand, namely 21.2% of resident households.

Table 63

Indicators on registry households. Emilia-Romagna. 01/01/2022

Households	2,052,144
Average number of members	2.16
Single-person households	809,170
Households with 5 or more members	91,288
Households with at least one foreigner	285,049
Households with at least one elderly person (being 65 or more)	791,068
Elderly people living alone (being 65 or more)	325,379
Households with at least one child (0-17 years old)	434,962
Households with at least one foreign-born member	392,853

Source: Emilia-Romagna Region

In 38.5% of households there is at least one elderly person aged 65 or more and in nearly 453 thousand households there resides at least one elderly person aged 75 or more (22.3% of total households). Nearly 538 thousand households, 26.2% of the total, include only members who have already turned 65 or more, and in more than half of the cases (almost 295 thousand households) all members have already turned 75 or more.

Nearly 325 thousand elderly people aged 65 or more have families on their own, and in about 63% of cases (206 thousand households) it is an elderly person aged 75 or more.

1.3.2 The local government system⁵⁴

In order to foster the stability of the regional institutional system, and in particular to promote the financial stability of Municipalities, the Region approved the LR 20/2022. Such regional law is particularly innovative in the national panorama and aims at preventing situations of financial instability in Municipalities and encouraging the adoption of measures to overcome situations of imbalance through the establishment of a “Disbursement Fund for municipalities in financial imbalance”. In fact, access to this fund is conditional on the signing of a “Framework Agreement” by which the Region is put in a position to carry out timely verification of the implementation of sound financial management practices aimed, in any case, at achieving the institutional system stabilisation goals mentioned above. The path of institutional reforms at the **national level** joins this framework. It was interrupted at first (following the approval of Law 56/2014) and because of this, it was not possible to achieve full development of the process of rationalisation and strengthening of Local Authorities and not even a full definition of regional prerogatives in the relationship with the central State. This starts with the obligation of associated management contained in state legislation, which almost immediately lost its potential aggregative power, so much so that discussion of explicitly abolishing this obligation has been ongoing for some time. This path of reform at the national level now seems to be undergoing substantial reactivation and in line with the important reforms that are involving Local Authorities at the national level, the need to redesign the role and competencies of the Provinces and Unions of Municipalities strongly emerges. This can also be achieved through the **review of regional legislation**, by enhancing their role as intermediate bodies that can play, in a coordinated and complementary way, a fundamental role for the growth of the territories and the entire regional inter-institutional system.

More generally, the government has started the preliminary actions for TUEL reform with the establishment of a committee at the national level in which representatives of ANCI and UPI as well as representatives of the Conference of Regions and Autonomous Provinces participate.

It is precisely in this track that the Council's goal to initiate and rationalise the provisions concerning the general regulation of Local Authorities is framed. In this framework, the Region is constantly monitoring the various proposals under discussion at the national level, both with regard to differentiated autonomy (pursuant to Article 116, paragraph 3 of the Constitution), the TUEL reform and the new proposals relating to the reform of Law 56/2014 especially with regard to the introduction of a new system of direct election of the Presidents of Provinces and Metropolitan Cities, as well as an important series of changes to the governance of the entities and to the fundamental functions.

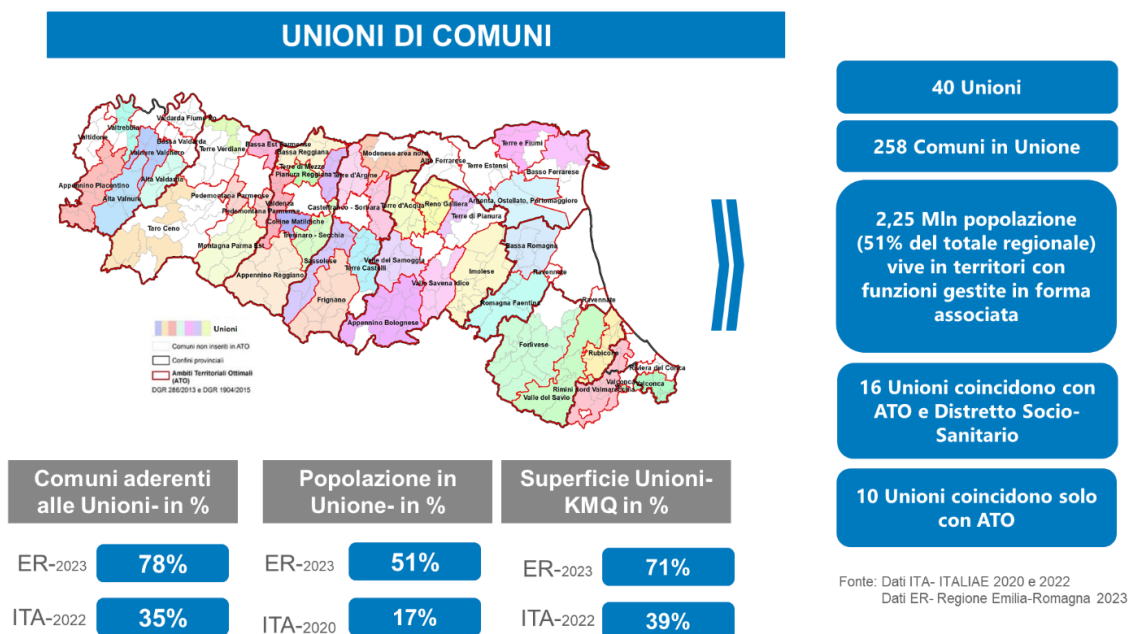
Precisely for this reason, the Region has activated a series of discussion tables with which the administration has opened exchanges with representatives of ANCI, UPI and Uncem. The discussion tables initiated are aimed at defining a shared legal framework of reference to be used to express one's position at the national level, but also to build a shared technical and legal basis to underpin the new territorial reorganisation process that will affect our territory.

In this context, the proposal for differentiated regional autonomy must be reconsidered in the perspective it wanted to create: it represented an opportunity to get to review regional powers, aimed, on the one hand, at emphasising the regulation and programming power implemented by the Region through the legislative instrument and, on the other, at seeking more advanced and differentiated structures of local government and management, increasing the level of appropriateness, effectiveness and efficiency of Local Authorities.

⁵⁴ For more details on the regulatory framework, please see 2023 DEFR, section 1.3.2 “Local government system”.

The state of the art. To date, there are 40 **Unions of Municipalities** in Emilia-Romagna that comply with [LR 21/2012](#) and include a total of 258 Municipalities, or 78% of the Municipalities in Emilia-Romagna. They are home to a population of more than 2.25 million or 51% of the regional population. If the population residing in provincial capitals is excluded, this value rises to 79%, thus highlighting a particularly important role in the management of functions and services for households and businesses.

Fig. 32⁵⁵



The path toward achieving an optimal size for service management is well underway: 16 Unions of Municipalities have achieved coincidence with the Optimal Area and the Social and Health District, to which are added 10 Unions that coincide with the Optimal Area only. The path of territorial reorganisation in recent years has shown the achievement of further milestones in terms of increasing functions and improving the quality of associated management. Some Unions have improved planning and programming capacity, identifying potentials to be developed and starting their implementation process, as part of a strategic vision supported for this purpose by resources and tools made available by the Region. This is the context in which the 2021-2023 territorial reorganisation programme operates to support Unions in engaging the many important opportunities offered by the new European Funds programming and NextGeneration EU tools, starting with the National Recovery and Resilience

⁵⁵ UNIONS OF MUNICIPALITIES, Unions of Municipalities, Municipalities excluded from ATO, Province border, Optimum Territorial Scope (ATO), 40 Unions, 258 Municipalities in the Union 2.25 mln people (51% of total regional inhabitants) live in territories where services are managed in an associated manner, 16 Unions coincide with ATOs and Social and Health Districts, 10 Unions only coincide with ATOs, Municipalities that joined Unions – as a %, Population in Unions – as a %, Surface area belonging to Unions – sq.km, as a %, Source: ITA Data - ITALIAIE, 2022 and 2022, ER Data – Emilia-Romagna Region, 2023

Plan ([PNRR](#)), and facing the challenges related to the climate emergency and post-pandemic recovery.

The [PRT 2021-2023](#) aims to activate further changes and innovations for the modernisation of administrations, and especially the smallest and most fragile ones, the consolidation of associative bodies serving municipalities, and to facilitate and carry out digital transition and green transformation.

In parallel, specific measures and incentives are being developed to address local problems that have recently emerged in some Unions mainly due to internal differences or to stimulate grouping among municipalities in areas, especially inland or peripheral areas, where community associations need to be promoted.

As for merger processes, there are 13 **mergers of Municipalities** completed so far in the Region, resulting in the suppression of 33 Municipalities: since 1 January 2014, the 4 Municipalities of Valsamoggia (BO), Fiscaglia (FE), Poggio Torriana (RN), and Sissa Trecasali (PR) are established, with the suppression of 12 pre-existing Municipalities; since 1 January 2016, the 4 Municipalities of Ventasso (RE), Alto Reno Terme (BO), Polesine Zibello (PR), and Montescudo - Monte Colombo (RN) are established, taking over from 10 pre-existing Municipalities; since 1 January 2017, the Municipality of Terre del Reno (FE) was established, replacing 2 Municipalities; since 1 January 2018, the Municipality of Alta Val Tidone (PC) was established, replacing 3 Municipalities; since 1 January 2019, the Municipalities of Sorbolo Mezzani (PR), Riva del Po (FE), and Tresignana (FE) were established, replacing 6 pre-existing Municipalities.

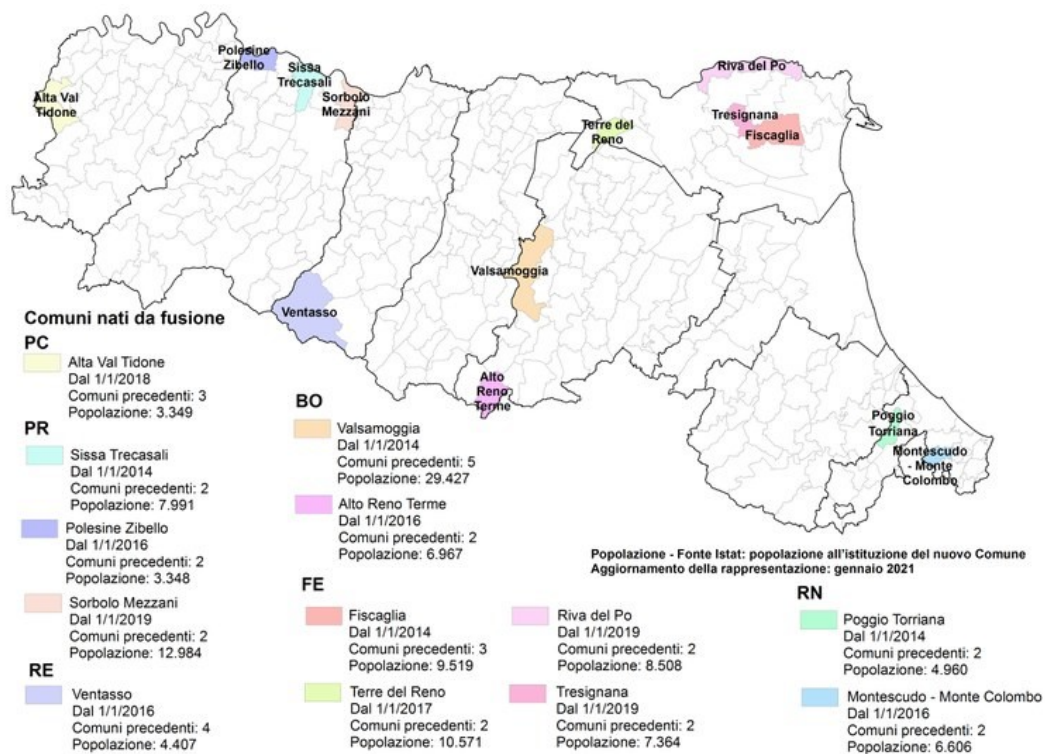
Merger pathways have been suspended in recent years due not only to the emergency, but also to the succession of election rounds that have not favoured the possibility of starting new pathways, which need greater involvement of populations and greater care in the processes of participation and involvement. In fact, merger projects must be an expression of the widest possible consensus and must necessarily be developed within the administrations and communities concerned. The aim is to stimulate reflection on the subject again, giving new impetus to projects that respond to the needs of the territories.

Overall, in the first half of 2021, the number of Municipalities in Emilia-Romagna had decreased from 348 Municipalities in 2013 to 328.

They were joined by 2 new Municipalities, Sassofeltrio and Montecopiolo, detached from the Marche Region and aggregated to Emilia-Romagna ([L 84/2021](#)) effective 17 June 2021. After joining, these Municipalities became part of the Unions system by joining the Union of Valconca and Valmarecchia, respectively.

THE MERGERS

Completed merger processes in Emilia-Romagna - 2023

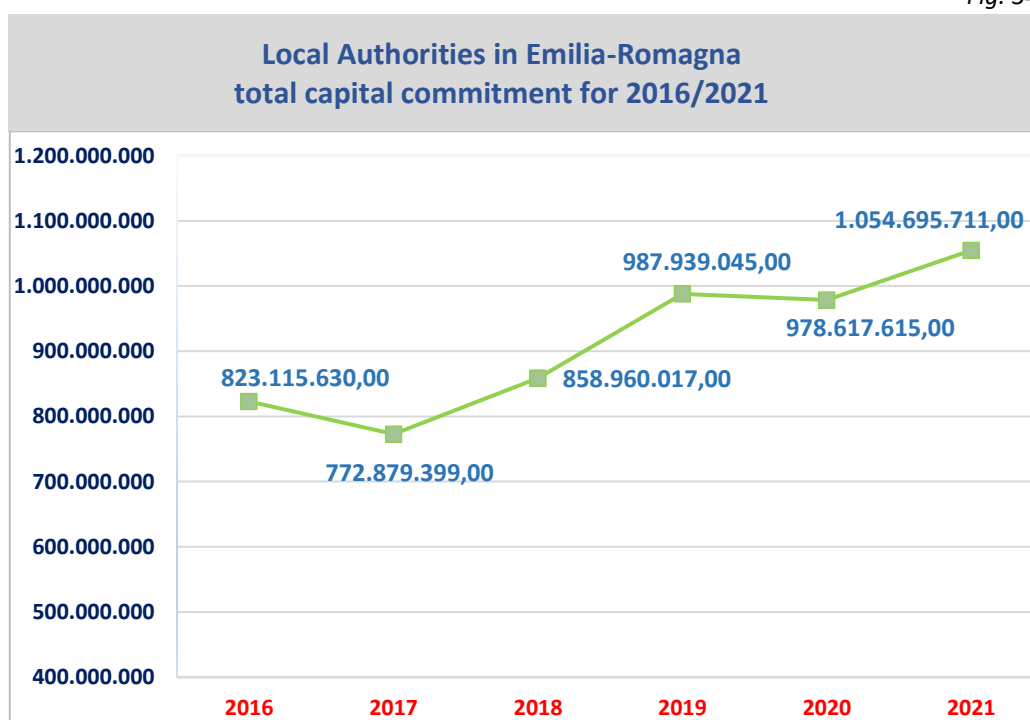


⁵⁶ Municipalities deriving from mergers, Created on Previous Municipalities: Population: Population – ISTAT source: population upon creation of the new Municipality, Chart last updated: January 2021

1.3.3. Investments in Local Authorities of the Emilia-Romagna Region in the period 2016-2021. Overall trend

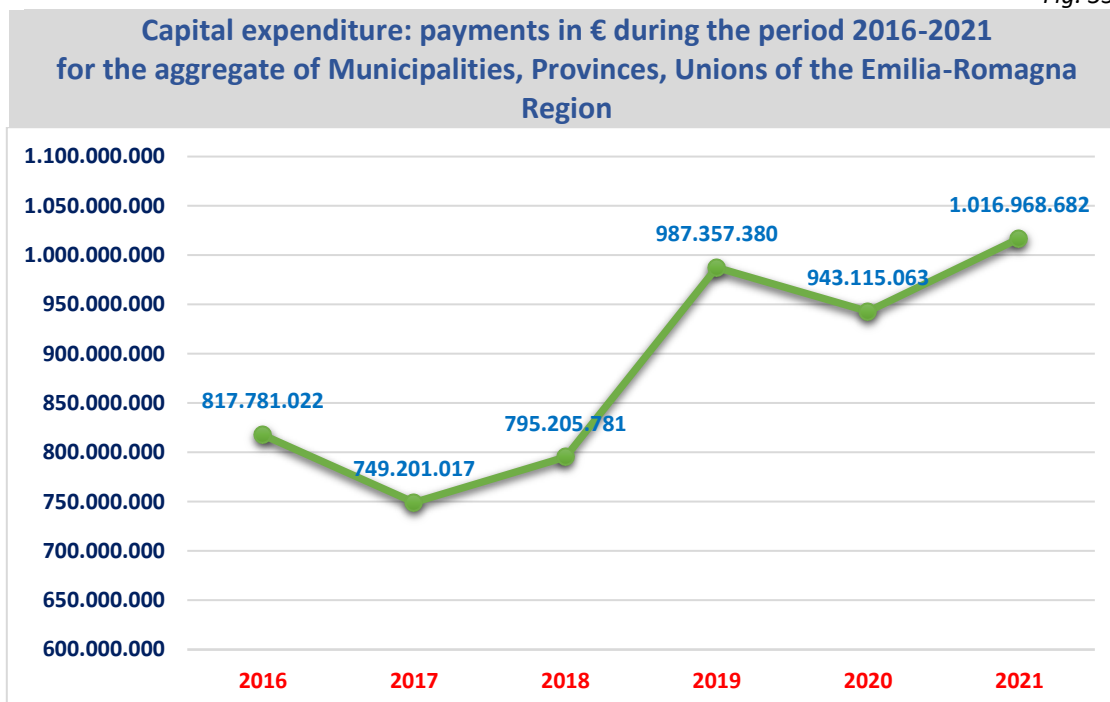
The year 2021 sees the effects of the post-pandemic recovery. The emergency legislation introduced simplification measures in the field of public contracts and construction (DL 76/2020), the effects of which are combined with the greater flexibility of the procedures for the use of investment grants by Local Authorities (Article 1, paragraphs 29 to 69 of the Budget Law for 2020) and with the simplification of the programming and implementation processes of the interventions, financed by the Development and Cohesion Fund - FSC (paragraph 309) and by numerous other measures in the sector. In addition, since 2021, there is a derogation for capital account management in relation to the timely development needs of the [PNRR](#). There are several accounting derogations that should facilitate the [PNRR](#) and thus investment expenditure up to 2026: budgeting of state and EU-derived funding even in the provisional year or interim management; possibility of revenue recognition from [PNRR](#) resources and complementary funds on the basis of the allocation resolution without waiting for the commitment of the disbursing administration (Art. 15, DL 77/2021); the possibility of obtaining cash advances from the MEF as implementing body (Art. 15, paragraph 4-bis, DL 77/2021); the possibility of entrusting planning without having to include the relevant work in the planning documents under Article 21 of the Public Contracts Code; the possibility of using the uncommitted restricted shares, flowing into the surplus of administration, even for bodies in deficit as an exception to the limits provided for in Article 1, paragraphs 897 and 898, of L 145/2018 (Art. 15, paragraph 3, DL 77/2021).

Fig. 34



The cumulative value of investments over the period is an impressive 5,476,207,417 Euro with an average increase of 7.8% for all Authorities in 2021 compared to 2020. For Municipalities, the increase is 7.9%, for Provinces 13%, while there is a significant drop in investments of Unions (-16.3%).

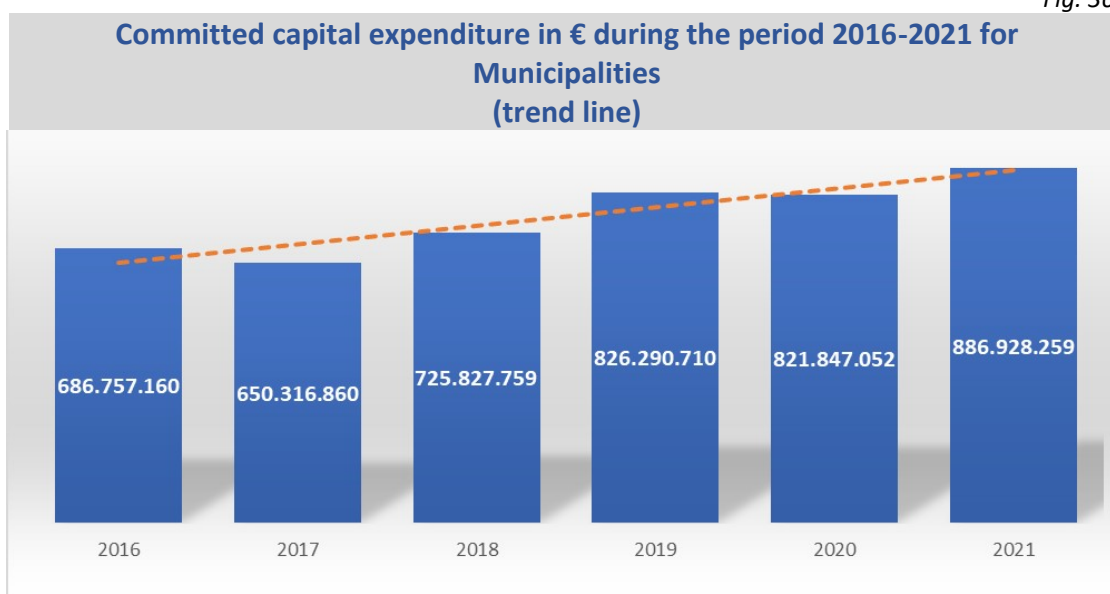
Fig. 35



Exactly homogeneous is the trend of capital payments (accrual and residual accounts) in the period under review. The values are obviously different since the nature of the accounting entry (paid instead of committed) is affected by the time lag of payments. Here, too, the slowdown in 2020 was certainly affected by the pandemic, while the recovery of post-emergency activity is clear. Total payments amounted to 5,309,628,946 Euro.

Capital expenditure of Municipalities. Municipalities are obviously the Bodies with the largest capital spending capacity, accounting for 84% of the total Local Authorities sector. Provinces follow with 12% and Unions with 4%. It should be kept in mind that until 2018 public finance constraints, the so-called "Stability pact" imposed spending limits in various ways that also affected investment spending. As of 2019, these constraints have been permanently overcome.

Fig. 36



The trend for Municipalities has been steadily increasing since 2017. We assume this is due to the breaking of these public finance constraints (October 2018). The balanced budget was finally overcome thanks to Law 145/2018 and allowed to free up resources for investment by about 100 million Euro per year, from 726 million in 2018 to 826 in 2019. Other elements that have stimulated investments since 2018 are L 145/2018, which provided, in paragraph 134 of Article 1, that grants were allocated to the regions for the period 2021-2034 for investments in the design and implementation of public works for the safety of buildings and the territory⁵⁷. This fund was established with the commitment by each region to allocate at least 70% of the grant, for each year, to the Municipalities in its territory by 30 October of the year preceding the reference period. Following publication in the Official Gazette No. 229 of 24 September 2021, these funds were incorporated into the [PNRR](#).

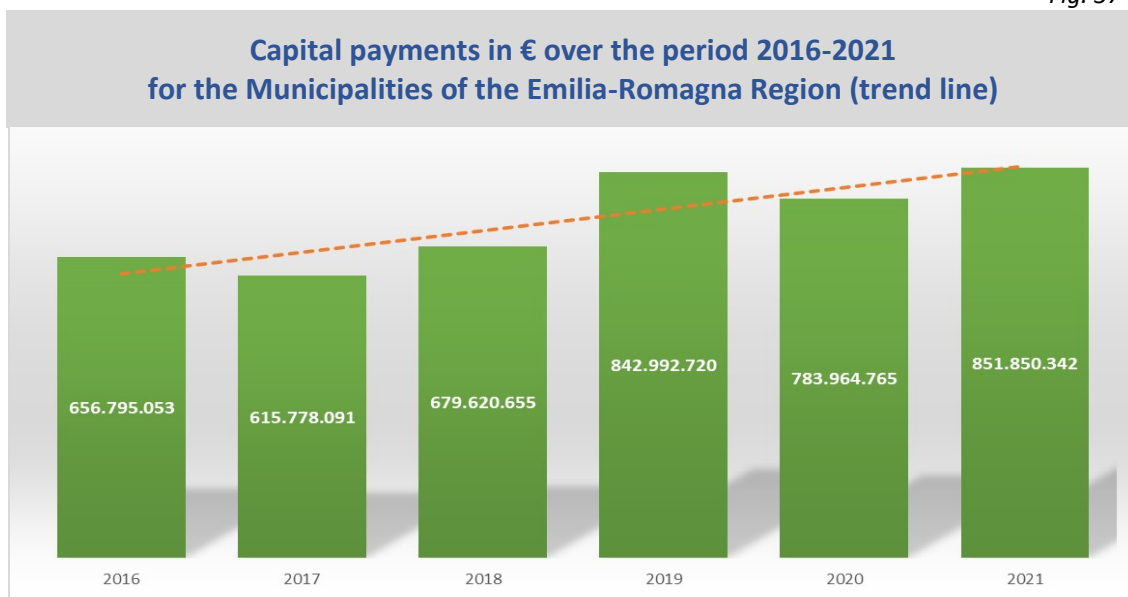
2020 came to a halt due to the pandemic and stabilised at the same values as the previous year. **In 2021, there was a growth of almost 8% compared to 2020. It was the year of recovery from Covid and reflected a national trend.** 2021 thus marked a turnaround from 2020, which was a year of “suspended” growth, stopping at 2019 values.

The payment trend is more erratic, probably affected by the different chronology of progress, as well as by a possible non-timely application of accounting rules when reassessing residuals. However, after a decline from 2016, payments were growing steadily from 2017 to 2019. 2020 payments also declined as a result of slowdowns in activities due to the pandemic. In fact, they decreased of about 59 million Euro in payments compared to 2019, corresponding to -7% on 2019. **In 2021, compared to the previous year, capital payments grew by 8.66%**, much lower than the national average of +16%⁵⁸. The increase in material prices has had an impact at the national level. Already from 2021, it has undoubtedly led to interventions by the national government to allow for a corresponding adjustment of the sums to be paid to companies (“Sostegni bis” Decree DL 73/2021, L 106/2021).

⁵⁷ *The law provides for investments for road works and for the safety and development of public transport systems, also with the aim of reducing environmental pollution, for urban regeneration and energy conversion to renewable sources, for social infrastructures and environmental reclamation of polluted sites, as well as for investments pursuant to Article 3, paragraph 18, letter c) of Law 350/2003.*

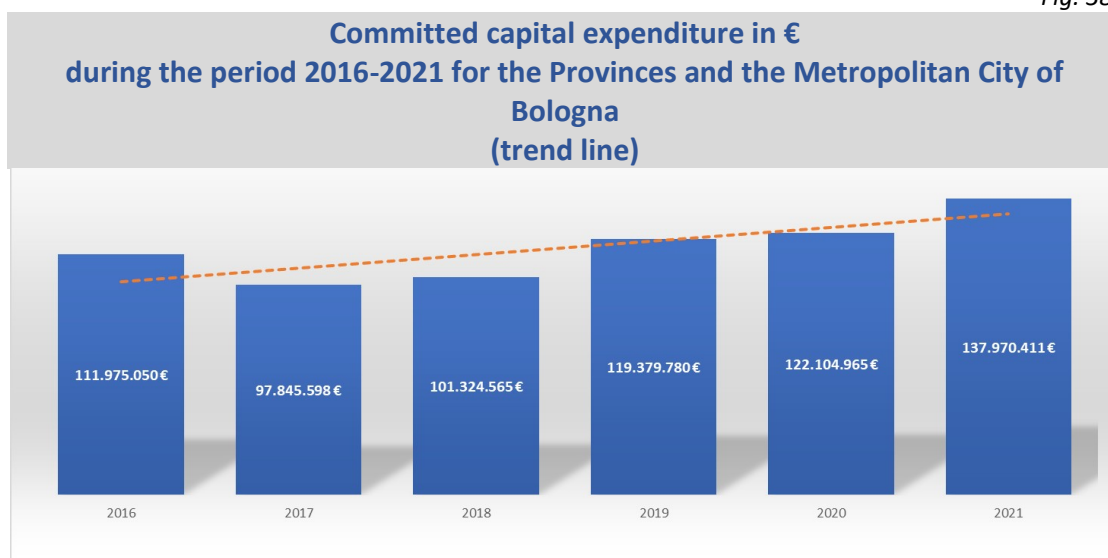
⁵⁸ *Territorial Finance - Report 2022. Rubettino- “Le nuove sfide per i Comuni alla luce del PNRR” (The new challenges for Municipalities in the light of the PNRR), p. 26*

Fig. 37

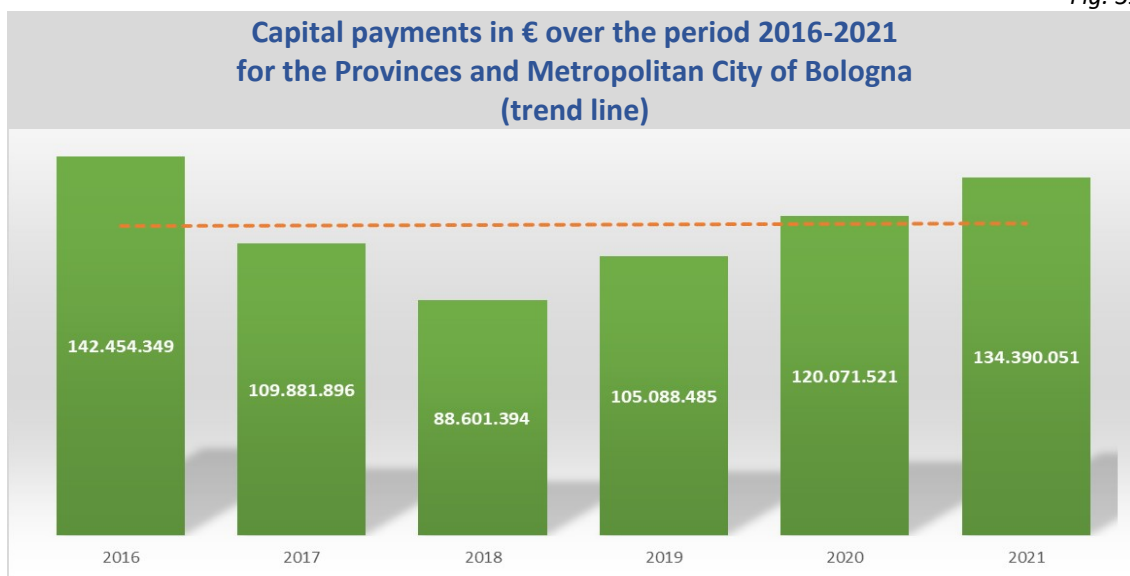


Capital expenditure for the Provinces and the Metropolitan City. Even the trend of the Provinces of the Emilia-Romagna and the Metropolitan City of Bologna is the same as the Municipalities' one with a decline in the committed part in 2017 that then resumed steadily until 2020, as illustrated in the figure below.

Fig. 38



In contrast to Municipalities, on the other hand, payments have considerable fluctuations from year to year and showed a downward trend from 2016 to 2018, being probably the result of the reduction in resources due to the regulatory reform of Delrio Law. 2016 was the year with the highest payment volume, which so far, despite slow growth in recent years, has yet to be matched. Overall, if there are limited fluctuations in values for the committed part (18% being the maximum one), relating to payments, which are affected by the time lag of work performance, such fluctuations are definitely more significant. It should be noted that, in contrast to the Municipalities, payments in 2020 grew by 14.3% and maintained an upward trend in 2021 (+12% compared to 2020).



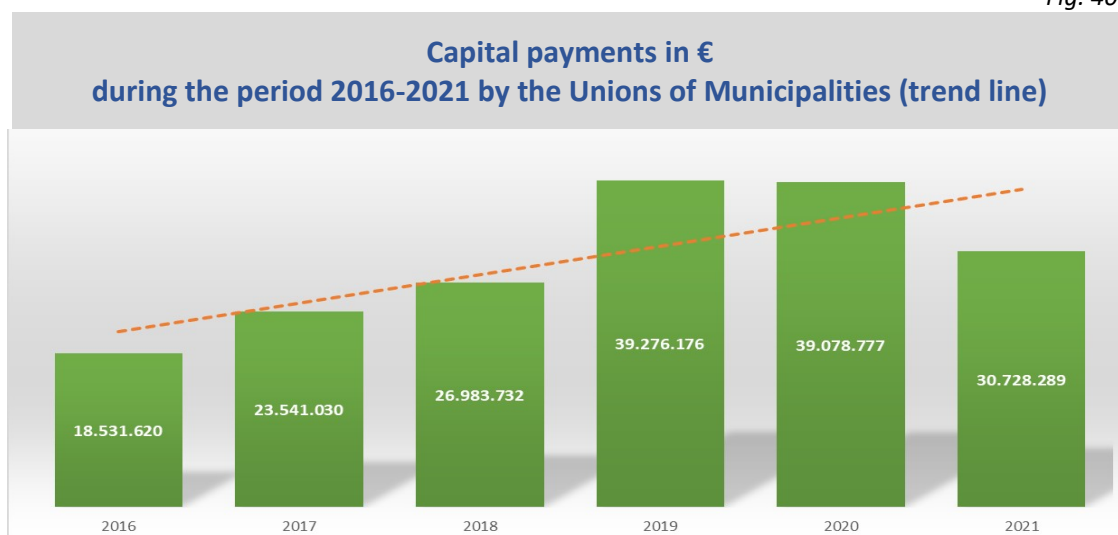
Capital expenditure of the Unions of Municipalities. Unions⁵⁹ are the most recently established bodies. Their low level of investment is due to the fact that only in a few cases the functions related to public works or school buildings have been conferred, the ownership of investment has thus remained predominantly with the Municipalities. Therefore, most of the Unions' capital expenditures are related to purchases of vehicles and equipment or IT investments. It should also be noted that Unions of Municipalities have always been excluded from public finance constraints, i.e., from the obligation to comply with the stability pact/balanced budget which was instead lying on individual municipalities until the end of the financial year 2018. This may therefore have resulted in some of the initial growth.

However, the trend of capital commitments and payments was also increasing until 2019 and then decreasing in 2020 and in 2021. 2019 was the highest spending year, with a committed part of 42 million Euro. Same trend for payments, which, however, only saw a very slight decrease in 2020 and a significant drop in 2021 of 16.3%. This demonstrates the still uneven and sporadic impact of the Unions with respect to investments. It is still noted that in the period under consideration the growth was enormous: in 2020, Unions more than doubled their investments compared to 2016. In 2021, as in the previous year, 11 unions made investments of more than 1 million Euro, with the largest amounting to 2,916,189 Euro. It is positively noted that almost all unions still incurred capital expenditures, although some only by a few thousand Euro.

It is worth remembering that to finance investments, the Unions of Municipalities can take out loans with Cassa Depositi e Prestiti S.p.A. and Istituto per il Credito Sportivo like all Local Authorities. Lenders require special guarantees from the Union's member Municipalities in order to grant loans to the Union and, in particular, a commitment by the Municipalities concerned to take over all existing obligations of the Union to Cassa Depositi e Prestiti in the event of default by the Authority.

⁵⁹ The values also include the New Imola District, which can be likened to a Union of Municipalities.

Fig. 40



The investment financing funds. The breakdown and evolution of financing sources show a truly impressive trend for Local Authorities overall. The main item is capital revenue (Title IV of revenue), assessed values from statements of bodies (investment contributions from other PAs, revenue from disposals, etc.), which increase from 536 million in 2016 to 888 million in 2021. The time trend of total revenue for investment financing sees a steady increase from 2016 to 2021. The use of surplus for investments grows steadily over the 2016-2021 period. In 2021, it more than doubles compared to 2016, (item “P” Use of surplus for investment expenditure) from 198 million Euro to 463 million Euro in 2021. Borrowing, on the other hand, has a convex trend in the time frame, contracting from 2016 to 2018, then restarting an upward trend from 2019 to 2021 where it takes the significant value of 131 million Euro (+2.9%).

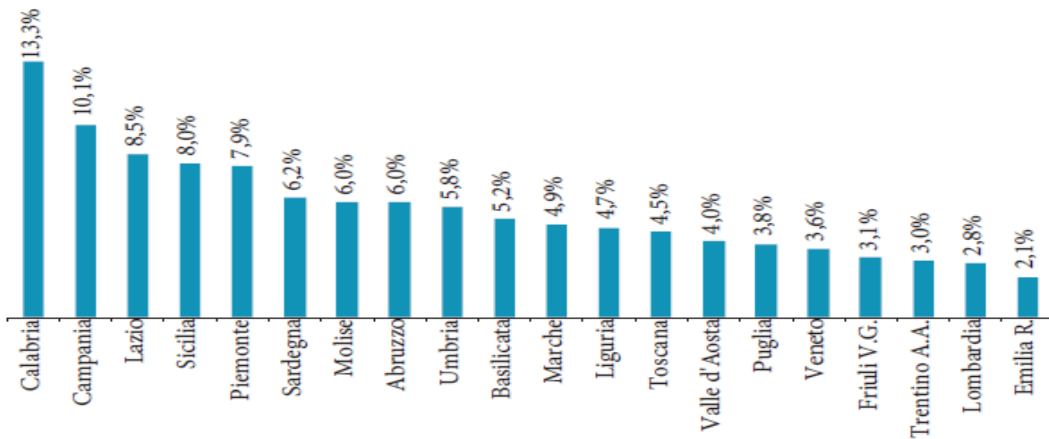
The use of loans for investment is a structural fact that should not be a cause for concern also considering that the Region's Local Authorities are among the least indebted nationwide (the debt of RER municipalities accounted for 2.1% of the national total in 2020⁶⁰). The debt per inhabitant of the Region's Municipalities in 2020 was 780 Euro per capita (figure 42) and represented the lowest figure nationwide after the one of the municipalities of Veneto (755). National average is 1,285 Euro per capita. Moreover, the Emilia-Romagna Region has the lowest weight of local government debt in relation to GDP at national level, ranking last with 2.19%⁶¹.

⁶⁰The debt situation of the surveyed Municipalities in financial years 2019 and 2020 Page 215 of the Court of Auditors, Report on the financial management of Local Authorities Municipalities, Provinces and Metropolitan Cities financial years 2019-2021 Resolution No. 11/sezaut/2022/frg

⁶¹ "Il finanziamento degli investimenti degli Enti Locali e territoriali: gli strumenti ed il loro utilizzo" (The financing of investments by local and territorial authorities: the instruments and their use) Salvio Capasso, Agnese Casolaro - La finanza territoriale Report 2022 - Rubettino

Fig. 41

Local government debt: weight on GDP (%) by region - Year 2020



* Estimated values.

Source: SRM processing of ISTAT, Banca d'Italia and Prometeia data, 2022.

Fig. 42

Per capita rate of the financing debts of Municipalities (year 2020)



Figure 42 - Per capita Municipal financing debt for the year 2020. Source: Court of Auditors, Resolution Report on the financial management of Local Authorities Resolution No. 11/SEZAUT/2022/FRG, p. 219.

Fig. 43

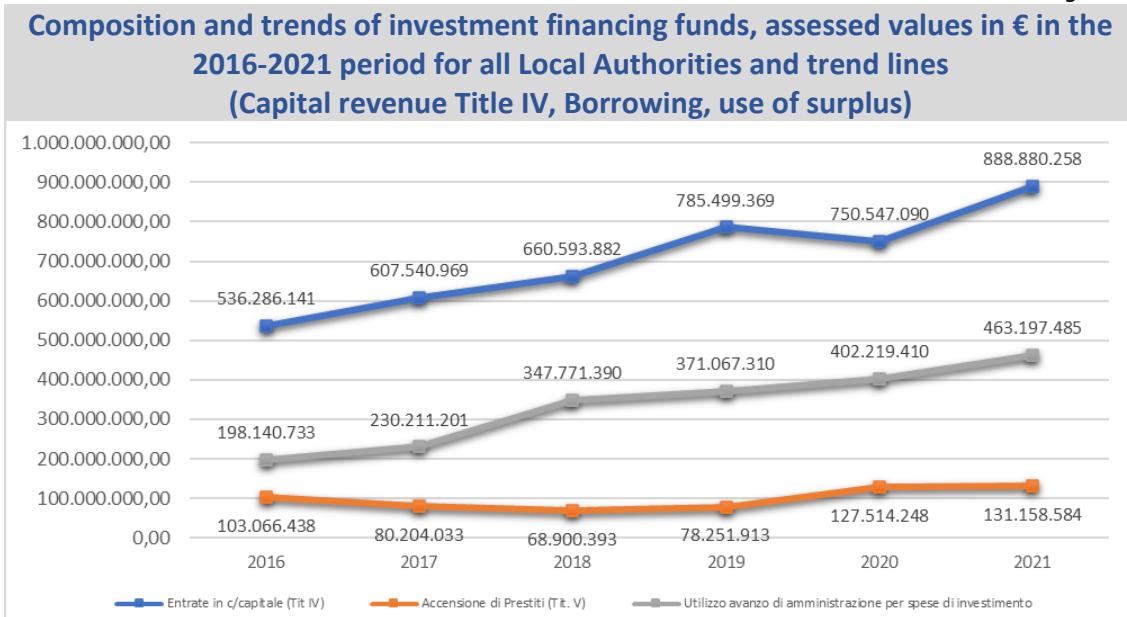
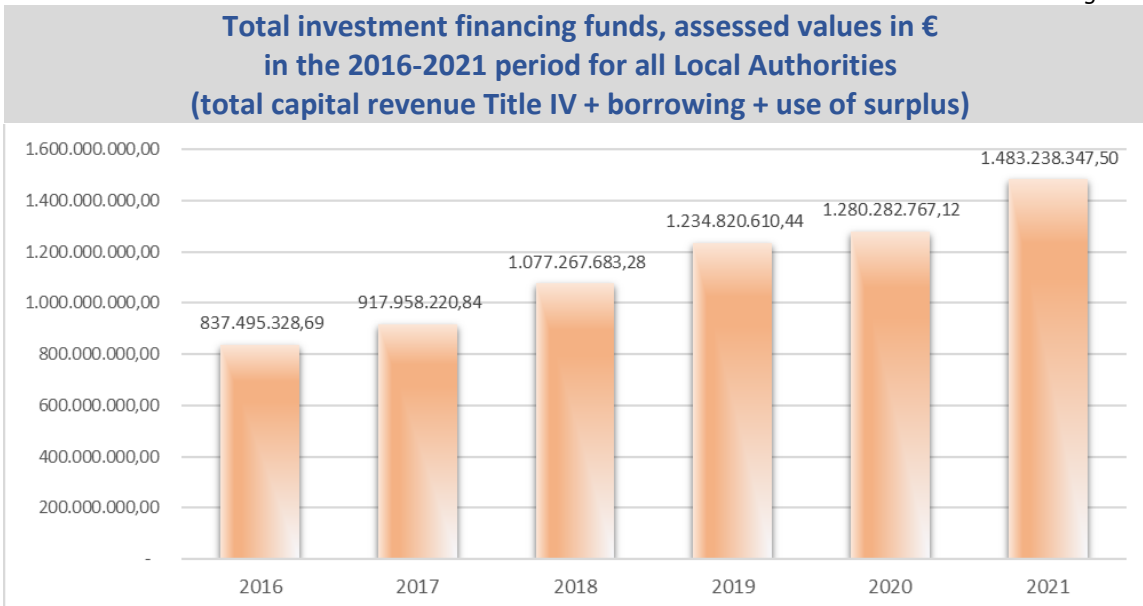


Fig. 44



In the total amounts, the main revenues for investment financing steadily increased from 2016 to 2021. The increase was significant and recorded 77% at the end of the period compared to 2016. This bodes well for the continued recovery of investment

Conclusions. The six years under review show an upward trend in investments, both committed and paid, albeit with some setbacks due to the pandemic in 2020. Over the period under review,

which is 2016-2021, investments of more than 5.4 billion Euro were made, the main part of which was due to Municipalities. Payments also increased compared to 2020, from 943,115,063 Euro to 1,016,968,682 Euro.

It is difficult to attribute the growth in question to individual elements. It is certainly due to the overcoming of public finance constraints, then removed from the end of 2018. Individual regulations may also have had a positive influence in recent years, such as the 2018 and 2019 budget laws. They included provisions that, on the one hand, allowed Local Authorities to use resources that were previously unavailable (resources not made up of final revenues and limited use of resources set aside in the FPV) as a result of the decisions of the Constitutional Court⁶², on the other hand, they provided for the allocation of funds, contributions and financing to be given to Local Authorities for specific investment policies (school buildings, environmental emergency, urban redevelopment, suburban safety) as well as for the implementation or completion of public works. Regulatory interventions also addressed the procedural aspect, including measures to simplify and streamline procurement and contracting procedures⁶³. Municipalities are the largest investor in the territory, followed by Provinces and finally, with much lower values, by Unions. The Provinces and Metropolitan City recorded the lowest values in the years 2017-2018 and then rose again. Unions of Municipalities have a small share in investments, given also the low prevalence of associated management of public works services. They saw a peak in 2019 and then decreased again⁶⁴.

Methodology and sources. The analysis was carried out considering the amounts committed in the years under consideration (without the restricted multi-year fund or FPV⁶⁵) and the amounts paid (paid on accrual and residual accounts). Values are taken from the Emilia-Romagna Region's "Finanza del territorio" (Territorial Finance) website⁶⁶, which is fed from the BDAP (database of Local Authority budgets), the only official data on Local Authorities budgets. For simplicity of representation, we have considered Title II capital spending as the equivalent of investment. The analysis is at nominal values of the base year; given the low incidence of inflation in the years under review, data are considered to be broadly comparable.

The "Committed" part in investment spending is a good approximation of what has been achieved. Investment expenditures are committed in the financial years in which the individual obligations payable arising from the contract or agreement concerning the implementation of the investment expire, based on the relevant time schedule. Even for investment expenditures that do not require the establishment of a time schedule, the allocation to the financial years of the expenditure concerning the realisation of the investment is made in accordance with the general principle of enhanced accrual, i.e., in consideration of the payability of the expenditure.

⁶² Constitutional Court Rulings No. 247/2017 and 101/2018

⁶³ We refer, in particular, to the so-called decrees *Sblocca cantieri* (DL 32/2019) and *Semplificazione* (DL 34/2019).

⁶⁴ Ms. Sabrina Lupato collaborated in the data analysis of the research in the field of the service for the coordination of European policies, programming, institutional reorganisation and territorial development, participation, cooperation, evaluation - Directorate General for Resources, Europe, Innovations and Institutions.

⁶⁵ The restricted multi-year fund is the instrument through which accounting harmonisation intended to give evidence of the time lag between the acquisition of revenue and the making of expenditures financed by it. Therefore:

- In the expenditure part, it represents revenue assessed and payable in the year, which finances expenditure committed but payable in subsequent years
- In the revenue part, it represents the same revenue that is carried forward to provide financial hedging for expenditures due in the year or subsequent years

⁶⁶ See the Territorial finance website <https://finanze.regione.emilia-romagna.it/finanza-del-territorio>

"Paid" on accrual and residual accounts expresses the value of what was actually paid on both the year's commitments and those of previous years. It can be affected with respect to progress by late payments, which theoretically should be limited to 30 days from invoice. The analysis was then divided into three groups of Local Authorities in order to better follow their trends (Municipalities, Provinces and the Metropolitan City of Bologna and Unions of Municipalities).

1.3.4 Territorial Public Accounts. Regional Public Expenditure

An update is provided on the trends and evolution of expenditure produced at the regional level by local administrations - regions, municipalities, provinces, mountain communities, unions of municipalities - and by the companies, agencies, bodies and corporations that make up the set of local instrumental and investee bodies at the conclusion of the activity of surveying the budgets as at 31/12/2020, conducted as part of the Territorial Public Accounts project and following the changes that occurred after the usual comparisons with the Central CPT Unit at the Territorial Cohesion Agency, which to date has not yet made available the data for the year 2021.

The consolidated expenditure⁶⁷ for 2020, produced by all the Local Authorities and private operators under public control in the territory of the Emilia-Romagna Region is equal to 91,837 million Euro net of the loan repayment quota. This amount is determined by the expenditure of all local governments, their instrumental or investee bodies, and the region-related share of the expenditure of the state and other state administrations, such as social security institutions.⁶⁸ Considering the regional sector alone (Region, Local Health Authorities, regional companies and bodies, Region's investee companies), consolidated expenditure amounts to 15,164 million Euro, while the consolidated expenditure of the local sector is 13,890 million Euro.⁶⁹

The most informative elements that can be acquired from the analysis of consolidated expenditure concern the quantification of expenditure by functions: expenditure for the Health and Social sector, produced by the regional sector, net of intermediate duplications, for example, in 2020 is 12,686 million Euro, that for the Transport and Mobility sector 822 million Euro, Agriculture 357, Environment 236, etc.⁶⁹

Therefore, the consolidation of public expenditure is an extraordinary tool to analyse expenditure by functions, by departments, by actors producing expenditure. On the other hand, the simple aggregation of expenditure, i.e. the summation of expenditure in the budgets of the in-scope entities to be examined, does not provide information on expenditure by function as it is affected by intermediate transfers which often double the nominal values, as is the case for the health sector. However, such an analysis can offer useful information on aggregates, on the 'who does what' by highlighting, albeit in financial terms, the relationships between the different actors.

Table 64

Compartment	aggregate expenditure	consolidated expenditure
Regional	24,978	15,164
Local	14,751	13,890

(amounts in millions of Euro not including loan repayment expenses)

From a mere comparison of the aggregates shown in table 64, the reduction of the regional sector in the comparison between aggregate and consolidated expenditure is evident: in fact,

⁶⁷ Consolidated expenditure is the result of two operations: 1) Aggregation of the financial statements items of the entities considered in the survey scope and 2) Elimination of intermediate duplication of expenses normally generated by intra-scope transfers.

⁶⁸ Processing of CPT data - Territorial Public Accounts produced by the Emilia-Romagna Region, CPT Core. The figures are expressed in cash terms. For more details <http://finanze.regione.emilia-romagna.it/conti-pubblici-territoriali>.

⁶⁹ Values do not include expenditure for the repayment of principal on loans and borrowings.

the regions allocate 83.7% of their budgets to the health agencies (a financial balance that is eliminated within the sector by offsetting), while the intermediate transfers between entities falling within the local sector (Provinces in favour of Municipalities; Provinces and Municipalities in favour of instrumental or investee bodies) are quantitatively much smaller and reduce expenditure by just 6 percentage points.

Table 65

Function	Total	regional level of government		local level of government			
		Region	Instrumental bodies of the Region	Provinces	Municipalities and Unions	Instrumental bodies of the Local Authorities	Other
General administration and other services	2,077,260.13	246,029.07	56,640.30	172,434.76	1,580,159.88	21,996.12	0.00
Culture, research and development	620,720.49	121,608.48	43,212.13	1,953.83	349,215.73	104,730.32	0.00
Education	2,293,194.03	65,089.07	110,228.43	94,862.82	612,819.91	38,944.99	1,371,248.81
Training	72,056.50	23,824.34	2,950.20	355.10	1,984.15	42,942.71	0.00
Transport	1,869,849.61	542,494.72	499,013.08	5,333.74	43,906.46	744,876.38	34,225.23
Roads	661,389.29	15,369.99	9.30	122,381.91	430,017.78	93,610.31	0.00
Housing and town planning	404,248.49	38,310.16	0.00	12,203.28	132,377.29	221,357.76	0.00
Environment, water, sanitation	3,691,596.37	101,744.19	171,952.91	3,927.18	846,561.79	2,567,410.30	0.00
Healthcare	24,209,192.29	9,869,303.27	12,324,118.48	2,468.79	937,079.40	1,076,222.35	0.00
Productive activities	3,593,810.44	169,494.43	69,562.39	6,650.33	131,257.17	3,115,391.61	101,454.51
Agriculture	369,043.54	104,276.09	259,392.81	43.31	1,829.35	3,501.98	0.00
Labour	186,797.71	149,147.04	35,407.02	873.21	1,370.44	0.00	0.00
Other expenses	329,719.00	105,041.17	0.00	48,739.53	163,245.99	12,692.31	0.00
Total	40,378,877.89	11,551,732.02	13,572,487.05	472,227.79	5,231,825.34	8,043,677.14	1,506,928.55

(amounts in thousands of Euro, non-consolidated data including loan principal repayments)

An examination of the partial data, contained in this table, shows that the expenditure of the regional administration accounts for 62.2% of the total, the Provinces incur expenditure amounting to 1.2% of the total expenditure, the Municipalities and Unions of Municipalities directly govern an expenditure corresponding to 13% of the total expenditure, while all the agencies, bodies, consortia, companies and local public corporations have a much larger expenditure corresponding to 23.7%.

The sector that absorbs most of the regional expenditure is Healthcare (85.4%) followed by Transport (4.7%), while Municipalities and Unions concentrate their expenditure in General Administration (30.2%), Healthcare (17.9%) and Environment, Water and Sanitation (16.2%).

However, one of the most important aspects is the relationship between expenditure produced by a government body representing the local community (Region, Municipalities, Provinces) and

the expenditure produced by agencies, other Local Authorities and bodies instrumental to the government body or which are its investees. In 2020, this ratio is 42.73%.

Table 66

Regional and local government bodies	Instrumental or investee bodies	Other
17,255	21,616	1,506
42.73%	53.53%	3.73%

*N.B.: (amounts in thousands of Euro
Non-consolidated data including loan principal repayments*

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