



Provincia
di Modena



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REGIONS AND SUB-REGIONS WORKING TOGETHER: THE CASE OF MODENA AND EMILIA-ROMAGNA

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ABOUT MODENA PROVINCE



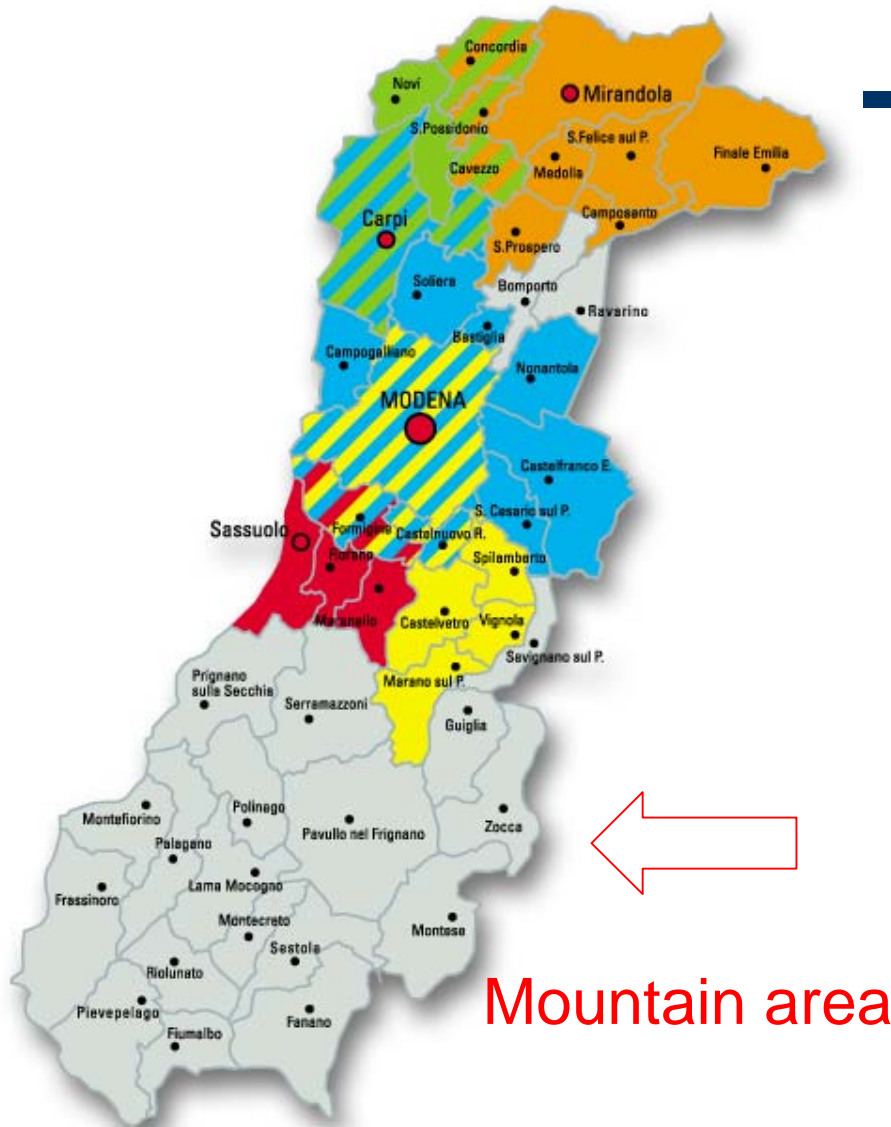
- A territory of **633,000** inhabitants with a high density of population (**247** per sq Km). **21%** is over 65 years old. **7,6%** is foreigner
- A high level of added value (**29,917** euros per inhabitant), 4th in the Italian provinces and in line with values of the most industrialised European regions
- High level of entrepreneurship: one enterprise every ten inhabitants, **68.024** enterprises with **276.000** employees




AN ECONOMY BASED ON INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS AND LOCAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS



- The industrial model of Modena is based on industrial districts and local production systems
- This means a complex networks of connections between companies and with the social context
- SMI of the same sector share resources and competences but they also compete in the local and global market enforcing flexibility and specialization
- These characteristics have contributed to create a dynamic economic environment, with a strong internal cohesion based on its sense of belonging to a local community and being supported by its history, culture and industrial tradition.

INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS AND LOCAL PRODUCTION SYSTEMS



-  **mechanical**
(sport cars, tractors, automated machinery)
-  **ceramic tiles and plants**
-  **knitwear and clothing**
-  **biomedical equipments**
-  **food industry**

THE ROLE OF PROVINCE AS INTERMEDIATE AUTHORITY BETWEEN REGION AND MUNICIPALITIES



■ **47** municipalities: **23** on the lowland, totalling 47.5% of the territory, **10** on the hills (17.2%) and the remaining **14** in the mountainous zones of the Apennines.

➔ promotes the development of the provincial community supporting local strategies in coherence with regional and UE funds



OBJECTIVE 2 - PRIORITIES I AND II: ROLE OF THE PROVINCE



Priority I – Support to enterprises

Supports private investments, in sectors and areas defined by the SPD

Role of the Province: Programming and management of some measures dedicated to local enterprises

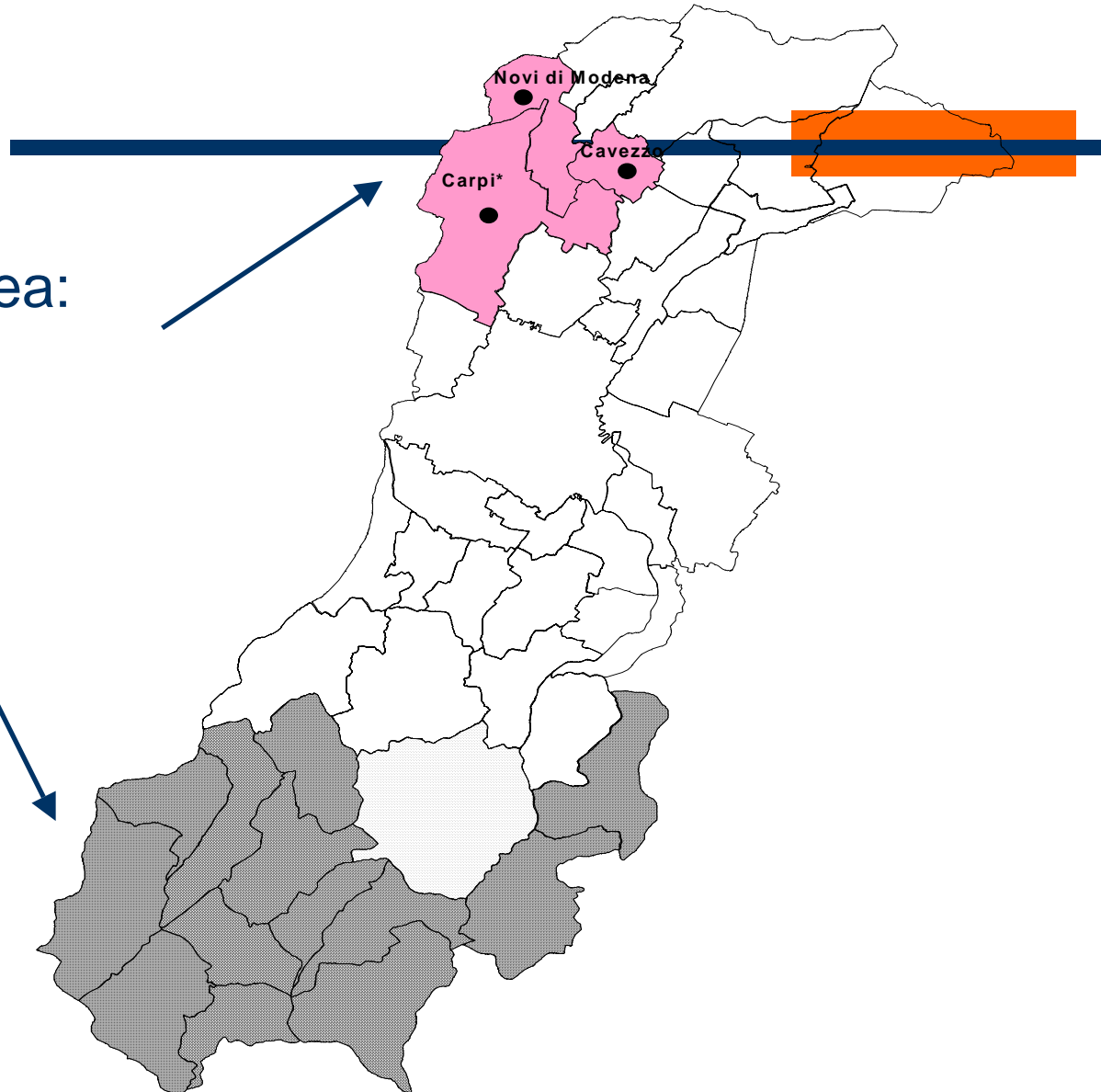
Priority II – Concertated intervention for local development

Supports local public administration's intervention

Role of the Province: Programming, selection of the projects, management



OBJECTIVE 2 AREAS



Phasing Out – Plain area:
Population 111.030
Enterprises 3.100

Objective 2 – Mountain
area:
Population 37.560
Enterprises 3.200

OBJECTIVE 2 RESOURCES

Priority II

Resources
(Euros)

Nr Projects
financed

Plains Phasing Out

2.600.000

17

Mountain Ob. 2

10.990.000

128



THE METHOD OF THE PROGRAMME CONFERENCE

Programming phase by Region at regional level and by Provinces at local level

Programme Conference – 1st meeting: formal step for the “participated” agreement on final strategy. **Led by** Province. **Partecipated by**: Region, Province, all municipalities, Associations between municipalities (3 in mountain area), environmental bodies. All these can vote. **Enlarged to**: Economic associations and trade unions – they cannot vote.

Province collects expressions of interest through a negotiated approach: technical workshops and political meetings with municipalities

Programme Conference – 2nd meeting: formal step for the “participated” agreement on priority projects to be financed. Same composition as the first meeting.

SELECTION OF PROJECTS WITH NEGOTIATED PROCEDURE: THE ROLE OF PROVINCE

- 1) organises working meetings on the territory to spread the information
- 2) Supports local authorities to build up projects in coherence with local strategies and with objectives of the measure
- 3) Concertates at political level priorities in order to meet local needs, assuring a wide use of UE funds
- 3) Submits selected projects to the MA in order to check their eligibility
- 4) Final approval by the **Province Programme Conference** of a list of eligible projects to be financed



THE COVENANTS



Covenant signed between the MA and the implementing bodies

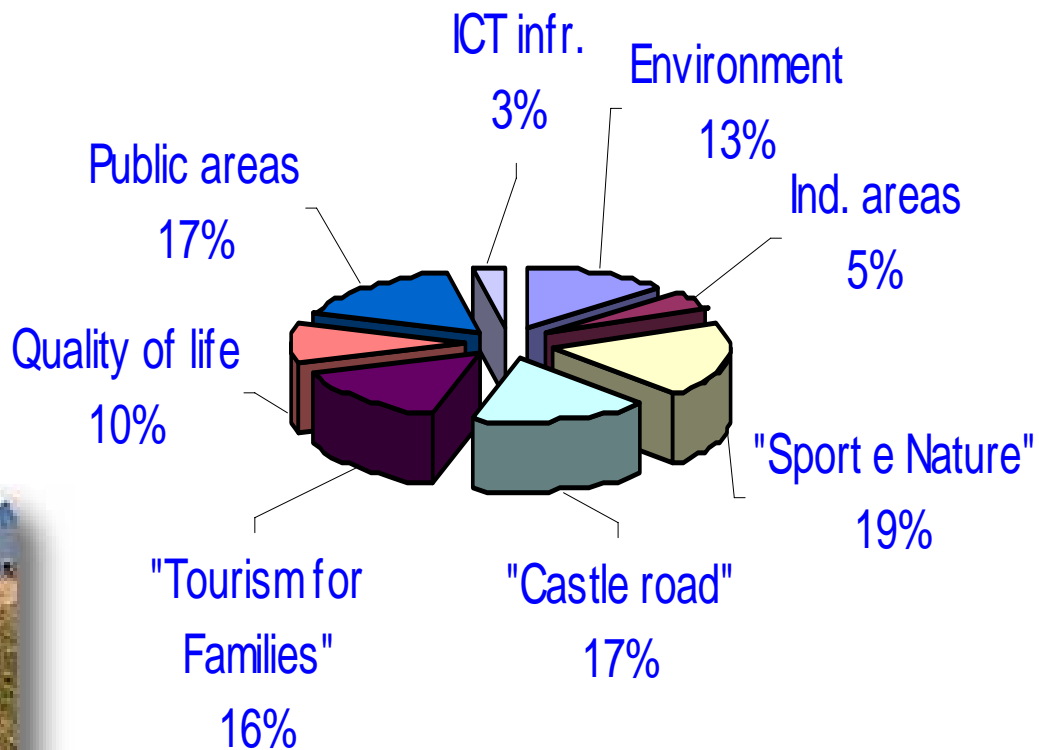
The MA signs with the implementing bodies a covenant defining roles and responsibilities. The most relevant issues defined in the covenant are:

- the quantification of the resources needed to finance the interventions approved by the Programme Conference
- the rules for the transfer and reallocation of these resources
- expenditure and implementation goals
- guiding principles for the implementing body - final beneficiary relationship
- the rules for the intermediate and final accounting process both at project and measure level
- cases and modalities of revocation

Covenant signed between the implementing body and the final beneficiary

Implementing bodies signs a covenant with the final beneficiaries taking into consideration the guiding principles set by the Managing Authority

AXE II – PROJECTS BY TIPOLOGY – MOUNTAIN AREA (128 projects)



% on total value of projects

ADVANTAGES OF PROVINCE INVOLVEMENT

- A large number of projects implemented, due to:
 - An increased **sensitivity to local needs** thanks to a programme definition closer to final beneficiaries
 - previous **negotiation** at local level
 - **procedures** faster than tender procedures
 - relatively **stable working environment** as selected projects received assured funding for 3-5 years
- A general increasing of knowledge about UE policies and competences on UE fund managing due to:
 - increased involvement of **local actors**
 - a **technical assistance** more effective
- Synergies with local programmes
- “Practice” likely to be re-used in other programmes definition



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Further informations can be
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- www.provincia.modena.it

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