

## REGIONE LAZIO - ITALY

Population: 5.205.139<sup>1</sup>

Area: 17.000 Km<sup>2</sup>

The Region of Lazio is divided into 5 provinces: Rome, Latina, Frosinone, Viterbo and Rieti, divided into a total of 378 local units called municipalities

The Region carries out its functions through three main bodies: the Regional Council, the Regional Executive Committee and the President. Its most important functions involves: health sector, social welfare, vocational education and training, town planning, public housing, economic development, tourism and cultural activities, agriculture, forestry, mining, regional public transport, public works, environment, and implementation of EU regulations and policies.

Lazio is a central region, bounded by Tuscany, Umbria, Marche, Abruzzo, Molise and Campania. To the East it is washed by the Tyrrhenian sea; the Ponziian Islands lie opposite the southern coast. The Lazio Apennines are part of the Abruzzi Apennines: the Reatini mountains with Terminillo (2,213 m.), Mounts Sabini, Prenestini, Simbruini and Ernici which continue East of the Liri into the Mainarde.

### Economic data

Regional GDP per capita: € 25,791<sup>2</sup>

National GDP per capita: € 22,473<sup>3</sup>

As for the economy, Lazio is one of the most important regions in Italy accounting for 10,1% of the GDP (approximately 134,000 million according to the 2001 est.).

The economy of Lazio is strongly influenced by the structures of Rome, which has a particular role as capital. In fact even tourism is almost completely concentrated in this town.

The key industries are: machinery manufacturing, metallurgy, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, textiles, food, paper, publishing, building and defence.

Around 50% of the national public expenditure on R&D and more of 10% of the private expenditure on R&D is supported by public institutions and businesses based in Lazio, where 23% of the national researchers are working.

In 2002, the labour force on research and development in the Region of Lazio comprised 1.4% of the workforce compared to 0.7% in Italy. Research and development spending in the Region of Lazio comprised 18.8% of Italy's total in 2001.

Several scientific and technological research centres are based in the region: nearly fifty research institutions from the National Research Centre (NRC), 2 research centres from the ENEA (Italian Agency for Energy and Environment), the National Institute for Nuclear Physics, the Italian National Institute of Health, the Tecnopolo of Castel Romano, the Tecnopolo Tiburtino, the Campus Biomedico and the Palmer, as well as several private research centres.

As far as the ICT filière is concerned several businesses have long been working in Lazio in the fields of electronics, informatics and communication network management. Key telecommunication businesses are based in the region, as well as many important foreign multinational enterprises

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<sup>1</sup> ISTAT 31/12/2003

<sup>2</sup>Source ISAE 2003, ISTAT 2003 and EUROSTAT 2003

<sup>3</sup> ibidem

(ATP Telecommunication, Telecom Italia, Cisco System Italy s.r.l., Ericsson Telecommunications, Nokia Italia, Bull Italia s.p.a.).

Lazio's pharmaceutical industry has shown high growth performances: the overall production in the field accounts for around 21% of the region's manufacturing value added, while exports make up 32% of the regional total.

The main national TV broadcasters are based in Lazio. Rome is particularly renowned for Cinecittà film studios (run by Cinecittà Holding S.p.A.).

Agriculture in Lazio has maintained its traditional character. Fishing is pursued along the coast, especially in Civitavecchia, the region's chief port.

A significant amount of foreign direct investment in Italy is directed at Lazio due to its central location, economic opportunities and business infrastructure. Foreign direct investment in Lazio comes primarily from the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

## **Social data**

Employment in the Region

Year<sup>4</sup> 2004

( thousands, except for percentages)

Total population.....	5,205
Labour Force .....	2,255
Participation Rate .....	64.3%
Number Employed .....	2,076
Number Unemployed .....	178
Unemployment Rate .....	7.9%

In 2001, the labour force in the Region of Lazio comprised 14.1% of the population compared to 11% in Italy. Of those employed in the Region in 2003, approximately 79.1% were employed in service sector, 19% in industry and 1.8% in agriculture.

In the 2000-06 period the region of Lazio is supported by assistance from the Structural Funds - Objective 2 and Objective 3, and benefits also under the rural development policy promoted by the EAGGF Guarantee Section.

### **Objective 2 :**

**Single Programming Document Ob.2 2000-2006 - Regione Lazio**

Duration: Starting date 27/11/2000 Closing date 31/12/2006

Approx. amount of the operation € 884.433.902

Origin of the funds: € 387.641.244 FESR; € 356.087.322 Italy; € 121.178.318 Regione Lazio, € 19.527.018 Local Institutions

#### Managing authority:

Regione Lazio: Guido Magrini, Director General D.G Bilancio e Tributi - Assessorato Bilancio Programmazione e Risorse Comunitarie -

The **Single Programming Document** is aimed at supporting development in order to make the system more efficient and competitive, respecting the environment and promoting gender equality. To reach these aims, Lazio Region will improve those factors having an impact on the competitiveness both of territory and enterprises, such as energy, transport, innovation, telecommunications and environment. Many actors will be involved to generate new projects, new investments and financial resources in each economic reality.

#### **Additional objectives:**

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<sup>4</sup> ISTAT 31/12/2004

Environmental valorisation: to guarantee the essential conditions of environmental quality, physical safety and territorial feasibility

Strengthening of material and immaterial networks: to ensure the creation and the functioning of material and immaterial networks all over the territory

Local system valorisation: support their development

Enterprise competitiveness improvement: improving of enterprise competitiveness supporting the existing enterprises and facilitating the creation of new enterprises.

### **Italian Objective 3 2000-2006 CSF - OP Ob.3 for the Regione Lazio**

Duration: Starting date 21/09/2000 Closing date 31/12/2006

Approx. amount of the operation € 884.762.068

Origin of the funds: €394.854.574 ESF; €386.080.028 Italy; €96.520.007 Lazio Region, €7.307.459 Local Institutions

Managing authority:

Regione Lazio: Director Department 9 Assessorato Scuola Formazione e Politiche per il Lavoro

The **O.P.** sets out an agenda for addressing unemployment, inclusion and skills deficits. The aim is to increase the occupational chances for the population underrepresented in the labour market and to sustain the productive sector. The strategy is fully consistent with the one proposed in the CSF.

#### **Priorities**

1. Contribute to the employability of people looking for a job through active labour market policies, including the development and promotion of preventive measures to combat unemployment, actions to facilitate the re-integration of the long term unemployed and strengthening the reform of the employment services (36%);
2. Support the integration into the labour market of the people at risk of social exclusion, with emphasis on a target group approach (5%);
3. Underpin the development of education, vocational training and counselling to sustain lifelong training. Favour the integration of the training, education and employment systems (29%);
4. Underpin flexibility in the labour market, promote competitiveness and develop entrepreneurship (16,7%);
5. Improving women's labour market participation, in particular by improving access to learning and removing barriers to employment and through the promotion of gender mainstreaming (10,3%);
6. Technical assistance to implement the O.P. will receive 3% of the resources.

The O.P. also describes how the horizontal issues local development, information society and gender mainstreaming – have been taken into account in the development of objective 3 strategy and in the selection of priorities

### **Rural Development Plan**

Duration: Starting date 20 /07/2000 Closing date 31/12/2006

Approx. amount of the operation € 849.230.000

Origin of the funds: €255.390.000 (EAGGF/Guarantee).; €585.360.000 National Funds

Management of the programme:

The Regional Government is responsible for the selection of the projects and for the management of the programme: Paolo Vacca, Director of the Special Office for Plan Coordination, Programmes of the Department for Agricultural and Rural Development

#### **Priority measures**

##### **Priority 1: Increase in the efficiency of the agricultural and agri-food system**

Particular attention will be paid to production chains, through measures aimed at improving the competitiveness of holdings and processing and marketing firms while reducing environmental impact. The measure also aims to support the setting-up of young farmers and to improve the skill levels of the human resources of the sector.

##### **Priority 2: Economic diversification and improvement of quality of life**

A series of integrated measures aims to diversify activities via rural tourism and the craft industry, the marketing of local quality products, the improvement of rural infrastructures and the management of water resources, strengthening the basic services for the rural population and economy, the modernisation of villages and the development of their heritage.

**Priority 3: Agri-environment and protection of rural areas**

This priority aims to promote environmentally friendly agricultural methods and to improve the management of natural space (in particular by arable land reforestation and silviculture). In addition, it includes compensatory allowances to maintain the rural population in disadvantaged and mountainous areas.

In particular the programme should allow the financing of 2.000 investment projects on farms, the setting-up of 1.700 young farmers, the provision of 800 beds for farm holidays, the allocation of compensatory allowances to 2.000 holdings, the implementation of ecological production methods on 15 % of the agricultural area and a reduction of 20 % in the use of the most toxic plant health products.