



Act 5.3 - Questionnaire

In order to highlight the required information/experiences in the field of PPP, we propose the following questionnaire to be filled up by Adrifort Partnership.

Is there a law that regulates PPP in your country? (if there is an English version available, please send it)

According to the law on cultural heritage, the funds for maintenance, restoration, studying, and promoting of the cultural heritage values, come from the approved budget for the responsible ministry for the cultural heritage (in this case, ministry of culture), some other funds come from the incomes of the contracts for using this monuments, but the main source of funds comes from foreign foundations, organisations and institutions.

There is no any specific law about PPP, but there are some practices. Such practices are being used for renting the Lekursi Castle and Petrela Castle where private investors manage services like bars, restaurants, after paying a renting fee to the state and the restauration of first category houses in cities under the protection of Unesco like Gjirokastra and Berati, from specialized companies for restauration. An example of PPP is Butrinti national Park where Butrint foundation is the supporter of the projects for archaeological excavations and the improvements of the park.

Other examples of PPP is the partnership between cultural sites administrators, like parks, castles, ect, and different NGO who promote these sites through artistic and cultural

	<p>activities. Activities like the festival of theatres in Butrint, the festival of contemporary art in Porto Palermo Castle, the festival of the classical music in Gjirokastra Castle and the painting festival in the Apolonia national park. Worth mentioning the restauration of the roofs of several ancient houses in Berat and Gjirokaster with the funds USAID, and Albanian Development Fund.</p>
<p><i>As far as you are informed, is the law functional?</i></p>	<p>The heritage law Article 35</p> <p>There is a law about the restoration of the cultural heritage buildings, but it is not always functional, due to several reasons</p> <p>According this article, if a private building needs restoration, 60% of the investment has to be made by the state (if the building is the first category) and the other 40% has to be done by the owner of the building. And in the buildings of the second category 30 % has to be done by the state and 70% by the owner.</p> <p>In many occasions even the state, even the owners are not in able to fulfill their obligations according the law, due to the fund missing</p>
<p><i>Is there a specific public body supervising / responsible for the PPP?</i></p>	<p>1. According to the law cultural monuments can be used for administrative, social and cultural purposes, with one main condition that the new function does not damage the monument. And the conditions of the contract should be approved by the cultural monument institute.</p> <p>In any case there are different institutions responsible for supervising the monument and the criteria like</p> <p>Ministry of Culture</p> <p>The institute of restorations</p> <p>Regional directorates of national culture</p>
<p><i>Are you familiar with PPP best practice examples in the field of cultural heritage in your country?</i></p>	<p>Butrinti national park and Babameto house in Gjirokastra (by changing its destination in a training center for cultural heritage specialists. Another example is the Porto Palermo Castle for giving a “know how” and a planning of a</p>

	<p>revitalization of the castle by a private university of architecture, in order to increase the number of the visitors.</p>
<p><i>Are local public authorities in your territory involved in PPP projects? (Are these projects heritage-related?)</i></p>	<p>Local authorities do not have a crucial role in maintenance and managing of cultural heritage areas. Mainly involved in services like ticket box, info points, cleaning, book shop ect.</p>
<p><i>Briefly summarize your experience in PPP projects focus on:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Purpose of the PPP project</i> - <i>The reasons that encouraged to discuss / implement PPP schemes</i> - <i>Financial flows implicated</i> - <i>Advantages / disadvantages detected</i> - <i>Type of private partner involved</i> - <i>Type of agreement with the private sector (PPP scheme) adopted</i> - <i>Involvement of external technical support</i> - <i>Long-term effects</i> 	<p>The public private partnership includes a group of solutions, starting from the project financing, to a public transformation process with a marginal private participation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - wants to pay attention to the difference between costs and economic profit , between financial profit and social profit, between public and private. <p>A success story was the establishment of a civic forum for restoration of the roofs of the first category houses in the city of Berat. Most of the funds ore donated from the projects os the European union, Interreg, Ipa Adriatic, Crossborder, ect.</p> <p>The adaption of heritage objects for a new life is the real target for architects, administrators and investors, to find new ways and solutions of any activities that can preserve the cultural heritage values. The economic approach it's an innovative way to preserve the historical heritage from degradation and abandonment, while the growth of financial costs it's becoming a big challenge. This kind of scenario needs a long term master plan that should include what kind of possibilities the territory surroundings of the monuments has to offer. A management plan or a business plan that includes architectural plans. The use of contemporaneous marketing methods, investments according to development funds, master plans and business management plans before starting the restoration, it is crucial and vital that cultural heritage management initiatives to have success.</p>