



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.

<p><i>Is there a law that regulates PPP in your country? (if there is an English version available, please send it)</i></p>	<p>In Italy, the regulation for public-private partnership (PPP) projects are primarily regulated under law 415 of 11th November of 1998, also known as the "Merloni-Ter Law" aiming at reducing public spending by providing an alternative method to finance the construction of public works. The law was based on a special concession for the construction and management of public works executed on public lands in favour of people who were given a concession to use or a lease to operate the same. In exchange for the land and the management of profits, the private entity assumes responsibility of the realisation expenses. The law also provided that, in case of particularly expensive interventions, the public authority could intervene with its own contribution. In return, however, it would be granted the right to intervene over future rates charged to users. This clause was then abolished in 2002. Law 415 of 1998 was followed by Law 166 of August 1st 2002, which expanded the number of promoters to include Chambers of Commerce, and banking foundations and abolished time limits of the concession. On 18th April 2005, with the "2004 Community Law", further changes were introduced to the contents of the public notice wherein the municipalities are obliged to indicate what can be done with private capital. The Public Procurement Code (effective since 1st of July 2006) brought together, in a single body, the provisions on public procurement and in articles 153-160, it described the new national framework of project financing, thus repealing the previous laws.</p> <p>However, current legislation does not provide a general Law on the procedure for carrying out operations under project financing.</p>
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<p><i>As far as you are informed, is the law functional?</i></p>	<p>Recently, following a deepening of the crisis and cuts in public spending, the public works market collapsed. The decline affects both public works - the main protagonists of this crisis - and the Public and Private Partnership sector, meant to boost the investment in infrastructure project in the country. Indeed, the collapse of the Partnership for Public and Private is even greater. Problems persisted in 2013 (-25%). At the origin of this braking there are difficulties in access to credit, which led to the collapse in demand for valuable large-scale infrastructure. There are also critical issues in projects governance, at decisional, technical and practical stage. Ignorance can be pointed as a third difficulty. An investigation conducted by <i>Unioni Camere del Veneto</i> pointed out that respondents (Italian companies, Holdings and investors), knows very little of PPPs and, among those who know, only one company of five would invest in this strategy.</p>
<p><i>Is there a specific public body supervising / responsible for the PPP?</i></p>	<p>The appointed Technical Units established in 1999 at the Ministry of Economy.</p>
<p><i>Are you familiar with PPP best practice examples in the field of cultural heritage in your country?</i></p>	<p>In the field of cultural heritage, the Municipality of Ravenna since several years started a number of good practices in order to strengthen partnerships between the Institution and private sector, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tables of consultation; - Participatory Processes. <p>Concerning cultural heritage, table of consultation are established by the Municipality of Ravenna with private private sector' actors such as, for instance, supervisors of monuments and stakeholders (professionals working in the tourism sector, tourist guides, hoteliers, trade associations) in order to share common projects to promote and animate cultural sites. One of the best example concerns the management of Unesco sites. Ravenna has 8 certified Unesco cultural sites: of these, 5 are property of the Church, while the other 3 are under the supervision of the Authority for Cultural Heritage and Landscape. The Municipality of Ravenna, despite not being directly involved in the management of these sites, began the path to the enhancement of these sites and coordinated their application as UNESCO Cultural Heritage. Today, this synergy between the three subjects successfully continues and its main output is the preparation and maintenance of the Management Plan of the Unesco sites, coordinated by the Municipality of Ravenna, being in charge for development and promotion of the territory policies.</p> <p>For several years, participatory processes have been established as good practice, based on meetings among participants, in order to stimulate ideas and proposals on a single topic or point of interest. The first experience "<i>La Darsena che vorrei</i>", was born in 2011 in response to a citizens petition calling for the urban regeneration of this neighbourhood. Since then, more processes</p>

	<p>have started, leading to other four: <i>Digital Agenda</i>, <i>La Darsena che Vorrei</i> (currently ongoing), <i>the application of Ravenna as the City of Sport 2016</i>, and the most important one, on the application as the <i>European Capital of Culture 2019</i>, an activity that is an integral part of the Application Dossier. Last participation process launched is that on Rocca Brancaleone, funded by the European project Adrifort, in order to analyse the perception citizens have about it and dreams for the future of this site.</p>
<p><i>Are local public authorities in your territory involved in PPP projects? (Are these projects heritage-related?)</i></p>	<p>Local public authorities are usually involved in ppp projects especially concerning building and restoration of facilities and monuments, but also in the implementation of cultural facilities, like in the case mentioned below.</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>A case of successful PPP applied to cultural heritage is that of RavennAntica, Fondazione Parco Archeologico - Classe, Ravenna.</p> <p>The Foundation Parco Archeologico di Classe called RavennAntica, was established for the purpose of tourism enhancement of the archaeological, architectural and historical - artistic heritage, consisting of: the ancient City of Classe, Basilica of St. Apollinare in Classe, Domus dei Tappeti di Pietra of Ravenna, the Church of St. Euphemia and the fourteenth-century Church of San Nicolò. The Foundation has, among its aims, the implementation of the Archaeological Museum through the restoration of a building of industrial archeology, the former sugar factory of Classe – whose restoration works are successfully proceeding, by virtue of a combination of funding coming from the Government, the Municipality of Ravenna, the Foundation <i>RavennAntica</i>, European Union and the relevant contribution of <i>Fondazione Cassa di Risparmio di Ravenna</i>. This banking Foundation was launched on the 23th of October 2001 and gained the recognition of legal personality by a public Act pursuant to art.1, paragraph 1, of Presidential Decree no.361. Of 10.02.2000</p> <p>Founding members are: Municipality of Ravenna Provincial Administration of Ravenna University of Bologna Archdiocese of Ravenna and Cervia Banking Foundation Cassa di Risparmio di Ravenna Banking Foundation del Monte di Bologna and Ravenna.</p> <p>The Foundation is an innovative tool, among the first in Italy to implement the policy that provides for the establishment of associations and / or public- private foundations for the promotion of cultural heritage.</p> <p>RavennAntica works, through framework agreements and / or arrangements, in accordance with the Regional Directorate for Cultural Heritage of Emilia-Romagna, the Superintendence for Archaeological Heritage of Emilia-Romagna, the Superintendence for Architectural Heritage of Ravenna and the University of Bologna.</p>

	<p>In this framework, promotes, with the decisive contribution of the <i>Fondazione del Monte di Bologna and Ravenna</i> (banking foundation) excavations in the ancient city of Classe, projects of museum exhibition of the stations of the park, and also restoration activities of the findings, in particular mosaics, through the restoration workshop of ancient mosaics already active and aimed at becoming a true center of excellence at the international level.</p> <p>The Foundation also manages the major site of the Domus of Stone Carpets, and promotes important exhibitions of relevant importance scientifically and great public success. Since 2003, there have been major exhibitions in San Nicolò: Domus of Triclinio, Convivium, Santi Banchieri Re, Felix Ravenna Mosaici d'Oriente, Otium, Carpets Revealed.</p> <p>The Foundation's assets consists of: the building gave by the Municipality of Ravenna and intended to become the Archaeological Museum, founders' capital, profits and properties received as a contribution or inheritance. The Foundation provides its tasks by its assets, contribution from the Ministry, Regions, local authorities and other public bodies, contributions from sponsors and incomes. The foundation aims at covering the money management costs with incomes related to its activities, in particular related to visits to the Park and the Museum, with the incomes coming from displays, exhibits and events, but also commercial activities, licenses, sponsorship and its assets.</p>
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