



REGULATION ON GOVERNING THE URBAN COMMONS IN THE CITY OF TURIN



CITTA' DI TORINO

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The Italian version can be downloaded [here](#).

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CITY OF TURIN**REGULATION
ON
GOVERNING THE URBAN COMMONS IN THE CITY OF TURIN**

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INDEX**TITLE I – GENERAL PROVISIONS**

Article 1 - Purpose, subject, and scope

Article 2 - Definitions

Article 3 - General principles

Article 4 - Civic subjects

Article 5 - List of properties

Article 6 - Register of Guarantors, Permanent Council of urban commons of the City of Turin

Article 7 - Training for urban commons

TITLE II – SHARED GOVERNANCE

Article 8 – Pact of Collaboration

Article 9 - Areas and limits of collaboration

Article 10 - General provisions

Article 11 - Public consultation

Article 12 - Direct initiative of civic subjects

Article 13 - Ordinary collaborations

TITLE III - SELF-GOVERNANCE OF COMMONS

Article 14 - Forms of self-governance

Article 15 - Civic and urban collective use

Article 16 - Civic collective management

Article 17 - Commons Foundation

Article 18 - Self-governance modalities

Article 19 - General provisions of forms of self-governance

TITLE IV - BENEFITS, LIABILITY OF CIVIC SUBJECTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 20 - Exemptions, concessions, charges related to urban commons

Article 21 - Actions, interventions, capital goods, and consumer goods

Article 22 - Employment and support of municipal employees and other staff

Article 23 - Other forms of support

Article 24 - Self-financing

Article 25 - Collaborative communication

Article 26 – Evaluation of the urban commons governance activities

Article 27 - Risk prevention

Article 28 - Provisions on the division of responsibilities

Article 29 - Interpretative clauses

Article 30 - Transitional provisions

TITLE I – GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1 - Purpose, subject, and scope

1. The City of Turin, pursuant to article 2 paragraph 1 letter q) of the City Charter, also in the interest of future generations, protects the assets that the community recognizes as urban commons as they are functional to the exercise of the fundamental rights of people in their ecological and urban context. Transparency and participation in decision-making processes, access, collaborative care, polycentric and collective ownership or stewardship, direct administration are fundamental principles in the governance of urban commons.

2. This Regulation sets out the principles and rules to establish self-governance and shared governance mechanisms for the urban commons in the City of Turin. It constitutes the implementation of articles 1, 2, 3, 9, 42, 43, 97 paragraph 2, 114, paragraph 2, 117 paragraph 6 e 118 paragraph 4 of the Constitution.

3. The principles of this regulation are embedded in the self-governance and shared governance of any public or private asset recognized as a commons and therefore become the object of care and management and/or regeneration activities. Assets and resources are recognized as commons upon the initiative of civic subjects or at the request of the City Administration. The sports facilities for which the management is disciplined by Regulation no 295 do not fall within the scope of this Regulation.

4. The cooperation between civic subjects and the City government is established through the adoption of non-authoritative administrative activity, which implies the use of any equal legal instrument suitable for implementing the principles contained in this regulation.

5. The City's regulatory provisions governing the allocation of economic and instrumental benefits to support the associations, on the basis of article 12 of Law no 241 of 7 August 1990, constitute a matter distinct from that covered by the present Regulation.

Article 2 - Definitions

For the purposes of the provisions contained in this Regulation, the terms are defined as follows:

- a. Urban commons: the tangible, intangible and digital resources falling within urban assets and services of common interest, that citizens and the Administration recognize to be functional to the exercise of fundamental rights of human beings, to individual and collective wellbeing,

and to the interest of future generations and that emerge as being connected to the identity, culture, traditions of the territory and/or directly functional to the development of the social life of the community in which they are located. Citizens and the Administration consequently activate themselves, pursuant to article 118, paragraph 4, of the Constitution, to share the responsibility with the Administration of their care, shared management or regeneration in order to guarantee and improve their collective enjoyment.

- b. Civic subjects: all persons, single or associated, in anyway gathered in social formations, even informal, which are active for the care and regeneration of urban commons, pursuant to this Regulation.
- c. Community of reference: all civic subjects that recognize each other and organize themselves for the self-governance of an urban commons;
- d. Care and management: actions and interventions aimed for the protection, conservation, and collective enjoyment of urban commons to ensure and improve their quality and usability;
- e. Regeneration: recovery program or restructuration of urban commons carried out through maintenance interventions or self-construction works;
- f. Shared governance: regeneration, care and management of an urban commons carried out jointly by civic subjects and the Administration;” with continuity and inclusivity;
- g. Self-governance: regeneration, care and management of an urban commons carried out autonomously by civic subjects;
- h. Governance proposal: the expression of interest formulated by civic subjects in order to identify an urban commons and propose interventions of regeneration, care or management. The proposal may be spontaneous or formulated in response to a solicitation from the City;
- i. Civic deal: the deal acts with which the City and civic subjects constitute and regulate the forms of self-governance or of shared governance of urban commons made available to civic subjects free of charge;
- j. Pact of collaboration: the civic deal through which the City and civic subjects constitute a form of shared governance in order to regenerate, take care, and manage together one or several urban commons;
- k. Civic and Collective Urban Use, Civic Collective Management: forms of self-governance of urban commons constituted according to principles and rules formulated in a charter of collective use;
- l. Urban Commons Foundation: an entity that is entrusted by the Administration or by private individuals with one or more recognized common assets to be governed in the public interest and that of future generations;
- m. Self-governance charter: the document which contains the methods for implementing self-governance.

Article 3 - General principles

Urban commons guarantee universal access and allow for a plurality of forms of management, practices, and lifestyles. In no case can the governance of urban commons be interpreted as the imposition of exclusionary, closed community values, disrespectful of diversity. In the City of Turin the governance of urban commons, in its different moments (identification, regeneration, care, and management), is based on the following principles:

- a. Mutual trust: the Administration and the civic subjects shape their relationships on mutual trust and they presuppose that the respective will of collaboration is geared towards the

pursuit of a common goal and they behave in good faith with regards to criteria of social solidarity.

- b. **Publicity and transparency:** the Administration guarantees the largest knowledge of the collaboration opportunities, of the received proposals, of the forms of support assigned, of the decisions taken, of the results obtained and of the valuations made. It recognizes in the transparency the main tool to ensure fairness in the relationships with the civic subjects. The activities, modalities, the forum for discussion and decision-making, the documentation produced by the Administration and civic subjects regarding the civic deals must be available and benefit from the largest exposure through the most accessible canals, whether they are digital or not.
- c. **Inclusiveness and access:** the forms of governance and the interventions of regeneration, care and management of the commons must be organized in order to ensure that the community of reference stay open and inclusive;
- d. **Equal opportunities, respect for dignity, and contrast of discrimination:** the forms of governance of urban commons promote equal opportunities for origin, citizenship, social status, creed, sexual orientation, gender identity, and disability. They are based on principles of anti-racism, anti-sexism, and anti-fascism;
- e. **Sustainability and ecological regeneration:** the regeneration, care, and management must take place from an environmental perspective. These actions should not generate negative consequences on the environmental balance. The regeneration, care, and management of an urban commons must also take place in respect and verification of "animal welfare" and in respect of the protection of animals under the current municipal regulation;
- f. **Proportionality:** the Administration ensures that the administrative requirements, the guarantees and the quality standards required for the proposal, the preliminary investigation and the execution of the collaborative interventions, are commensurate with the real needs of protection of the public interests involved.
- g. **Adequacy and differentiation:** the forms of governance of urban commons must be adequate to the needs of regeneration, care, and management of the urban commons. They are differentiated depending on the type or on the nature of the urban common, on the civic subjects and community of reference, and on the interests, even intergenerational, of the people whose well-being it is functional to.
- h. **Informality:** the Administration ensures informality, flexibility and simplicity in the relationship, as long as it is possible to guarantee the respect of the public ethic, and of the principles of impartiality and transparency. The relationship with civic subjects takes place in accordance with specific formalities only when they are provided for by the law;
- i. **Civic autonomy:** the Administration acknowledges and facilitates civic subjects' autonomous initiative and prepares any of the necessary measures to pledge its effective exercise;
- j. **Territoriality:** the Administration considers territorial proximity as a relevant element in the constitution of a civic deal. It promotes schools of any type and level as hubs of the local territorial network and preferred subjects for diffusing and rooting the practices of collaboration in the actions of governance, care and regeneration of urban commons;
- k. **Non subrogation:** no civic deal can have as its objective the provision of services that the City has the legal obligation to provide; it cannot substitute civic subjects for essential functions of the Public Administration;
- l. **Training:** the City promotes and organizes training courses also for its employees, aimed at spreading a culture of urban commons inspired by the general values and principles of this Regulation. The City also promotes courses aimed at approving collaboration agreements with city networks for training and self-training on the accessibility and usability of urban

commons, on combating male violence against women, gender violence and combating discrimination;

- m. Awareness: the Administration and civic subjects contribute to the regeneration, care, and management of a commons to preserve its integrity, accessibility, and fruition aware of the importance that urban commons have in urban contexts. The Administration and civic subjects also pursue, with the awareness of not being able to boast exclusive claims, the aim of delivering the good itself to future generations so that they can fully enjoy it.

Article 4 - Civic subjects

1. The governance of urban commons intended as an instrument for the full development of the human being, is open to everyone, without the necessity of any title of legitimation.
2. Each civic deal defines the issues related to the representation of collective civic subjects and their liability according to the general principles referred to in article 3 and to the provisions of Title IV of this Regulation.
3. The civic subjects, if gathered in informal social formation, identify one or more persons with a democratic method, delegated to subscribe, where required, to a civic deal, and to represent them in the relationship with the City.
4. All collective civic subjects must operate according to a democratic method based on moments of discussion and non-exclusion procedures and according to the principles of anti-sexism, anti-fascism, and anti-racism, for collective decision-making.
5. The forms of governance of urban commons governed by this regulation recognize and value the interests of civic subjects to the extent that they contribute to the pursuit of the general interest and good ecological governance of urban commons.

Article 5 - List of properties

1. The City Council periodically, after hearing the Districts, draws up a list of properties of the City that are in a state of partial or total inactivity. The list includes location, structural characteristics, and functional destination. The properties must be suitable for regeneration, care, and management interventions realized through forms of self-governance or shared governance, in line with the City's programmatic guidelines approved by the City Council. These properties can also be assigned to the District for this purpose. Anyone can report assets that are in this state to the Administration.
2. The Administration may promote the establishment of civic deals on assets of other property, both public and private, in a state of non-use, also upon notification of citizenship. If the regulatory conditions exist, the use of article 838 paragraph 2 of the Civil Code (*allowing expropriation of the asset - editor's note*) is reserved.
3. The City can allocate the properties confiscated from organized crime assigned to it within limits established by current legislation for regeneration, care, and management.

Article 6 - Register of Guarantors, Permanent Council of urban commons of the City of Turin

1. The City, by the provision of the City Council, establishes, employing a tender, a Register of the Guarantors composed of experts in the legal, economic, urban, ecological and social disciplines with proven experience and sensitivity towards urban commons and of the inhabitants with proven sensitivity towards urban commons. All of them lend their work free of charge.
2. Every three years a Permanent Council is appointed by the City Council, made up of eleven members drawn from the Register of Guarantors and ensuring an adequate presence of experts and gender equality. The President, appointed by the Mayor on the proposal of the same members, performs coordination and connection functions for the projects, requests, and suggestions that emerged from the work of the Permanent Council.
3. The Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin performs consultative functions and/or arbitration functions in the event of disputes arising on the evaluation of the proposals received in the context of the implementation of the civic deals.
4. The Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin can contribute, where required, to the development of self-governance charts, supporting the self-regulation process of the communities of reference for urban commons adopt in a public and participative way.
5. The Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin can promote public collaborative dialogues between urban regeneration actors such as associations, voluntary and social groups, to listen to their needs and develop shared proposals on the collective and social use of public heritage.
6. The Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin becomes a place of permanent discussion, both in the city institution and in the city as a whole, in order to facilitate shared visions on methodologies and practices for reactivating citizenship in a democratic and horizontal sense.
7. The Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin can meet in public sessions, to which those present can speak.
8. Anyone wishing to protect a commons can address the Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin without any restriction of legitimacy due to a lack of specific interest. The Permanent Council may propose to the City Council modifications or additions to the list of properties referred to in article 5 to promote its use for social and cultural purposes and the development of issues related to urban commons. The Permanent Council can also promote any proposals for the reuse of public goods received by the Consultation among the Administration.
9. The Permanent Council of urban commons can express preventive evaluations on proposed resolutions, both for the competence of the City Government and the City Council, concerning urban commons and participatory democracy.

Article 7 - Training for urban commons

1. The City recognizes shared training as a common social good capable of transforming needs, which generate sharing between civic subjects and the City, in occasions for change.

2. The training is directed to civic subjects, communities of reference, employees, and administrators of the City, also through joint moments.
3. The City makes available the skills developed within the exercise of its functions. It enables the matching of skills distributed across civic subjects and freely offered to transfer knowledge useful for the collaborative care of urban commons, enhancing the experiences developed by civic subjects.
4. The City collaborates with civic subjects, schools, and universities for the organization of theoretical and practical training interventions for inhabitants and students on issues related to the urban commons and the ecology in land use.
5. The training and self-training of civic subjects and city employees are aimed at promoting the following skills:
 - a. to apply the correct intervention techniques in the actions of care, cleaning, and maintenance;
 - b. report the activities carried out and the forms of support;
 - c. consciously use technologies, platforms and civic sharing opportunities;
 - d. know and apply facilitation and active listening techniques;
 - e. promote urban commons as collectively accessible areas to contrast discriminations and gender-based violence;
 - f. know and use of the methodological approaches for participatory planning and community development;
 - g. provide competences to the inhabitants belonging to the Register of Guarantors.

TITLE II – SHARED GOVERNANCE

Article 8 – Pact of Collaboration

1. The Pact of Collaboration (hereinafter: the Pact) is the civic deal by which the City and civic subjects, following a co-design activity, define the program of regeneration, care and management of an urban common and the related forms of shared governance.
2. The content of the pact varies according to the degree of complexity of the agreed interventions and to the duration of the collaboration. The pact, with regards to the specific needs of regulation that the collaboration requires, defines in detail, when necessary:
 - a. goals pursued by the collaboration and the actions of regeneration, care and management;
 - b. duration of the collaboration, cause of suspension and early termination;
 - c. the activities and works to achieve, the role and the mutual commitments, including economic ones, of the subjects involved;
 - d. modalities for the adaptation and modifications of the agreed activities and works;
 - e. mode of collective use of the urban commons covered by the Pact;
 - f. possible definition of shared governance instruments (whatever their designation: direction cabin, steering committee, etc.) and participation (forms of coordination of the social formations active in the territory concerned, consultations, assemblies, focus groups, other structured construction processes of the decision);
 - g. mutual responsibilities, also concerning the provisions of the rules on the protection of health and safety in the workplace;

- h. mutual responsibilities of possible damages to persons, animals or properties during or because of the interventions of regeneration, care and management of urban commons as well as the potential insurance coverage necessary;
- i. property guarantees to cover possible damage caused to the City, or to third parties, as a consequence of the failed, partial, or inconsistent delivery of the agreed works and activities;
- j. forms of support made available by the City in relation to the added value that the good governance of commons can generate understood in an ecological and social sense;
- k. publicity measures of the pact, the methods for documenting the actions carried out, periodic monitoring and evaluation;
- l. potential citizen's coaching by the City's staff, the monitoring on the progress of the collaboration, the management of disputes that may arise during the collaboration;
- m. causes of exclusion of singles inhabitants for failure to comply with this Regulation or the terms of the Pact;
- n. procedures following the end of the collaboration concerning the commons and the works carried out;
- o. the modalities for the implementation of for-profit activities, allowed only if secondary and ancillary, functional to the self-financing of the activities of regeneration, care and management of the urban common.

Article 9 - Areas and limits of collaboration

1. The collaboration between civic subjects and the Administration aims at the regeneration, care, and management of a commons.
2. The phases of planning, support, training, communication, monitoring and evaluation are also subject to collaboration.
3. The collaboration may also include interventions of maintenance, restoration, and requalification of real estate and furniture. These interventions must, however, guarantee the public and common destination of the property. The proposal providing such interventions must be received by the Administration accompanied by documentation that describes them.
4. The Pact establishes the methods for carrying out maintenance, restoration, and requalification interventions, even if the need for such interventions emerges during the co-design or collaboration. These interventions are carried out by the City following the legislation on public works, or by civic subjects following the legislation on private construction. Civic subjects can assign the operations to a third party or, when possible, carry them out in self-construction.
5. The duration of the Pact does not exceed five years, except for what is provided for ordinary collaborations. More extended periods, not longer than fifteen years, can be agreed upon in consideration of the particular public interest of the civic deal.

Article 10 - General provisions

1. To simplify the relationship with civic subjects, with the determination of the Secretary-General, a Technical Board is set up for the preliminary evaluation of the proposals for shared governance and co-design activities. The Technical Board can establish a service channel for relationships with the

citizenry. The Technical Board must involve the Districts relevant for the activities of the civic subjects and can convene competent offices that are not represented within the Technical Board.

2. To conclude a pact of collaboration, the following conditions are necessary:

- a. the public consultation referred to in Article 11;
- b. the direct initiative of the civic subjects referred to in article 12.

3. In all procedures, if there are multiple proposals for shared governance of the same commons, the Administration, through the Technical Board, initiates a dialogue between the proposing civic subjects. The dialogue aims to integrate the various proposals. If an integration is not possible, the choice is made by the City Council, or by the competent District Council, after hearing the Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin.

4. A section dedicated to the urban commons of the City website gives an account of all proposals, their progress, outcomes, and related deeds. The website will also provide the possibility to submit proposals to join existing forms of shared governance, to gather suggestions from inhabitants on the interests involved, to convey evaluations related to their potential negative effects.

5. Access to the co-design phase does not constitute a guarantee of the feasibility of the proposals presented. Indeed, the conclusion of the pact of collaboration is, in any case, subject to technical-economic feasibility, and the development of a program of regeneration, care, and management and related forms of shared governance.

6. In the event of a failure to communicate according to article 12 paragraph 3, or to article 13 paragraph 3, or a negative outcome, civic subjects may contact the Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin.

Article 11 - Public consultation

1. By resolution, the City Council or the District Council identifies one or more urban commons as potential objects of pacts of collaboration, approves the guidelines for their regeneration, care, and management and identifies the organizational unit and the director responsible.

2. To collect proposals for the regeneration, care, and management of the urban commons identified following paragraph 1, the responsible director publishes a notice specifying the requirements, the terms, the methods of presentation, the criteria, and times for the investigation of the proposals.

3. The investigation of the received proposals, on the basis of the criteria and in the times defined in the notice, is coordinated by the responsible director who approves the results.

4. The co-design of the forms of governance and of the program of regeneration, care, and management is carried out by the civic subjects together with the organizational unit and the Technical Board.

5. The dialogue between several proposals for shared governance, referred to in Article 12, paragraph 3, is made at the start of the co-design phase.

6. Once completed the co-design phase, the City Council or District Council approves the outline of the pact of collaboration.
7. The responsible director enters into the pact of collaboration.

Article 12 - Direct initiative of civic subjects

1. Civic subjects can submit proposals for shared governance of assets that they recognize as urban commons.
2. The shared governance's proposal, even formulated informally, submitted to the Public Relations Office or another office of the Administration, is sent to the director responsible for urban commons who convenes the Technical Board in order to identify the Responsible Director, competent by subject.
3. The investigation of the proposals received is carried out by the Director in charge, also assisted by the Technical Board. The responsible Director communicates the results of the study within 60 days.
4. If the conditions for proceeding do not exist, adequate reasons must be provided.
5. The co-design phase is started with a resolution of the City Council or the competent District Council, which implements the governance proposal positively assessed. Where necessary, the Council approves the guidelines concerning regeneration, care, and management of the commons under the programmatic lines of the City approved by the City Council.
6. The co-design of the forms of governance and of the regeneration, care, and management program is carried out by the civic subjects together with the responsible organizational unit and the Technical Board.
7. The dialogue between several proposals for shared governance, referred to in Article 10, paragraph 3, is made at the start of the co-design phase.
8. Once positively concluded the co-design phase, the City Council, or the competent District Council, approves the outline of the collaboration agreement.
9. The responsible director enters into the pact of collaboration.
10. Every six months, the City Government must inform, upon request of the President of the competent City Council Commission, the City Council in the relevant Council Commission on the progress (investigation or potential implantation) of the proposals received.

Article 13 - Ordinary collaborations

1. Collaborations that regard the following categories of goods and the related care and management activities are considered ordinary:
 - a. Small public spaces (squares, streets, sidewalks, residual areas and other public spaces or spaces open to the public, publicly owned or subject to public use), for the activities of:

- cleaning of pavements and walls;
 - small maintenance and repairs;
 - painting;
 - opening and closing of fenced areas;
 - other similar actions to be agreed upon with the competent services;
- b. Small green areas (gardens, flower beds, collective gardens, play areas, dog areas, public or subject to public use), for the activities of:
- ordinary maintenance and green care;
 - irrigation, wetting, fertilizing, weed removal;
 - cleaning;
 - planting of small plants or shrubs;
 - repair of support and delimitation elements;
 - opening and closing of fenced areas;
 - other similar actions to be agreed upon with the competent services;
- c. Urban furniture elements (benches, boundaries, bollards, bicycle racks, advertising panels, etc.) and works of public art, for the activities of:
- ordinary maintenance and repairs;
 - painting;
 - other similar actions to be agreed upon with the competent services;
- d. Premises and schoolyards owned by the City, for the activities of:
- ordinary maintenance and repairs;
 - painting;
 - other similar actions to be agreed upon with the competent services;
- e. Other buildings owned by the City, including cemeteries, for the activities of:
- ordinary maintenance and repairs;
 - painting;
 - other similar actions to be agreed upon with the competent services.

2. The proposals, even formulated informally, presented to the Public Relations Office or another office of the Administration, are sent to the director responsible for urban commons who, having assessed the consistency with this Regulation, convenes the Technical Board to identify the accountable director, competent by subject.

3. The investigation of the ordinary collaboration proposal is coordinated by the responsible director, competent by subject, who has the task of verifying its feasibility. Results of the investigation have to be communicated by the director within 60 days.

4. If the conditions for consistency with the present Regulations do not exist or for lack of technical feasibility, adequate evidence must be provided.

5. The ordinary collaboration agreement is drawn up based on the model prepared by the director in charge of urban commons. The director in charge signs the collaboration without the need for further deliberative measures, except for the case where there are costs for utilities.

6. The ordinary Pact of collaboration has a duration of no more than three years.

7. The City can recognize ordinary collaboration proposals formulated tacitly even through conclusive facts.

TITLE III - SELF-GOVERNANCE OF COMMONS

Article 14 - Forms of self-governance

1. The self-governance of urban commons takes the forms of civic and collective urban use, collective civic management, and the Commons Foundation.

Article 15 - Civic and urban collective use

1. Urban commons can be subject to civic and collective urban use.
2. The initiative for the definition of civic and collective urban use is taken by the City which, with the deliberation of the Municipal Council, after hearing the competent District, makes available an urban commons with the supervision of the Administration. The Council identifies the purposes and responsible director for the civic deal. In the case of properties assigned to the District according to article 5, this deed is assumed by the competent District Council.
3. The community of reference prepares a self-governance charter. It disciplines, according to a democratic method, the self-governance of the activities, defines the tools to guarantee accessibility and impartiality in the use of tools and urban commons made available by the Municipal Administration, ensuring inclusive management.
4. The self-governance charter is examined by the Technical Board referred to in article 10, paragraph 1, which verifies its consistency with the principles set out in this Regulation and the technical feasibility.
5. The ratification of the self-governance Charter by the City Council finalizes the civic deal.

Article 16 - Civic collective management

1. Urban commons can be subject to collective civic management.
2. The initiative for the definition of collective civic management is taken on by a community of reference through the submission of a specific proposal to the Municipal Administration. The proposal must contain a Self-Governance Charter.
3. The Charter regulates the self-governance of the activities that must be carried out according to the democratic method; it defines the tools to guarantee accessibility and impartiality in the use of urban commons, ensuring inclusive management.
4. The City Council, or the District Council in the case of properties assigned to the District according to article 5, decides on the interest of the City in the proceeding, also following a technical feasibility analysis carried out by the Technical Board. The decision must be consistent with the principles of this Regulation and the social and ecological interest of the proposal. It identifies the offices responsible for defining the contents of the civic deal.

5. The City Council gives motivated communication to the community of reference in case of absence of the conditions necessary for proceeding.
6. The civic deal contains the self-governance Charter, the modalities of delivery of the commons according to the forms foreseen by the existing rules, and the duration of the intervention.
7. The community of reference identifies, according to democratic methods, the subject delegated to the stipulation of the civic deal.
8. The closing of the deal is approved by the City Council, after hearing the competent District.

Article 17 - Commons Foundation

1. The City, having verified the existence and availability of a community of reference, or on the initiative of the community itself, may entrust an urban commons to a "Commons Foundation." The procedures should be established by current legislation, initially for a time agreed with the Reference Community itself for a short-term usufruct. The property remains the patrimony of the City, which is committed for the same period to not alienate, securitise it, or give it as a guarantee to fulfil potential debts. At the end of the period of short-term usufruct, the property, in agreement with the Reference Community and verified compliance with the statutory purposes, can be definitively conferred to the Foundation.
2. The City Council initiates the procedure for establishing the Foundation by defining its guidelines and constituting a dedicated working group.
3. The working group is composed of a representation of the City, including representatives of the competent District and of the communities of reference, and of experts chosen from among those in the Registor referred to in article 6.
4. Having explored the feasibility and sustainability of the operation, the working group prepares the drafting of the Articles of Association and the Foundation's Statute.
5. The drafting of the bylaws of the Commons Foundation must comply with the following general principles:
 - the orientation and control activity of the Foundation is guaranteed by an Assembly, open to all interested inhabitants whose actions must be carried out according to principles of accessibility, transparency, and democracy;
 - decision-making bodies must be democratically structured. Furthermore, the representation of all the parties involved must be guaranteed. The procedures for renewing the offices must ensure adequate replacement and management continuity;
 - adequate rules are insured to guarantee free access to spaces and activities for the inhabitants, or in any case preferential and social pricing according to economic conditions;
 - there is a limit to the economic contributions to the Foundation by private subjects. In any case, there are forms of control and guarantee by the Assembly on any financial donations to the Foundation of an entity greater than the maximum established;
 - the Permanent Council of the urban commons of the City of Turin has a guarantor function;
 - periodic verifications of the Statute are envisaged to adapt it to the dynamics and emerging needs;

- if the Foundation is dismantled, the property goes to the City of Turin, which maintains its intended use.
6. To constitute the Foundation, the community of reference identifies, with a democratic method, one or more representatives delegated to sign the documents necessary for the constitution.
 7. The City Council, having obtained the opinion of the competent District, approves the establishment of the Foundation.
 8. Private entities or public bodies can contribute to the formation of the Foundation's assets with contributions of various nature, even afterward.
 9. The City can join foundations for the governance of urban commons set up by private entities according to article 14 and following the Civil Code.

Article 18 - Self-governance modalities

1. In compliance with the purpose of inclusion, anyone can present proposals for activities in the manner established by the Charter or the Foundation's Statute.
2. Proposals for activities must be discussed collectively and publicly. The decision regarding their development must be taken with the democratic method. The time of the decision is established by the Charter or by the Foundation's Statute.
3. All activities organized for the commons must be described in an activity book and must be given the most extensive publicity.
4. To ensure that activities are carried out within the urban commons, all parties involved are required to adopt a responsible and respectful attitude towards the interests of the community and the rights of future generations.
5. The activities must be carried out respecting the decorum of the places, and in compliance with all sector rules and regulations, also in light of the conditions of the places.
6. The Charter or the Statute of the Foundation must provide for compliance with the principles referred to in article 3. They must include participation and the possibility of starting training or self-training courses on these principles in accordance with the provisions of the same article in paragraph 1 letter l).
7. The Charter or Statute of the Foundation must provide for monitoring methods, the results of which must be made public through channels that ensure maximum dissemination.

Article 19 - General provisions of forms of self-governance

1. In the procedures provided for in articles 15 and 16, if there are multiple requests for the governance of the same commons, the Administration, through the Technical Board, starts a dialogue between the proposing civic subjects, to integrate the different proposals. If the same cannot be integrated, the choice is made by the City Council, after hearing the competent District and the

Permanent Council of the urban commons. In the case of properties assigned to the District pursuant to article 5, this choice is made by the competent District Council.

2. With reference to the civic deals for self-governance, all the proposals, advances, results, and related deeds are published in the section dedicated to the urban commons of the City website. In this way, useful observations for the evaluation of the interests involved or any prejudicial effects can be highlighted.

TITLE IV - BENEFITS, LIABILITY OF CIVIC SUBJECTS AND ADMINISTRATION

Article 20 - Exemptions, concessions, charges related to urban commons

1. Pursuant to article 190 Legislative Decree no 50 of 18 April 2016, the City can order exemptions from specific municipal taxes in the context of civic deals.

2. The activities carried out in the context of civic deals that require the occupation of public land are excluded from the application of the fee according to article 13, paragraph 2, letter b) of Regulation no 257 on the commercial use of public space, as activities comparable to those carried out by the City of Turin for operations of public interest.

3. Public fundraising activities carried out in the context of civic deals do not constitute an exercise of commercial activity, for the purpose of the exemptions and incentives granted pursuant to Regulation no 257 on the commercial use of public space, if all the following conditions are met:

- a. fundraising activities are occasional initiatives;
- b. fundraising takes place in conjunction with celebrations, anniversaries or awareness campaigns;
- c. goods transferred through the fundraising activities are of modest value.

4. The City, in the case of civic deals that contemplate the use of the real estate, for motivated reasons, can take on all or part of the utilities for water, electricity, and heating or other management costs. The administrative act approving the civic deal defines modalities and limits.

Article 21 - Actions, interventions, capital goods, and consumer goods

1. The City can carry out directly, within the limits of the available resources, activities, actions, and interventions under the civic deals foreseen by this Regulation.

2. The City, within the limits of the available resources, can grant free use of instrumental goods necessary for the performance of the activities of a civic deal. Except for normal deterioration due to use, these goods must be returned in good condition at the end of the activities. For this purpose the City can organize special "tool libraries" also in the form of shared management pursuant to this Regulation. The City may also provide necessary consumption materials.

3. Civic deals may include the possibility of the beneficiary referred to in the previous paragraph to temporarily put the instrumental goods at disposal of other civic subjects or social formations in order to carry out similar activities. However, the beneficiary remains liable for the conditions of such goods.

Article 22 - Employment and support of municipal employees and other staff

1. The civic deal may foresee the involvement of City civil servants, if the City deems the actions and interventions of urban commons governance, care, shared management or regeneration of particular public interest and the resources that civic subjects mobilize appear adequate. Civil servants involved may be hired with any contractual form envisaged by current legislation, except for tasks assigned by political appointment.
2. The City may admit the participation of individual inhabitants in interventions on urban commons as a form of reparation for damage against the City according to the criminal law, or as an alternative measure to the prison sentence and the monetary penalty, with the methods provided by the legislation on community service.
3. Participation in the regeneration, care, and management of urban commons can be the subject of a civil service project in which the City employs, according to methods agreed with the civic subjects, young people selected for this purpose.

Article 23 - Other forms of support

1. In the context of civic deals, the Administration cannot allocate monetary contributions to the civic subjects involved. The subscribers of civic deals can participate, in compliance with laws and regulations, to call and tenders, also promoted by the City, for the activities envisaged by the civic deals.

Article 24 - Self-financing

1. The City facilitates the initiatives of civic subjects aimed at raising funds for the actions envisaged by civic deals, provided that there is a punctual use of these resources in the activities of the civic deal, applying maximum transparency.
2. In compliance with the provisions of the previous paragraph 1, the civic deal may foresee the realization of temporary or permanent for profit activities. However such activities should be ancillary and secondary in the context of the program of actions and interventions envisaged by the civic deal and they should be aimed exclusively at financing the activities of general interest provided by the same civic deal.
3. Forms of sponsorships aimed at self-financing, may be envisaged in the context of the civic deal and should be carried out pursuant to the provisions of applicable legislation.
4. The economic and financial flows relating to the resources deriving from profit-making activities destined to self-financing must be clearly and transparently illustrated with specific documentation to be submitted pursuant to the provisions of article 26, paragraph 4.

Article 25 - Collaborative communication

1. The City uses all the communication channels at its disposal to inform the community about opportunities for participation in the governance, care, management and regeneration of urban commons, also providing for the creation of a dedicated web portal.

2. The communication of the city aims in particular at:

- a. allowing civic subjects to improve information, enriching it with the different experiences available;
- b. encouraging the consolidation of networks of relationships between groups of people, to promote the exchange of experiences and tools;
- c. mapping the subjects and experiences of governance of urban commons, facilitating the identification of initiatives for the persons interested in contributing.

Article 26 – Evaluation of the urban commons’ governance activities

1. Any civic deal is required to include provisions mandating monitoring and evaluation methodologies to assess activities carried out by the civic subjects and the Administration. Principles of clarity, comparability, accessibility, verifiability, annual reviewability and independence of the evaluator should be applied in the documentation of the evaluation process.

2. The evaluation must contain all the elements necessary for its completeness. In particular, it must take into account, where possible also in economic terms, the social value of the activities carried out under the civic deal. In addition, a transparent financial balance sheet must be prepared in order to assess with clarity the extent and type of income and expenses deriving from the activities carried out under the civic deal.

3. The evaluation will be the object of verification also by Permanent Council of urban commons of the City of Turin.

4. The City ensures the effective and wide dissemination of the evaluation, making the documents available to the whole population through tools such as publication on the website, the organization of press conferences, conferences, dedicated events, and any other form of communication and dissemination of the results.

Article 27 - Risk prevention

1. The City does not assume the role of employer and/or client towards the civic subjects that carry out activities foreseen in a civic deal or this Regulation on the urban commons, including self-construction. Civic subjects operate without any relationship of dependence with the City.

2. The civic subjects and the City are responsible for the compliance with the provisions on prevention, protection, safety, health, and hygiene at work, each of them in relation to the specific activities and the different responsibilities of care of urban commons established in the specific civic deal. The civic deal regulates such responsibilities.

3. The provisions of articles 3, paragraph 12-bis, and 21 of Legislative Decree no 81 of 2008, and subsequent amendments are applied to civic subjects who work in a personal, spontaneous and free way, or in any case not on behalf of an organized social formation, and that under no circumstances

can be equated to workers who carry out a work activity within the organization of a municipal employer. They have the obligations and rights provided for in article 21 of Legislative Decree no 81 of 2008 and its amendments.

4. A document containing information on existing general and specific risks, the prevention and emergency measures adopted concerning the activities envisaged can be enclosed to the civic deal to eliminate or minimize the chances of interference. This document must be in any case drawn up whenever the civic subject operates within the organization of a municipal employer.

5. The permanently organized social formations must guarantee the insurance coverage of their members. The City can arrange suitable insurance coverage.

6. Without prejudice to the responsibilities of civic subjects, considering the general public interest of the matter referred to in this regulation, the City, as a form of support, may provide personal protective equipment and also information documents relating to the provisions of Title III of Legislative Decree n. 81/2008.

Article 28 - Provisions on the division of responsibilities

1. Civic deals must regulate the responsibilities and the distribution of the same between civic subjects and Administration punctually.

2. The civic subjects and the communities that autonomously or in collaboration with the Administration take care of urban commons are liable for any damages according to the ordinary criteria of the law. In carrying out the activities provided by the civic deals, the civic subjects take on the role of custodians according to article 2051 of the Civil Code, keeping the Municipal Administration relieved and unscathed from any claim.

Article 29 - Interpretative clauses

1. All the provisions of this Regulation must be interpreted according to the Italian Constitution to generate civic collaboration and democratic practice towards the urban commons. All articles must be interpreted in order to encourage experimentation with new civic practices and a new relationship between civic subjects and the Public Administration. The provisions of this Regulation must be interpreted and applied in a sense most favourable to the possibility for civic subjects to participate in the shared management and care, regeneration, and governance of urban commons.

Article 30 - Transitional provisions

1. The City, by resolution of the City Council, may consider proposals of governance of urban commons submitted before the approval of this Regulation by conduct, also with conclusive actions

2. Within one hundred and eighty days from the approval of this Regulation, a specific resolution of the City Council referred to in article 6 must be approved.