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The OSP economic and financial approach

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The OSP (Operative Strategic Plan) economic and financial approach of the Vesuvius Red Zone, the area at highest risk from the volcano, is based on one hand on a financial evaluation - quantification of the monetary requirements to put the project into action - on the other hand on an appraisal of the OSP's economic and social impact, in order to consider the Strategic environmental evaluation too.

The OSP budget estimate has been elaborated according to the ROP (Regional operating programme) priorities: the protection of the territory from hydrogeological, volcanic and seismic risks; cultural and landscape heritage valorization; transport sustainable development; historical centres enhancement; industrial development of the area.

The OSP financial approach is based on two pillars:

- financial resources are mainly dedicated to infrastructural projects, which can not be realized through urbanistic incentives, fixed in OSP strategy;
- a wide use of leverage and taxation, in order to strengthen the mechanism of urbanistic incentives. These instruments will lead to architectural and urbanistic improvements and to a qualified institutional cooperation for an integrated management of complex programmes. The OSP provides seven different operating ways to be implemented through a progressive approach:
 - a) Wide environmental mitigation risk programmes;
 - b) Specific renewal and development programmes;
 - c) Economic development policies;
 - d) Residential mobility plan;

e) Additional resources to efficient and worthy municipalities;

f) Additional resources directed to develop self-financing programmes and to involve private capitals.

g) Financial resources for the elaboration of the MUP (Municipal urban plan), the ITP (Intermunicipal transport plan) and projects in accordance with law 21/2003 and the OSP (see the graphic, top to left).

All these actions are supposed to strengthen and sustain urban incentives, which could lead to a pulling effect for private capitals participation in the contest of decompression/upgrading positive trend.

The OSP is a complex project, therefore it is necessary to foresee a seven/ten years period to realize the plan. In the first phase, from 2007 to 2010, fundamental actions will be realized, in order to provide basic infrastructures. The second phase, from 2011 to 2013/15, concerns development plans, whose funding is provided also by premium incentives mechanisms.

Public financial requirements for the first phase amount to 800 million euros, mainly directed to mitigate environmental risk, to improve historical heritage safety and to develop transport infrastructures.

Investments will be covered with E.U., national and regional funds, and with local support.

Local co-financing could be mainly provided by private capital participation. Public-private partnership models are in fact strongly recommended for the OSP since they are supposed to generate positive effects on the territory of the Red zone.

Municipalities have the important role to push local stakeholders and to fix terms and rules to involve private investors.