

António Lampis

Biographical note

Antonio Lampis (23 January 1964, Cagliari) graduated in law from the University of Trento. Since 1982 he has served in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and subsequently in the roles of the prefectural career of the Ministry of Interior. Since 1997 he has been director of the Italian Cultural Division of the Autonomous Province of Bolzano and has held numerous positions in the cultural sector, including as Vice President of the Fondazione Teatro Civico e Auditorium of Bolzano, as a Member of the Board of the Biennale Manifesta7, as Vice President and then as a Member of the Board of Directors of the Fondazione MUSEION Museo d'Arte Moderna e Contemporanea, Bolzano.

For many years he was a tutor at the Catholic University of Milan and the Free University of Bolzano, and has been a visiting professor at several other universities and masters courses, teaching "Marketing and Event Management". He has presented papers at national and international conferences and is the author of numerous publications on the subjects of regional autonomy, cultural policies and the marketing of art and culture. Recently selected from a shortlist of three for the Museo di Capodimonte and the Museo Nazionale Romano, since 1 September 2017 he has been at the head of the Directorate General of Museums.

Title

The Museums Reform in Italy

Abstract

In 2004 two well-known Italian economists of culture presented an essay entitled "The Invisible Museum". Today the situation in Italy has been completely revolutionized. Museums are no longer offices and they are literally stormed by visitors. The word "museum director" has become an important meme for many fellow citizens and autonomous museums have reached incomes undreamed of until a few years ago.

The reform of MiBACT has provided 32 museums /archaeological sites, guided by a new kind of directors, with a more important status than in the past, selected through an international call, presided by an outstanding jury, autonomous budget and spending capacity, a board of directors supporting the director in current management and a scientific committee assisting in programming. In addition, the reform has established 17 regional museum networks. The National Museum System is now the smartest intuition of the reform, especially if compared with the European Commission Decision 864 of May 2017, establishing the European Year of Cultural Heritage. In order to gain more attention for cultural heritage, the European decision states, it will require more sustainable governance, a multi-level one, among the various stakeholders and enhanced cross-sectoral cooperation. This is also the definition of the **National museum system** we are working at: a system conceived far from hierarchical settings, based more on the idea of connection than on the idea of membership, in order to bring the central State, Regions, Municipalities, Local Authorities, Universities and the whole education system to work together. I believe that the setting up of almost 8,000 Italian museums is a strong consolidation of cultural heritage, also from the point of view of the better tourist position that Italy can achieve on international scale.